



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/historyofdavidso02clay>

HISTORY

OF

DAVIDSON COUNTY,

TENNESSEE,

V. 2

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

BY

PROF. W. W. CLAYTON.

PHILADELPHIA:

J. W. LEWIS & CO.

1880.

F85732.2

stories high; twelve rooms, 600 seats, cost \$25,000. Employs 12 teachers. Average attendance 575.

Howard, No. 250 South College Street.—Built in 1859. Lot 126 by 261 feet; value \$5000. House three stories high; twenty-two rooms, 1710 seats, cost \$25,000. Employs 23 teachers. Average attendance 1050.

Hynes School, Summer and Line Streets.—Built in 1857. Lot 90 by 180 feet; value \$4500. House three stories high; eleven rooms, 440 seats, cost \$15,000. Employs 8 teachers. Average attendance 345.

Ninth Ward, corner Jefferson and North High Streets.—Built in 1873. Lot 185 by 210 feet; value \$25,000. House two stories high; six rooms, 275 seats, cost \$12,000. Employs 6 teachers. Average attendance 257.

Belle View (colored), No. 305 North Summer Street.—Built in 1861. Lot 90 by 96 feet; value \$1500. House two stories high; eight rooms, 370 seats, cost \$3000. Employs 8 teachers. Average attendance 339.

Trimble (colored), No. 524 South Market Street.—Built in 1851. Lot 75 by 130 feet; value \$1500. House two stories high; four rooms, 210 seats, cost \$6000. Employs 4 teachers. Average attendance 204.

McKee, No. 10 Ewing Street.—Rented at \$150 per annum. Three rooms, 170 seats. Employs 8 teachers. Average attendance 155.

Edgefield, recently annexed, contains three school-houses, with seventeen rooms and 900 seats. The school lots are valued at \$1700; school buildings \$20,000; furniture \$2000; making a total of \$23,700. Seventeen teachers were employed the last year, at a cost of \$7312.50 for tuition and \$693 for incidental expenses. Average attendance, white, 505; colored, 142; whole number enrolled, 1082.

The schools are: High school, corner of Main Street and Seventh, Prof. George D. Hughes principal, and 13 teachers.

Seawright school, corner of Joseph Avenue and North Seventh Street, Miss Nellie Davis principal, and two assistants.

Vandervill school (colored), premises rented, north of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad junction, Aaron Dodd (colored) principal, and three assistant teachers.

CITY SCHOOL LAW.

"CHAPTER I.

"Be it enacted by the Mayor and City Council of Nashville:

"SECTION 1. That the Public Schools of the City of Nashville shall be under the charge of a Board of Education, to consist of nine members, one-third of whom shall be elected by the City Council at their last regular meeting in November in each year. The members so elected shall enter upon their duties on the first day of December next following, and their term of office shall continue for three years and until their successors shall be qualified. Vacancies shall be filled by election of the City Council at the first regular meeting of the Common Council after the occurrence thereof, the members so elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. Each member of the Board of Education shall, on his induction into office, take the following oath: 'I do solemnly swear that I will use my best endeavors to carry out faithfully all the laws

now in force and those hereafter enacted, to provide a school fund, and to regulate the public schools of the City of Nashville, so help me God.'

"SEC. 2. That the plan of instruction and the organization of the system of public schools shall be such as may be adopted by the Board of Education and approved by the City Council, and shall not be changed except by a two-thirds vote of said Board; any alteration to be submitted to the City Council for approval or rejection.

"SEC. 3. Pupils allowed to attend the public schools of the city shall be from seven to nineteen years of age, and they shall be under charge of such teachers, and in such buildings, as the Board of Education may deem most desirable.

1686479

"SEC. 4. The children and wards of all actual residents within the corporate limits of the city shall be entitled to seats as pupils in the public schools, provided that said children shall themselves be *bona-fide* residents of the city.

"SEC. 5. Any person having temporary or permanent control of a minor, not entitled by law to the benefit of the public schools, who shall send or permit such minor to attend any of said schools, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

"SEC. 6. If any person having charge or control of any public school or schools in this city shall knowingly or willfully connive at and permit the attendance of a pupil in any of the schools of this city, when said pupil is not entitled by law to the benefits of said schools, the persons thus knowingly and willfully permitting such pupil to attend shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

"SEC. 7. Any person injuring the school buildings, or other property, shall be liable to a fine of double the amount of damage done; and any person going to or loitering around the schools while in session, for the purpose of disturbing them, shall be liable to arrest by the police, and to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Recorder.

"CHAPTER II.

"Providing and Regulating School Fund.

"SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Education, before the first Monday in April in each year, to prepare and file with the Mayor an estimate of the amount of money which will be required for the maintenance of the public schools for the succeeding scholastic year; that said statement shall set forth the various items of expense as accurately as possible, and shall be published in the annual budget estimate.

"SEC. 2. That in the annual tax levy a sufficient per cent. shall be included to meet the expenses required in the statement of the Board of Education.

"SEC. 3. That the salaries attached to the various positions in the public schools shall be set out in detail in the estimate made by the Board of Education, which shall be subject to the approval of the City Council, when said estimate is submitted.

"SEC. 4. That the City Treasurer shall pay out to the employees of the public schools on a monthly pay-roll, to be

submitted to him approved by the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education, the respective salaries affixed to their names, and shall pay, further, all such amounts approved by the said Board and the Finance Committee of the City Council for the incidental expenses of the schools as may have been included in said estimate. Provided, however, that in no case shall the amount of such pay-roll and approved accounts for any one month exceed one-tenth of the whole sum covered by the said estimate and approved by the City Council.

"SEC. 5. That sections 9, 10, 11, and 12, chapter 31, of McAlister's City Digest, be and the same are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 6. That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it."

The officers of the Board of Education are a president, secretary, the superintendent of schools, an executive committee, a committee on instruction, a committee on finance, and such other officers as the board may see fit to appoint.

The executive committee have in charge the enforcement of all acts of the board for the government of teachers and pupils, and the rules for regulating local committees. It is their duty to make an inspection of all school property, annually, at the close of the schools in June.

The committee on instruction cause the examination of teachers and pupils at such regular periods as they deem proper, and determine the average required of pupils, furnish substitutes for temporary vacancies in the corps of teachers, and have in charge the regulation of text-books, to recommend changes to the board and faculty as change in circumstances may require.

The committee on finance make estimates, audit accounts, and have supervision of salaries of school officers and others employed by the board, to whom they make annual reports in June for publication.

The three school districts are formed as follows: Main Street, Trimble, and Howard, No. 1; Fogg, Hume, and McKee, No. 2; Scawright, Vandavill, Hynes, Belle View, and Ninth Ward, No. 3. Each district is under the supervision of a local committee of three members of the board; appointed by the president at the regular meeting in September and February of each year, to serve for five months.

The local committees have a general supervision of the respective schools and school property, and have power to make necessary repairs and improvements not to exceed ten dollars. They report at each monthly session of the Board of Education.

The schools are divided into primary, intermediate, grammar, and high-school departments.

The yearly session commences on the second Monday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June.

The schools are opened daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. From the first day of October to the first day of April, the regular school hours are from nine o'clock A.M. to two o'clock P.M. The remainder of the scholastic year they are from eight o'clock A.M. to one o'clock P.M. without any intermission exceeding *fifteen minutes* at a time.

Thirty minutes previous to roll-call the gates and doors are opened and the signals rung on the town bells. Ten

minutes before the regular school hours the rolls are called and tardy pupils marked.

From the first Wednesday in June to the second Monday in September the schools are vacated.

The holidays are from Christmas to New Year's day inclusive, Thanksgiving, and such other days as may be ordered by the board.

SALARIES.

The salaries are determined approximately by a fixed scale, the amount paid in each position varying as in the estimation of the board the services performed merit. The following is the scale, the rate being per month :

Superintendent of Schools.....	\$166.66
Principal, high school.....	162.00
First male assistant, high school.....	123.00
Second male assistant, high school.....	100.00
Lady assistants, high schools.....	75.00
Principal, third floor Fogg school.....	110.00
Assistants " " " ".....	65.00
Principal, first floor Fogg school.....	60.00
Assistants " " " ".....	45.00
Principal, Hume school.....	140.00
" Howard school.....	140.00
" Hynes school.....	110.00
" Belle View school.....	110.00
" Ninth Ward school.....	100.00
" Trimble school.....	70.00
" McKee school.....	65.00
" third floor Howard school.....	70.00
" first floor Howard school.....	65.00
" seventh grade study-halls.....	85.00
Assistant, seventh grade class-rooms.....	60.00
Principal, sixth grade study-halls.....	60.00
Assistant, sixth grade class-rooms.....	55.00
Principal, fifth grade study-halls.....	55.00
Assistant fifth grade class-rooms.....	50.00
Principals fourth, third, second and first grade study-halls.....	50.00
Assistants " " " " " " " " class-rooms.....	45.00
Assistants beginning.....	40.00
Principal, vocal music.....	105.00
Principal, penmanship and drawing.....	100.00

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.

1855-56.—High School, L. G. Tarbox.

Dume, W. B. Thompson.

Trimble, S. Y. Caldwell.

1856-57.—High School, L. G. Tarbox.

Hume, W. B. Thompson.

Hynes, R. Dorman.

Trimble, S. Y. Caldwell.

1857-58.—High School, L. G. Tarbox.

Hume, A. J. Caldwell.

Hynes, R. Dorman.

Trimble, S. Y. Caldwell.

Lincoln Hall, J. L. Weakley.

1858-59.—High School, L. G. Tarbox.

Hume, A. J. Caldwell.

Hynes, R. Dorman.

Triamble, S. Y. Caldwell.

Lincoln Hall, J. L. Weakley.

1859-60.—High School, L. G. Tarbox.

Hume, A. J. Caldwell.

Hynes, R. Dorian.

Trimble, S. Y. Caldwell.

Lincoln Hall, J. L. Weakley.

College Hill, H. M. Hale.

—High School, L. G. Ta

Hume, S. Y. Caldwell

Trimble, Miss Mary J. Noakes.

- Howard,* M. J. Hale.
- 1861-62.—High School, S. Y. Caldwell.
Hume, A. C. Cartwright.
Hynes, T. W. Haley.
Trimble, Miss M. J. Noakes.
Howard, Rev. Dr. Reuben Ford.
- 1862-65.—No schools.
- 1865-66.—High School, C. D. Lawrence.
Hume, B. S. Braddock.
Hynes, A. C. Winter.
Trimble, J. A. Owen.
Howard, C. T. Adams.
Ninth Ward, Z. H. Brown.
- 1866-67.—High School, M. S. Snow.
Hume, B. S. Braddock.
Hynes, A. C. Winters.
Trimble, J. A. Owen.
Howard, C. T. Adams.
Ninth Ward, Z. H. Brown.
Belle View, T. A. Hamilton.
Lincoln Hall, T. W. Haley.
- 1867-68.—High School, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, S. Y. Caldwell.
Hynes, Z. H. Brown.
Trimble, Mary A. Soule.
Howard, J. A. Owen.
Ninth Ward, Alice H. Clemens.
Belle View, G. W. Hubbard.
Gun Factory, T. R. Adams.
- 1868-69.—High School, C. T. Adams.
Hume, W. M. Cole.
Hynes, Z. H. Brown.
Trimble, M. A. Soule.
Howard, John A. Owen.
Ninth Ward, A. H. Clemens.
Belle View, G. W. Hubbard.
Gun Factory, T. R. Andrews.
- 1869-70.—High School, C. T. Adams.
Hume, W. H. Cole.
Hynes, Z. H. Brown.
Trimble, Mary A. Soule.
Howard, John A. Owen.
Ninth Ward, Maggie W. Siefertle.
Belle View, G. W. Hubbard.
Gun Factory, H. Breckenridge.
- 1870-71.—High School, Z. H. Brown.
Hume, Mary D. McLelland.
Hynes, Emma Clemens.
Trimble, V. A. Moffitt.
Howard, John Baldwin.
Ninth Ward, Alice H. Clemens.
Belle View, G. W. Hubbard.
Gun Factory, Emma R. Smith.
- 1871-72.—High School, Z. H. Brown.
Hume, Mary D. McLelland.
Hynes, S. S. Woolwine.
Trimble, Miss M. A. Cooper.
Howard, John Baldwin.
- Ninth Ward, Maggie W. Siefertle.
Belle View.—G. W. Hubbard.
- 1872-73.—High and Hume, Mr. Z. H. Brown.
Hynes, A. C. Cartwright.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Ninth Ward, Miss E. B. Moulton.
Belle View (col.), G. W. Hubbard.
Trimble (col.), C. F. Carroll.
- 1873-74.—High and Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Hynes, E. Perkins.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Ninth Ward, C. P. Curd.
Belle View, G. W. Hubbard.
Trimble, M. S. Austin.
- 1874-75.—High School, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Hynes, E. Perkins.
Ninth Ward, T. H. Hamilton.
Eighth Grammar, G. B. Elliott.
Belle View, J. W. Coyner.
Trimble, R. A. Halley.
Caper's Primary, Mrs. M. A. Douglass.
- 1875-76.—High, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Hynes, E. Perkins.
Ninth Ward, T. H. Hamilton.
Eighth Grammar, J. C. Redman.
Belle View, J. W. Coyner.
Trimble, R. A. Halley.
McKee Primary, Mrs. M. R. Smith.
- 1876-77.—High, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Hynes, E. Perkins.
Ninth Ward, T. H. Hamilton.
Seventh Grade Grammar, J. C. Redman.
Belle View, C. W. Munson.
Trimble, R. A. Halley.
McKee Primary, Mrs. M. R. Smith.
- 1877-78.—High, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Hynes, E. Perkins.
Ninth Ward, A. J. Calvert.
Belle View, C. W. Munson.
Trimble, R. A. Halley.
McKee, Charles A. Halley.
- 1878-79.—High School, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.
Hynes, E. Perkins.
Ninth Ward, A. J. Calvert.
Belle View, C. W. Munson.
Trimble, R. A. Halley.
McKee, P. L. Nichol.
- 1879-80.—High School, A. D. Wharton.
Hume, Z. H. Brown.
Howard, S. S. Woolwine.

* In place of Lincoln Hall and College Hill, discontinued.

Hynes, G. B. Elliott.
Ninth Ward, A. J. Calvert.
Belle View, C. W. Munson.
Trimble, R. A. Halley, Jr.
McKee, P. L. Nichol.
Knowles Street, S. W. Crosthwait.

STATISTICS FOR THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.—1890.

SCHOOLS.	ENROLLED.			Average Belonging.	Average Attending.	Average Scholarship.	Tuition for Pupils Belonging.	Total Cost of Tuition.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
WHITE.								
High.....	55	165	260	222	213	72	\$37.00	\$8,214.00
Hume.....	481	434	915	761	725	68	12.99	9,835.00
Howard.....	615	673	1288	1050	993	70	12.68	12,820.00
Hynes.....	214	193	407	345	330	79	1.92	3,680.00
Ninth Ward.....	139	187	326	231	250	68	14.20	3,650.00
	1545	1672	3217	2638	2515	69	\$15.24	\$49,204.00
COLORED.								
Belleview.....	165	277	442	350	327	83	\$13.66	\$4,428.00
Trimble.....	120	130	250	244	199	74	11.32	2,310.00
McKee.....	95	118	213	155	149	65	10.45	1,620.00
	380	525	905	602	675	67	\$11.97	\$8,358.00
EDGEFIELD.....			1082	692	617		\$10.56	\$7,312.50
Total.....			5204	4028	3848			\$65,874.00

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

- 1854.—F. B. Fogg, R. J. Meigs, Allen A. Hall, John A. McEwen, Charles Toms, W. F. Bang.
1855.—F. B. Fogg, J. A. McEwen, A. A. Hall, Isaac Paul, Samuel Cooley, W. F. Bang.
1856.—F. B. Fogg, J. A. McEwen, R. J. Meigs, M. H. Howard, Isaac Paul, J. B. Lindsley, W. F. Bang, J. B. Knowles.
1857.—F. B. Fogg, J. A. McEwen, R. J. Meigs, M. H. Howard, Isaac Paul, J. B. Lindsley, W. F. Bang, J. B. Knowles.
1858.—F. B. Fogg, J. A. McEwen, R. J. Meigs, M. H. Howard, Isaac Paul, J. B. Lindsley, W. F. Bang, J. B. Knowles.*
1860.—F. B. Fogg, M. H. Howard, R. J. Meigs, Phineas Garrett, Isaac Paul, J. B. Lindsley, W. F. Bang, W. F. Cooper.
1861.—F. B. Fogg, J. W. Hoyte, Isaac Paul, W. K. Bolling, J. S. Bostick, J. O. Griffith, M. H. Howard, C. K. Winston, B. S. Rhea.
1862.—F. B. Fogg, J. W. Hoyte, M. M. Brien, M. G. L. Claiborne, J. S. Fowler, H. H. Harrison, M. H. Howard, J. B. Knowles, M. M. Monahan.
1863.—Francis B. Fogg, J. W. Hoyte, M. M. Brien, M. G. L. Claiborne, J. S. Fowler, H. H. Harrison, M. H. Howard, J. B. Knowles, M. M. Monahan.
1864.—No election.
1865.—P. S. Fall, J. W. Hoyte, T. A. Atchison, D. D. Dickey, E. H. East, H. H. Harrison, J. B. Lindsley, L. G. Tarbox.
1866.—P. S. Fall, J. W. Hoyte, T. A. Atchison, M. C.

* Same, 1859.

- Cotton, R. B. Cheatham, J. H. Callender, I. P. Jones, J. P. Knowles, J. L. Weakley.
1867.—P. S. Fall, J. W. Hoyte, T. A. Atchison, M. C. Cotton, R. B. Cheatham, J. H. Callender, I. P. Jones, J. B. Knowles, J. L. Weakley.
1868.—Eugene Cary, R. G. Jamison, H. S. Bennett, J. Jungerman, D. Rutledge, D. W. Peabody, John Ruhl, L. G. Tarbox.
1869.—Dr. C. K. Winston, J. L. Weakley, Isaac Paul, George S. Kinney, A. G. Adams, J. O. Griffith, Charles Rich, John J. McCann, James Whitworth.
1870.—J. O. Griffith, John J. McCann, Charles Rich (one year), Thomas H. Hamilton, C. K. Winston, Joseph L. Weakley (two years), George S. Kinney, L. G. Tarbox, A. D. Wharton (three years).
1871.—J. B. Craighead, James T. Dunlap, Charles Rich, Rev. A. J. Baird.†
1872.—Merton B. Howell, Joseph L. Weakley, Rev. Dr. R. A. Young.‡
1873.—George S. Kinney, L. G. Tarbox, Prof. A. D. Wharton, Col. R. C. McNairy.‡
1874.—G. M. Fogg, Jr., A. B. Hoge, Samuel Watkins.
1875.—M. C. Cotton, G. Schiff, J. L. Weakley.
1876.—J. M. Dickerson, T. W. Halley, George S. Kinney.
1877.—Theodore Cooley, G. M. Fogg, M. B. Howell.
1878.—George R. Knox, John Ruhl, J. L. Weakley.
1879.—R. B. Lea, T. W. Wrenne, George S. Kinney.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

	President.	Secretary.
1854-58.....	Francis B. Fogg.	John A. McEwen.
1859-60.....	" "	M. H. Howard.
1861-62.....	" "	J. W. Hoyte.
1863-64.....	" "	" "
1865.....	P. S. Fall.	" "
1866-67.....	" "	" "
1868-69.....	Eugene Cary.	R. G. Jamison.
1870.....	Dr. C. K. Winston.	J. L. Weakley.
1871.....	" "	Prof. A. D. Wharton.
1872.....	Gen. James T. Dunlap.	S. Y. Caldwell.
1873.....	" "	Prof. A. D. Wharton.
1874.....	Samuel Watkins.	L. G. Tarbox.
1875-76.....	" "	A. B. Hoge.
1877.....	J. L. Weakley.	T. W. Halley.
1878.....	G. M. Fogg.	" "
1879.....	" "	T. W. Wrenne.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1854-61. Joshua F. Pearl.	1855-57 J. F. Pearl.
1861-62. James L. Meigs.	1866-69. Prof. C. D. Lawrence.
1862-65. Vacant.	1869-80. Prof. S. Y. Caldwell.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

The history of this institution dates back to the pioneer days of Nashville, when Gen. James Robertson was representing the new county of Davidson in the Legislature of North Carolina. Ever desirous of promoting the welfare of the settlement which he had planted on the Cumberland, and with a high appreciation of learning and religion, Gen.

† This board was organized under the new law, and after some legal contest with the former board entered upon its duties as such June 24, 1868, was re-elected and held over until Nov. 3, 1869, when it was relieved by the board of nine under the present law.

‡ Vacancy.

§ Dr. J. B. Lindsley to fill vacancy December 31st.

Robertson sought not only to forward the interests of churches, but of schools. He had formed the idea of establishing an academy at Nashville, and while attending the Legislature made the acquaintance of Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher of excellent qualifications, whom he interested in his scheme. These two gentlemen matured their plan together, and in December, 1785, procured the passage of a bill by the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act for the Promotion of Learning in Davidson County." This was the original act which laid the foundation for an institution of learning at Nashville, known first as Davidson Academy, then as Cumberland College, and lastly as the University of Nashville.

The act incorporating the academy appropriated two hundred and forty acres of land as an endowment. This land was situated south of Broad Street, immediately adjoining the plat of two hundred acres which, during the previous year, had been laid out for the town, and is included within the present corporate limits of the city of Nashville. The charter appointed Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, Hugh Williamson, Daniel Smith, William Polk, Anthony Bledsoe, Larnier Clarke, Ephraim McLean, Robert Hays, and James Robertson trustees, and constituted them a body corporate and politic under the name and style of "the president and trustees of Davidson Academy." At the first meeting, held Aug. 19, 1785, the board was organized by the election of Rev. Thomas B. Craighead president, Daniel Smith secretary, and Ephraim McLean treasurer.

The board, being thus organized, proceeded to appoint a committee on behalf of the trustees, consisting of William Polk and Ephraim McLean, to unite with the trustees of the town in making the proper division-line between the respective lands, and to make a survey and plat of those donated to the academy. This work was proceeded with in October. Subscriptions were also opened for donations of land, produce, or money, and provision made for bequests for the support of the school. The lands were in some instances sold, but were generally placed under rental, and the proceeds applied to the use of the academy. Among the various schemes for its benefit, and to increase the value and desirability of its lands, an "academy ferry" was established just above what is now the foot of Broad Street, which was under the management of the board or its agent for many years, and while it was a source of some income to the school it was also a cause of much trouble and perplexity to the trustees.

Rev. Mr. Craighead came to the settlement to preach as well as to teach. He had a small church building, six miles east of Nashville, in the suburbs of what was once Haysborough, known as "Spring Hill Meeting-House." Here the academy school was opened in 1786, and continued to be kept about fifteen years, or until a building was erected for it on the hill subsequently known as "College Hill." The original site contained a burying-ground for some of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee, and there rest the remains of the founder and first president of this institution of learning. The construction of the turnpike in later years obliterated the foundation of that primitive academy.

The price of tuition was at first four pounds per annum,

hard money, or other money of that value. Soon after, it was "ordered that five pounds hard money, or the value thereof in other money, be paid for each scholar per annum."

By act of the Legislature in 1796, it was provided "that the buildings of the said academy shall be erected on the most convenient situation on the hill immediately above Nashville, and near the road leading to Buchanan's Mill." Ten acres were here reserved from the sale of lots for the use of the academy, July 15, 1802, and Gen. Jackson and Gen. Robertson appointed to superintend the erection of the building. Gen. Jackson was a member of the board of trustees from 1791 to Nov. 26, 1805, at which date he resigned, and Judge Robert Whyte was appointed in his stead. At this date it is announced that the contract for the academy building had been let to Charles Cabaniss; contract price, ten thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars. Whether the building was completed for this sum or not we are not informed, nor is the date given of its first occupation by the school.

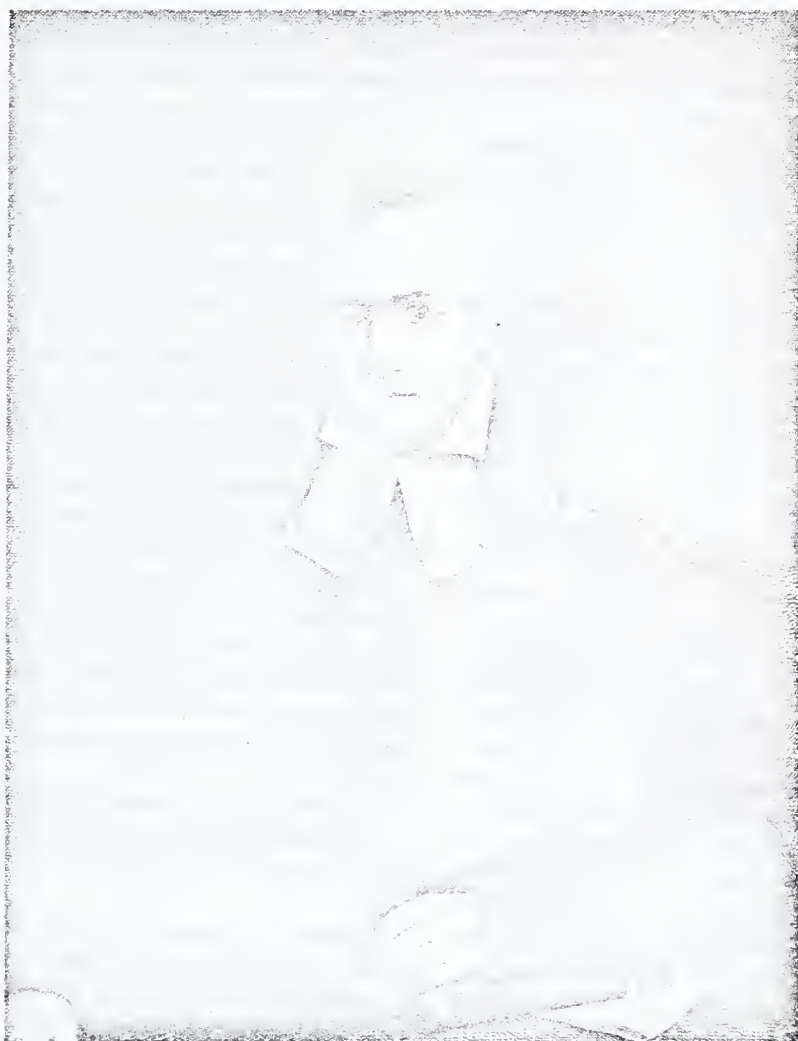
A library was established in connection with the academy quite early. In 1798 we find this entry in the record: "Ordered, that Thomas B. Craighead and Daniel Smith be continued a committee to receive books from Mr. Dendrick for the trustees, and settle for the same as soon as convenience will admit, after the general's return from Congress."

On the 31st of May, 1805, Gen. Robertson, Gen. Smith, and Col. Hay resigned as trustees. They had served nearly twenty years, and had seldom been absent from the meetings of the board. Robert C. Foster, David McGavock, and Joseph Coleman were chosen to fill the vacancies.

The academy as such continued in operation about twenty-one years. It was supported by the best people of the settlement, and did much towards laying the foundation for that emulation in education which has distinguished Nashville at a later day. In this education Rev. Mr. Craighead was the pioneer.

Davidson Academy was the second and only other school chartered for this Territory by North Carolina. Martin Academy, afterwards Washington College, was the first school established west of the Alleghenies. Dr. Samuel Doak, the founder and first president, was a native of Virginia, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, under Dr. Witherspoon, in 1775,—a man of great ability and force of character, of great learning, especially in the classics. He was a member of the Franklin Convention, and the reputed author of a clause concerning education in the rejected Constitution. In the pulpit and in the school-room, in social and in public life, he exerted a wide and beneficent influence.

The inception of the conversion of the academy into a college was brought about by a petition to the Legislature on the 19th of July, 1806. By an act of Congress passed in April, the State of Tennessee was authorized to issue and perfect titles to certain lands therein mentioned; and the General Assembly of the State, by an act to establish a college in West Tennessee, incorporated a body of nineteen trustees, placing Rev. Thomas B. Craighead as the first named in the list, "by the name of the trustees of Davidson College." The preamble of the act states that



PHILIP LINDSLEY

Philip Lindsley

this was done upon the petition of the trustees of Davidson Academy. This act vested all the property, real and personal, of the academy in the trustees of the college.

The first meeting of the trustees of the college was held at Talbot's Hotel, in Nashville, on the 11th of September, 1806, when Joseph Coleman, first mayor of the city, was chosen to preside until a president should be duly elected. Mr. Craighead was not present at the meeting,—perhaps the only absence in twenty-one years. At the next meeting, July 21st, he was unanimously elected president. Books and apparatus to the amount of one thousand dollars were purchased, and the college was opened for the reception of students on the first day of September, 1807.

From the "Rules and Regulations" adopted by the board we copy the following:

"It will be improper to suffer the students to attend assemblies, balls, theatrical exhibitions, parties of pleasure and amusement, and, more, to frequent gambling-tables, taverns, and places of dissipation.

"They should seldom indulge themselves in going to town, except on necessary business, which should be dispatched hastily, that they may return to college without delay.

"Your committee further recommend that the tutors, in all their official duties, wear a college habit, or loose upper garment, made of some light black stuff or *fille model*, after the manner of the surplice or gown worn by gentlemen of the literary profession, distinguished by black tassels on the shoulders or sleeves as badges of office; and that the students also wear black gowns of similar material, but without the tassels, when they attend on recitations, prayers, public speaking, public worship, and when they walk into town."

In 1809 the Legislature passed an act providing that "No ordinance, rule, or by-law should ever be entered into so as to give a preference to any one denomination of Christians."

Rev. Mr. Craighead served as president of the college two years and three months, or until Oct. 24, 1809, when Dr. James Priestly was unanimously elected, and took his seat as president of the board of trustees Jan. 30, 1810. Rev. Mr. Craighead continued one of the trustees till the autumn or winter of 1813, when his connection with the college ceased finally.

Rev. Thomas B. Craighead was the son of Rev. Alexander Craighead, the man who first in 1749 gave voice in Pennsylvania to the growing desire for independence, incurred the hostility of His Majesty's magistrates and the censures of the Synod, and, emigrating to North Carolina, instilled the principles which bore fruit in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, a graduate of Princeton in 1775, contemporary with Dr. Doak, labored here for almost a quarter of a century in the cause of education. He was a powerful preacher, but, like his father and grandfather, a man of progressive ideas, and for eighteen years, in Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, engaged in a conflict under the charge of heresy, coming out triumphant a year before his death. Throughout he had the support of Andrew Jackson. "Old Hickory," perhaps, did not know the difference between

Pelagianism and Augustinianism; but applying a simple formula as a test, "By their fruits ye shall know them," he knew an honest and a trustworthy man of value to the community in which he lived.

The progress of Davidson Academy is a matter of especial interest to Nashville. As the unpretending academy and as Davidson College under Craighead, as the more ambitious Cumberland College under the wise management of Dr. Priestly, it grew with the progress of society and gave form, tone, cohesion, lustre, and the means of nobler growth to the society around it.

In 1824, Dr. Philip Lindsley—who, though not a pioneer, yet stood at the beginning of an era—declined the presidency of the College of New Jersey to attempt the establishment of a centre of influence here for the Southwest. A charlatan in education might have built a temporarily more splendid structure on the sand. Assisted by an able corps of teachers, with foresight only now beginning to be justified in the fulfillment of all his prophecies, he applied himself for twenty-five years to the work of laying broad and deep the foundations, encountering difficulties of the most stupendous character, sustained by a few live and far seeing citizens. Was all this labor of twenty-five years and the succeeding twenty-two years of the University of Nashville thrown away and barren of results? Under its influence grew up a cultivated, liberal community; through its influence, and by the efforts of the young men sent forth to engage in and to encourage education, sprang up twenty colleges within fifty miles of Nashville to divide, distract, and compete with the university, and at the same time to accomplish much good. It was the inevitable conflict of localities, which had to demonstrate that every village cannot be a seat of learning. It prepared the soil in which great institutions take deep root and flourish,—the soil which has developed the public-school system and attracted hither Vanderbilt University, the normal school, and brought here the Fisk, Tennessee Central, and Baptist Normal and Theological Colleges to engage in the great work of the elevation of the African race of America.

At the close of his twenty-third year at Nashville, in a public address, Dr. Lindsley says, "When this college was revived and reorganized at the close of 1824, there were no similar institutions in actual operation within two hundred miles of Nashville. There were none in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Middle or West Tennessee. There are now some thirty or more within that distance, and nine within fifty miles of our city. These all claim to be our superiors and to be equal at least to Old Harvard or Yale. Of course we cannot expect much 'custom,' or to command a large range of what is mis-called patronage. I have a list now before me of twenty colleges or universities in Tennessee alone. Several of those belong exclusively to individuals, and are bought and sold in open market like any other species of private property. They are invested with the usual corporate powers, and may confer all university degrees at pleasure. This is probably a new thing under the sun; but Solomon's geography did not extend to America."

In 1850, after having passed through a career of brilliant

prosperity, the university was compelled to suspend its work for the want of funds. At this period a few distinguished gentlemen of the medical profession organized the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and since then the buildings have been used for that purpose.* The buildings for the Literary Department, as they now exist, were erected in 1853-54, a short distance from the old college. The Literary Department was again opened in 1855, and Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson made superintendent. It was conducted on the military plan until the breaking out of the civil war, when the buildings were used as a hospital.

MONTGOMERY BELL ACADEMY.

After the war the trustees of the university located the Montgomery Bell Academy in the buildings of the Literary Department of the university. The fund for this academy was derived from a bequest of twenty thousand dollars by the late Montgomery Bell, a man whose name is inseparably connected with the development of the iron interests of the State, and who had the honor of furnishing to Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans, all the cannon-balls used in that famous conflict. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he began the manufacture of iron as early as 1810, and became thoroughly wedded to his adopted State. He was one of those pioneers in industrial enterprises that give direction to capital and energy. It was through his influence, and by reason of his financial success, that more than thirty furnaces shed their ruddy light over the western iron belt previous to the war. A man of indomitable energy, of commanding influence, of genuine philanthropy, and of extended views, he made such an indelible impression upon his age that it will be seen and felt for many generations to come. The bequest made by this public-spirited citizen was for the free education of twenty-five students from the counties of Davidson, Montgomery, Dickson, and Williamson. By judicious investment it has increased one hundred and fifty per cent., and the whole now amounts to fifty thousand dollars.

The academy occupies, in conjunction with the State Normal College, the elegant stone building known as the college proper of the University of Nashville. In its instruction, and in the manner of conducting it, the Montgomery Bell Academy is one of the most thorough and excellent of all the educational institutions that cluster around Nashville. The faculty at present is Joseph W. Yeatman, Principal and Professor of Natural Science; S. M. D. Clark, Professor of Ancient Languages; William R. Garrett, Professor of Mathematics.

PROFESSORS AND TUTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On the 2d of October, 1850, Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., delivered a memorial discourse on the life and character of Professor Gerard Troost, M.D. Seven professors and three tutors of the university had been called away by death. The professors named were Bowen, Hamilton, and Troost. The first died after two and a half years in connection with the college, having given ample evidence of his superior

qualifications for the chair of chemistry. He had been a favorite pupil of Professors Silliman and Hare at New Haven and Philadelphia.

Professor George T. Bowen was born, March 19, 1803, at Providence, R. I., and graduated at Yale College in 1822. He was elected professor of chemistry at Nashville in the autumn of 1825, and died Oct. 25, 1828, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

Professor James Hamilton was for sixteen years connected with the university as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He was a native of Princeton, N. J., a graduate at the college there, and was highly distinguished as a classical and mathematical teacher in Trenton and Burlington, N. J. He died of cholera, June 21, 1849.

Dr. Gerard Troost was born at Bois-le-Duc, in Holland, March 15, 1776. He died Aug. 14, 1850, aged seventy-four years and five months. He was educated in the schools and universities of his native country, chiefly at Leyden and Amsterdam. He was for several years a pupil and companion of the celebrated Abbé René Just Haüy, the founder of the present or modern school of mineralogy, for whom he ever cherished an affectionate and grateful respect. He here translated into the Dutch language Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature." In 1809 he was appointed by the King of Holland one of a scientific corps to accompany a naval expedition to Java. After coming to this country he settled first in Philadelphia, where he assisted in forming the American Academy of Natural Sciences in 1812, of which he was for several years president. He removed with his family and a large collection of mineral treasures to Nashville in 1827. The year following he was appointed professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy in the University of Nashville, and was State geologist in 1831. He continued thereafter to be elected at each biennial session of the Legislature till that body abolished the office, in 1849. His indefatigable services in this department laid the foundation of geology in the State of Tennessee. As a college professor he held a distinguished rank, and was a regular and honorary member of the scientific and philosophical societies of Europe and America. His private life was a model of the domestic virtues. He gathered the finest geological and prehistoric collection ever in the State. It was sold to Louisville for about twenty thousand dollars, about one-third of its intrinsic value.

TRUSTEES

The * denotes deceased, the † resigned, at the date last mentioned.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, 1806-24. | †William P. Anderson, 1806-13. |
| *James Winchester, 1806-26. | †Duncan Stewart, 1806-8. |
| †Samuel P. Black, 1806-29. | †Thomas Johnson, 1806-20. |
| †Moses Fisk, 1806-18. | †John K. Wynne, 1806-11. |
| *Robert C. Foster, 1806-44. | †Nicholas T. Perkins, 1806-25. |
| †David McGavock, 1806-25. | †Randall McGavock, 1806-9. |
| †Robert Whyte, 1806-18. | †John E. Beck, 1806-20. |
| †Joseph Coleman, 1806-18. | †John McNairy, 1806-27. |
| †Robert Searcy, 1806-13. | †Willie Blount, 1806-15. |
| *William Dickson, 1806-16. | †John Haywood, 1806-12. |
| *Rev. William Hume, 1806-4. | *Felix Grundy, 1806-40. |
| †John Dickinson, 1806-10. | †Parry W. Humphreys, 1806-15. |
| *Jaci Lewis, 1806-15. | Felix Robertson, M.D. |
| †Abram Maury, 1806-7. | †Robert Weakley, 1806-15. |
| | *John Childress, 1806-20. |

* See history of the medical college.

*George M. Deadereik, 1810-16.
 †Elihu S. Hall, 1811-52.
 *James Trimble, 1813-24.
 †Wilkins Tunnehill, 1814-21.
 †Thomas Chaiborne, 1815-24.
 *Adam Goodlett, 1815-23.
 *Michael Campbell, 1815-30.
 *Jesse Wharton, 1816-33.
 *Jenkin Whiteside, 1820-22.
 *James Roane, M.D., 1820-23.
 †Alfred Balch, 1820-39.
 †Andrew Hays, 1820-31.
 *Henry Crabb, 1821-28.
 *Rev. William Hume, 1822-33.
 *Ephraim H. Foster, 1823-54.
 *Charles F. Love, 1823-37.
 John Bell, 1823.
 †Francis B. Fogg, 1823-30.
 James Overton, M.D., 1823.
 †Nathan Ewing, 1823-25.
 †John Catron, 1823-25.
 *William L. Brown, 1824-30.
 Leonard P. Cheatham, 1824.
 *John O. Ewing, M.D., 1825-26.
 †Rev. Robert Paine, 1825-30.
 †Wilkins Tunnehill, 1825-32.
 *Andrew Jackson, 1826-45.
 †Moses Norvell, 1826-34.
 †William Carroll, 1827-29.
 *Boyd McNairy, M.D., 1828-59.
 †George W. Gibbs, 1830-34.
 Thomas Washington, 1830.
 *George W. Campbell, 1830-48.
 *Henry M. Rutledge, 1831-44.
 *David Craighead, 1832-49.
 *Joseph W. Horton, 1834-43.
 John M. Bass, 1834-51.
 John L. Hadley, M.D., 1834.
 †Washington Barrow, 1834-39.
 Return J. Meigs, 1836-61.
 Robert H. McEwin, 1837.
 Edwin H. Ewing, 1839.
 John Trimble, 1839.
 William Williams, 1841.
 Washington Barrow, 1845.
 *Samuel D. Morgan, 1845-50.
 Charles Ready, 1847.
 *Andrew Ewing, 1851-64.
 †Russel Houston, 1851-66.
 C. K. Winston, M.D., 1852.
 Sterling Cockrell, 1852.
 A. V. S. Lindsley.
 †T. T. Player, 1852-53.
 Jacob McGavock, 1852.
 John M. Lea, 1852-75.
 William T. Berry, 1852.
 †James W. McCombs, 1852-63.
 Rev. A. L. P. Green, 1852.
 James Woods, 1853.
 Robert C. Foster, 1854.
 John M. Bass, 1857, re-elected.
 Samuel Watson, 1857.
 Horace H. Harrison, 1857.
 E. H. East, 1857.
 William F. Cooper, 1857.
 †I. L. Hadley, 1857.
 William B. Reese, 1873.
 John Overton, 1873.
 Alexander I. Porter, 1873.
 Frank T. Reid, 1873.
 Abram L. Demoss, 1873.
 Robert C. Foster (4th), M.D., 1873.
 George H. Nixon, 1880.
 James D. Porter, 1880.
 N. W. McConnell, 1880.
 Charles G. Smith, 1880.
 Robert B. Lea, 1880.
 Samuel Watson, Jr., 1886.
 Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D.D., 1880.
 E. D. Hicks, 1880.

GOVERNORS, EX-OFFICIO TRUSTEES SINCE 1824.

William Carroll, 1821-27.
 Samuel Houston, 1827-29.†
 William Hall.
 William Carroll, 1829-33.
 Newton Cannon, 1833-39.
 James K. Polk, 1839-44.
 James C. Jones, 1841-45.
 Aaron V. Brown, 1845-47.
 Neill S. Brown, 1847-49.
 William Trousdale, 1849-51.
 Wm. Bowen Campbell, 1851-53.
 Andrew Johnson, 1853-57.
 Isham Green Harris, 1857-62.
 William Galloway Brownlow, 1865-69.
 DeWitt Clinton Senter, 1869-71.
 John Calvin Brown, 1871-75.
 James Davis Porter, 1875-79.
 Albert Sidney Marks, 1879-81.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

† James Priestley, L.L.D., 1809-16. † Philip Lindsley, D.D., 1824-59.

CHANCELLORS.

†J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., D.D., 1835-70. †Eben Sperry Stearns, D.D., 1875.
 † General Edmund Kirby Smith, 1870-75.

PROFESSORS.

† Rev. William Hume, Ancient Languages, 1808-16.
 † George W. McGehee, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1824-27.
 * George T. Bowen, Chemistry, 1826-28.
 † Nathaniel Cross, A.M., Ancient Languages, 1826-31.
 † James Hamilton, A.M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1827-29.

† Resigned in April, 1829, and was succeeded by William Hall, speaker of the Senate.

* Gerard Troost, M.D., Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, 1828-50.

† John Thomson, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1830-31.
 † James Hamilton, A.M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1831-35.
 † Consider Parish, Ancient Languages, 1831-33.
 * Nicholas E. Parmantier, French Language and Literature, 1832-35.
 † Abelnege Stephens, A.M., Ancient Languages, 1835-38.
 † Abram Litton, A.M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1838.
 * James Hamilton, A.M., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1838-49.
 † Nathaniel Cross, A.M., Ancient Languages, 1838-50.
 † Alexander S. Villeplait, A.M., Modern Languages, 1838-42.
 † Alexander P. Stewart, A.M., Mathematics, 1849-50.

GRADUATES.

The total number of regular graduates from 1813 to 1850 was: A.B., in regular course, 432; D.D., honorary, 16; LL.D., honorary, 4; A.M., honorary, 40; A.B., honorary, 2. The total number of *new* students matriculated in the regular college classes from 1825 to 1850 was 1059. From 1850 to 1854 the regular collegiate department was suspended, and again from 1862 to 1870. In 1875 it was superseded by the Normal College. The number of graduates since 1850 have been as follows: A.B., in regular course, 99; A.M., in course after three years, 99; A.M., honorary, 4; D.D., honorary, 3; S.S.D., honorary, 14; Ph.D., honorary, 2.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

The establishment of the Normal College of the University of Nashville was the rehabilitation, in a more vital form, of the literary and scientific departments of the university, giving them a larger and more comprehensive sphere in the direction of popular education, not only in the State of Tennessee, but throughout the South. While other highly-endowed universities at Nashville and in the State, such as Vanderbilt, Fisk, Central Tennessee, etc., were doing their work in their own special departments of classical, theological, and professional training, it was felt that an institution having more direct relation to the education of the masses was needed, and the State Normal College was thought of as the "keystone of the grand arch of public education."

The idea of a State normal school had at least one able and brilliant advocate among the statesmen of Tennessee as long ago as 1855. Robert Hatton, gifted, eloquent, brave, and of classic culture, was a true and whole-souled advocate of popular education. He knew full well that it was education which transferred "the plowboy of Long Hollow" into the halls of legislation and enabled him to appear, cool and self-reliant, the peer of any in the land. He wished all to have equal opportunity at least with himself. Therefore, in his first and only term in the General Assembly, session 1855-56, we find him bending all his energies towards the establishment of a State normal school, and so successfully that it passed his own body, the lower house, and failed of becoming a law for the want of only *one* vote in the Senate. It was a sore disappointment to the generous Hatton.

In 1873, Dr. W. P. Jones, while State senator from this county, among other things introduced two bills. One was passed, and became the present public-school law of Tennessee.

see; the other, a bill for the establishment of a State normal school, passed three readings in the Senate and two in the House, but was defeated for want of time at the close of the session. This bill made provision for supplementing six thousand dollars annually from the Peabody Fund by an appropriation of an equal annual sum from the treasury of the State. At the next session of the General Assembly, Dr. Barnas Sears and the State Teachers' Association requested ex-Senator Jones to prepare a like bill and have it introduced. This he did, and labored to sustain its enactment, but it failed in the Senate; whereupon Dr. Jones (impressed with the importance of the measure) wrote Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, suggesting that possibly he might secure the passage of a bill without an appropriation. Subsequently, in a public address at the commencement of the first session of the Nashville Medical College, while briefly reviewing the educational institutions of Nashville, Dr. Jones, referring to the Normal College, said, "The charter was obtained through the untiring energy of Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley." This explicit public recognition is noteworthy, coming as it did from one who had earnestly worked for the accomplishment of the same great end. The act was passed March 23, 1875, and approved on the same day. In the month of May of the same year, Dr. Lindsley, as president of the State Teachers' Association, delivered an eloquent address before the Tennessee State Grange at Knoxville, on popular education, from which we quote:

"The glory of Nashville in old times was its university. But, as fully shown above, one marked result of its very usefulness has been the continued and repeated cutting down its field until now its work of collegiate education, the very work for which it was founded, and in which it achieved national reputation, has become a work of supererogation.

"What more fitting than that a corporation which took the lead in classical and medical education when these were felt wants in the entire State should now take the lead in normal education, when so many thousands of parents and hundreds of young teachers in Tennessee and the surrounding States earnestly wish for themselves the privileges enjoyed in the Northwest and the Northeast? The University of Nashville was created for the benefit of the people of the entire State. It has done a great and good work for the people of the entire State. It has now the opportunity of doing still a great work. But these views I may, perhaps, enforce better in the language of a distinguished educator from Kentucky, who thus writes after a recent sojourn in our beautiful capital: 'I was deeply interested in the educational institutions of Nashville while I was with you. But reflection upon the subject has greatly increased my interest. Your city ought to be the great educational centre of the South. And it will be, if those who have the control of public affairs have the wise forethought that should characterize statesmen. The one thing that is needed to complete your educational appointments is the establishment of a normal and training-school. Such a school would not be in conflict with those already established, but is necessary to the completion of your whole educational system. In the past nine years I have frequently been thrown into conventions with the best educators in this country. I have heard them lecture on all the best methods of teaching,

and have witnessed their public examinations, in which the value and thoroughness of their methods have been triumphantly vindicated. So that it seems to me the normal schools are absolutely indispensable in order to the thorough preparation of teachers. In looking to the future of the South, I am pained to see that those who are controlling the education of the colored people are wide awake to the advantages of these schools, while those who control the education of the *white* people do not seem to have turned their earnest attention to the subject. I want to see the black man educated, but I do not want to see the *white* man neglected. Owning, as you do, the buildings, grounds, and other property of the old Nashville University, how easy it would be for your people to establish one of the grandest normal schools in the world! The site itself is most beautiful, and, above all other cities in the South, Nashville is the place for such a school."

The State Teachers' Association, before which this address was originally delivered in January, 1875, had from its organization in 1865, a period of ten years, been active and indefatigable in bringing the necessity of the Normal College before the public as the consummation of the public school system of the State.

The preamble to the act establishing the Normal College sets forth that "an adequate supply of professionally educated teachers is a *necessity* to the maintenance of an efficient system of public schools," and the act proceeds to make such provisions as have culminated in this institution.

The State, however, not having provided the funds necessary for a full development of its purposes, the University of Nashville made a generous offer to suspend its Literary Department and devote its buildings, grounds, and funds, with the exception of those appropriated to the Medical College, to it; which generous proposition the trustees of the "Peabody Education Fund," through their distinguished agent, Dr. Sears, promptly supplemented by an offer of six thousand dollars per annum for two years.

These noble offers having been accepted by the State Board of Education, and grounds, buildings, and funds, to the amount of twelve thousand dollars having been thus furnished, measures were taken to open the institution.

Owing to the greatness of the work, the many hindrances encountered, and the necessity for moving cautiously where such great interests were concerned, the college was not organized until Dec. 1, 1875, when it was formally inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

The season had already far advanced; the project was wholly new to most of the people; opportunity to make them acquainted with its design and time of opening could not be afforded; many persons who might gladly have availed themselves of its advantages were already variously employed for the year, and not a few of its most sanguine friends doubted whether its beginning would not be, as to numbers, even humbler than was that of the first normal school established on this continent, which started with three female students. The result, however, far exceeded expectation, and no less than *fifteen* candidates presented themselves for examination, and before the first term of ten weeks had closed *forty-seven* had been admitted. At the close of the school year the number had increased to *sixty*.

ated a
trust
facbr-
of the

board
ation.
funds.
deter-
situa-
surest
may
sional
ough.

South,
ate of
rts to

73, at
a few
New
ousins
each
ut an
ishop
ning
at lu
h, and
mpor-
should
rate,
osing.
ndred
ut the
offer-
thern
brid.

an ex-
of the
their
terbilt,
n our
Pea-

March
ousand

Chief
located
a kept
Bishop
South,
a, with
all the
improve-
have
matters.
bearing

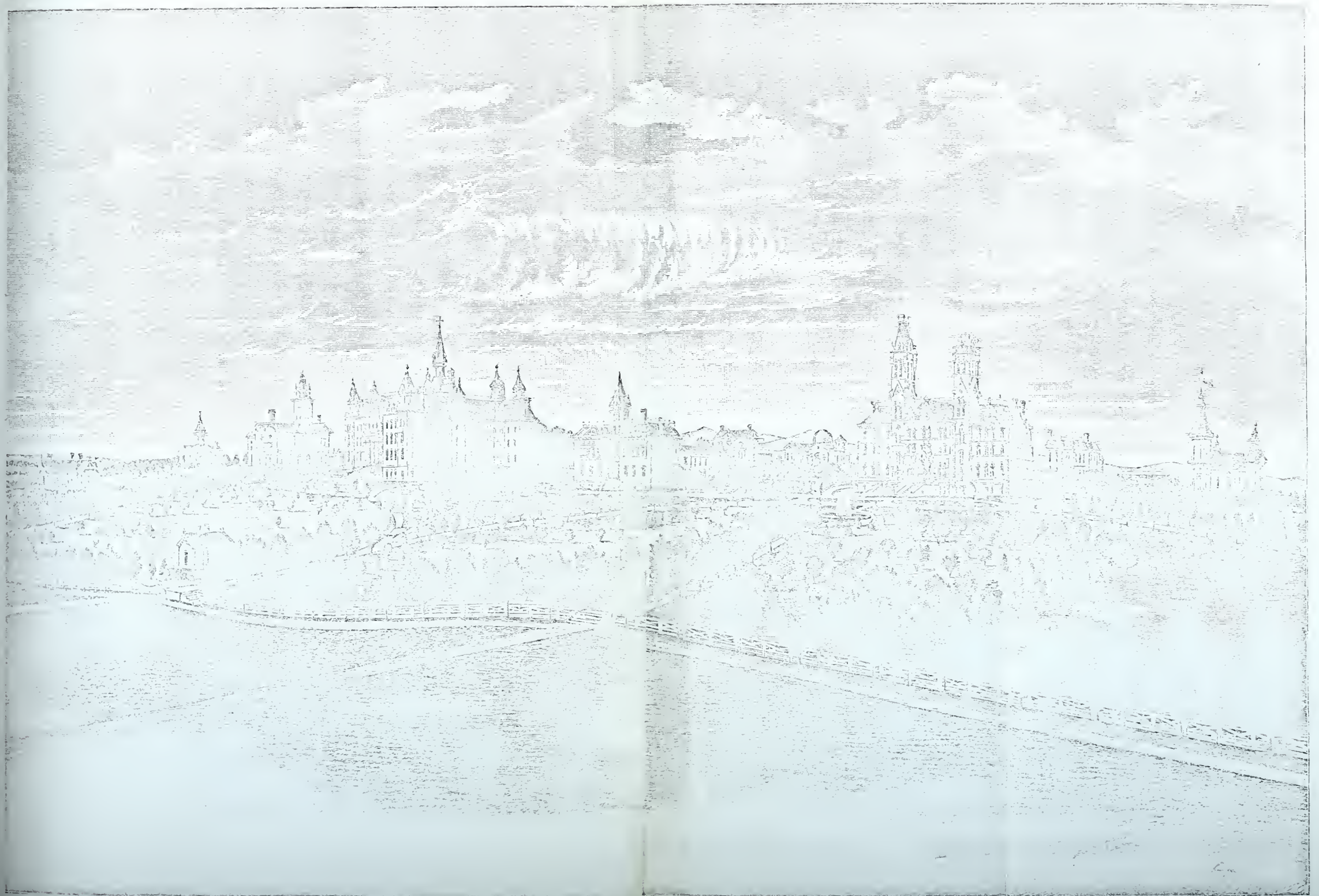


Professor's House

Porter's Lodge.

Professor's House.

Gymnasium.



Professor's House

Porter's Lodge

Bishop's Residence

Wesley Hall

Science Hall

Chancellor's Residence,
Professor's House

Observatory

Main Building

Professor's House

Gymnasium

(Residences of four Professors out of view.)

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Sketched by H. P. Whinnery.

Examination for Admission.—These examinations, conducted chiefly in writing, were made upon grammar-school studies only, and revealed a surprisingly general deficiency of knowledge of the elementary studies, on which all good education depends. Probably some of the candidates would have passed a far better examination in some of the higher branches of study. A great and most serious defect in school study, public and private, was thus at once brought to the surface, and indicated clearly where the earliest efforts of the college must be employed.

Each candidate, on entering, signed the following declaration :

"I, A. B., of —, am — years of age. My object in entering this institution is to qualify myself to teach in and conduct schools, and for this purpose I intend to remain at this institution —, and after that to devote myself to teaching; and I hereby promise to attend regularly and faithfully upon the exercises required, and to conform cheerfully to the discipline and rules which may be prescribed.

"Signed — — —.

"Nashville, —, 187—."

The building is now known as the Tennessee State Normal College, or Literary Department of the University of Nashville. It is under the patronage of the "Peabody Fund," from which it receives six thousand dollars annually. Scholarships are issued not only to students of this State, but to all the Southern States, and the design is to thoroughly train young men and women for the office of teaching. At present there are about seventy students in attendance. The faculty is as follows: Eben S. Stearns, Chancellor; Instructors, Misses Julia A. Sears, Lizzie K. Bloomstein, Emma M. Cutter, and Sallie B. Erwin, and Messrs. Edson S. Wellington, Henry R. Long, and John E. Bailey.

Situated almost in the centre of a beautiful campus, sixteen acres in extent, the buildings are among the finest and best appointed in the South. The college proper is a magnificent stone structure in Gothic college style, having a centre building and two wings about two hundred and twenty-five feet front, and one hundred and ten feet depth in the centre, and sixty feet depth in each of the wings. The buttresses are built of the most substantial Tennessee limestone, and the windows in the entire structure are square. The building is two stories high. Each story is divided into a number of large rooms,—recitation- and lecture-halls, society, library, museum rooms, etc.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

This institution is under the control and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The acknowledged want of the means of a higher Christian education than could be obtained within their bounds led several Annual Conferences, in the year 1871, to appoint delegates to a convention to "consider the subject of a university such as would meet the wants of the church and country." The convention met in Memphis, Jan. 24, 1872, and was composed of delegates from Middle Tennessee, West Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

The convention was in session four days, and adopted a plan for a university. Under the plan a board of trust was nominated and authorized to obtain a charter of incorporation, under the title of "The Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South."

A liberal charter was obtained that year, and the board of trust met Jan. 16, 1873, and completed its organization. By-laws were adopted, and agents appointed to solicit funds. A university, in fact as well as in name, had been determined on; in the words of the convention, "An institution of learning of the highest order and upon the surest basis, where the youth of the church and the country may prosecute theological, literary, scientific, and professional studies to an extent as great, and in a manner as thorough, as their wants demand."

Such, however, was the exhausted condition of the South, and so slow its recuperation under the disorganized state of its labor, trade, and governments, that the first efforts to raise funds showed the impossibility of the enterprise.

This was the condition of things in February, 1873, at which time Bishop McTyeire spent, by invitation, a few weeks with the family of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in New York. Mr. Vanderbilt and the bishop had married cousins in the city of Mobile who were very intimate with each other in their girlhood, and thus was brought about an intimate relation between these two gentlemen. The bishop had from the first deeply interested himself in the founding of the proposed institution. It was very natural that in general conversations upon the condition of the South, and the incidents therein transpiring, this enterprise, so important to the church, and so dear to the bishop's heart, should be mentioned. Finally, just before the bishop's departure, Mr. Vanderbilt placed in his hands the paper proposing, upon certain conditions, to give the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the institution. So that, without the least solicitation, this magnificent gift was a free-will offering of the donor to the great enterprise of the Southern Methodist Church, and through the church to the world.

The board of trust, in accepting the donation, as an expression of gratitude resolved to change the name of the projected institution to Vanderbilt University; and on their petition the charter was so amended. Thus the Vanderbilt, like the more successful institutions of learning in our country,—as Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, Cornell, Peabody,—inherits the name of its founder.

The first donation of Mr. Vanderbilt was made March 27, 1873. Subsequently he added five hundred thousand dollars more.

The commodore made but few conditions. The chief were these: that the proposed institution should be located in or near Nashville; that the endowment fund be kept inviolable, and the interest only to be used; and that Bishop H. N. McTyeire, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, should be president of the board of trustees for life, with a veto power. Through Bishop McTyeire's hands all the money has passed, and under his directions the improvements were made. Four hundred thousand dollars have been expended on grounds and buildings and apparatus. The endowment is six hundred thousand dollars, bearing seven per cent. interest, paid semi-annually.

The site of the university is at the west end of Nashville. The grounds comprise seventy-five acres, and from their elevation, on a level with Capitol Hill, furnish the amplest conditions of health and beautiful views of the surrounding country. The main building, containing chapel, library, society-halls, museum, laboratories, lecture-rooms, and offices for professors, is substantial and elegant. Within the inclosure are nine handsome residences for the professors and their families; also an astronomical observatory, equipped with all that is requisite for its successful management. These structures, together with the neat cottages built for the accommodation of the employees of the institution, number twenty-eight or thirty in all, and are so located as to subserve the convenience of the occupants and the general beauty. Besides embracing forest growth of the country, the grounds have been ornamented with over three hundred different species and varieties of trees, shrubs, and plants, constituting the Vanderbilt "arboretum," and affording an unusually fine opportunity for the study of practical botany. The physical and the astronomical apparatus were purchased from the most skillful manufacturers in Europe, and embrace all that is needful for the prosecution of the subjects for which they are designed. For the chemical laboratory six rooms are appropriated, furnished with the modern conveniences for practical study. Every facility is offered to students, and the large number engaged every day in analytical investigations attests the great interest felt in this department of study.

The university is organized in six departments: 1. The Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, having twelve professors; 2. Biblical; 3. Law; 4. Medicine; 5. Pharmacy; 6. Dental. The total number of professors, tutors, demonstrators, and clinical instructors, in all departments, is sixty-one. The last two departments were organized in 1879.

During 1873-74, while these expensive improvements were in progress, a financial panic fell upon the country,—banks closed, and even government works were suspended,—but Mr. Vanderbilt steadily furnished the funds, and there was no delay at any time on that account.

In reply to a suggestion or inquiry from the bishop,—"Perhaps I had as well stop drawing on you for a while?"—the characteristic remark of the commodore was, "Go on with your work; it is my business to furnish the money. Draw on me as you need it."

The university was formally opened and the faculties installed Oct. 3 and 4, 1873. Such rapid and solid work was never known before in the history of colleges and universities. The halls were well filled with students from the beginning. The register for 1880 shows four hundred and eighty-five on the roll.

The 27th of May—the birthday of the founder of the university—is marked in the calendar for suitable celebration every year. On that day the portrait (life size) of the commodore is wreathed in flowers and evergreens; the Founder's medal for oratory is contested for by students representing the two literary societies, and music and bell-ringing wake the morning hours.

In 1879, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt gave the university one hundred thousand dollars to provide a gymnasium, a

hall of civil engineering, and a theological hall,—all of which had become necessary by development and success. The gymnasium is thought by many visitors, who daily drive through the park-like grounds, to be the best specimen of architecture presented. The civil engineering hall is a fine structure, with ten large rooms, three of them having sky-lights for drawing and art-uses.

Wesley Hall, as the theological hall is called, rivals the main building of the university in size and style. The corner-stone was laid May 4, 1880, all the bishops of the church taking part therein. It is three stories, of brick, with a Mansard roof and a stone basement, and affords accommodations for one hundred and thirty students, besides four large lecture-rooms, a reading-room and parlor, and ample culinary and dining-room space. These last structures complete the magnificent scheme of buildings, and, with its endowment of learned faculties, make Vanderbilt University the greatest in the South. Ministers of the gospel, of any church,—who are, or purpose to be, devoted to the pastoral work,—are admitted to any school in the academical and biblical departments free of tuition fees. One of the peculiarities of Vanderbilt University is, not the co-education of the sexes, but of the professions. The young lawyers fellow the young preachers; they meet and mingle in debate, and in the literary and lecture halls, to mutual benefit. Landon C. Garland, LL.D., was chosen chancellor, and from the opening of the university he has been assisted by a strong professional staff, five of whom were presidents or chancellors of other universities or colleges when called to Vanderbilt.

A sustentation fund, to aid young men preparing for the ministry, has been raised and administered by Rev. R. A. Young, D.D., who is the secretary of the board of trust and financial agent. The board of trust is composed of two ministers and two laymen from each of the seven Annual Conferences that have the oversight and control of the university. This board meets annually, business in the interval being intrusted to an executive committee of five, which for several years was composed of the following persons: Bishop H. N. McTyeire, R. A. Young, D.D., D. C. Kelley, D.D., E. H. East, D. T. Reynolds.

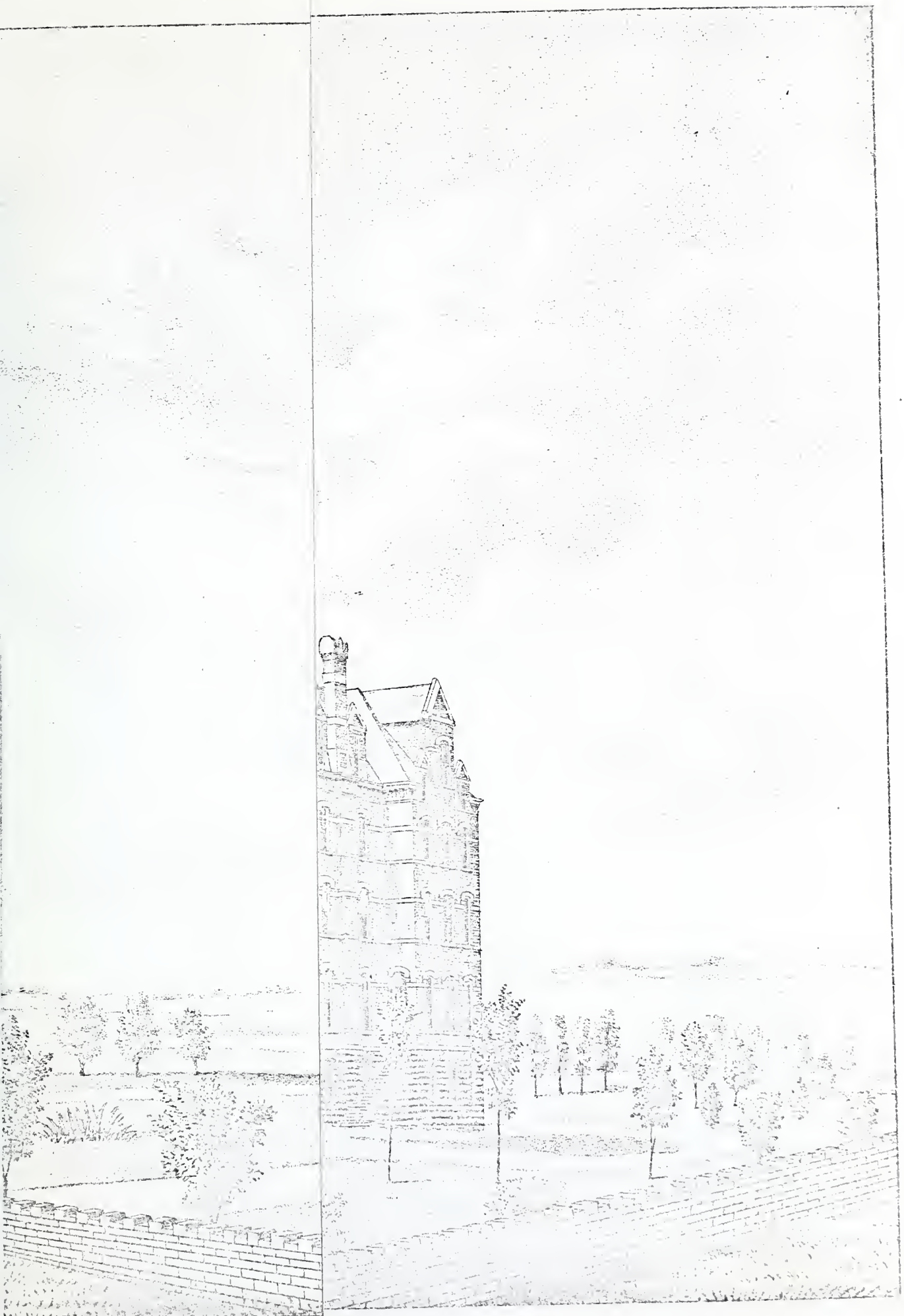
FISK UNIVERSITY.

Fisk University is the leading institution in the great Southwest for the education of colored people. It emanated from a school for colored people, begun in October, 1865, near the Chattanooga depot, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association of New York and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio. It first occupied the large hospital-buildings donated by the United States government, and known in war-times as "The Railroad Hospital." There were afterwards added a chapel and a dormitory. The school, and after it the university, was given its name in honor of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who was commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in command at Nashville when the school was opened, and entered heartily into the enterprise.

Under the management of Professor John Ogden the school at once became prosperous. During the first two years upwards of twelve hundred pupils were in attendance.

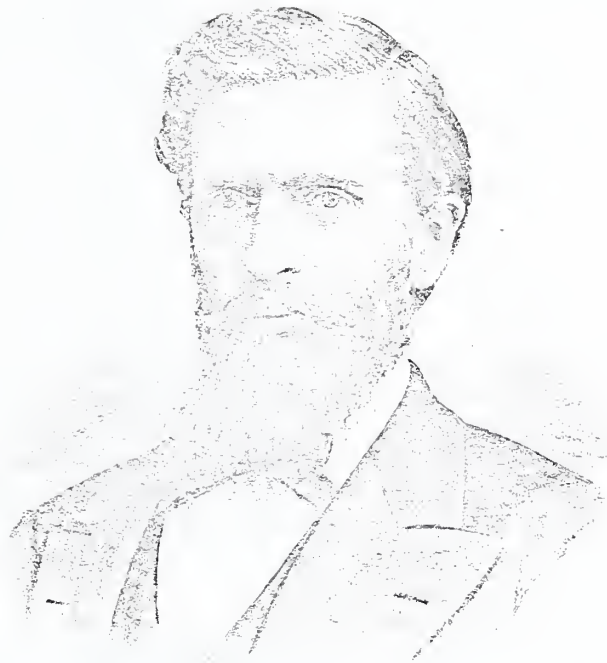


Christina B. Dicks





JUBILEE HALL, FISK UNIVERSITY NASHVILLE TENN.



Geo. L. Lewis

Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, donated from the Bureau funds seven thousand dollars to the school for educational purposes. It was then decided to incorporate the institution for the higher education of youth of both sexes. It was accordingly chartered under the name of Fisk University, Aug. 22, 1867, with a board of nine trustees, three of whom were to be chosen each year, and were empowered "to fill vacancies, prescribe courses of study, and confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by universities in the United States." George L. White became teacher of music in the institution during the first months of its existence, and was for several years its treasurer. His rare skill in training voices produced marked results in the musical department. Several concerts were given, and received with marked attention by the public. As Mr. White progressed he selected the best voices and organized them into the choir of the university.

About the year 1870 it began to be felt that the university buildings as well as the location were inadequate for its increasing patronage and popularity. A crisis had come. Mr. White conceived the idea of raising money for the permanent establishment of Fisk University by taking his little company of student-singers into the North to sing the simple songs of their race, which had come into being—no one knew how—during the days of their slavery, and then existed only in the memories and hearts of the people. After several months of the most crushing difficulty, the tide turned in favor of the little troupe, and by May, 1872, they had netted twenty thousand dollars. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm by highly-cultured audiences, who were moved to tears by the power and pathos of their quaint slave-songs. Another campaign over the same ground was again rewarded with twenty thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1874 they went to England and remained a year. They were received with the greatest consideration by the queen, the premier, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and other dignitaries of Church and State. While in England they cleared fifty thousand dollars. They again visited England, Ireland, Scotland, and made tours through Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. Everywhere their songs touched the hearts of the people, and called forth the deepest sympathy for the cause of education among the people of the emancipated race. Their travels have netted to the treasury of the institution about one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, including several thousand dollars in valuable presents of books and apparatus.

With the funds thus earned by the "Jubilee Singers" twenty-five acres of land were purchased on an eminence a mile northwest of the State Capitol. This site is, with the exception of "Capitol Hill," the most commanding and beautiful about Nashville. The view is unobstructed in every direction, and presents to the eye the most pleasing variety of hill and valley, forest and city.

Ground was first broken for the university building Jan. 1, and the corner-stone laid Oct. 1, 1873. The building was named Jubilee Hall, in honor of the noble band of singers through whose exertions the means for its erection was procured.

Jubilee Hall was dedicated Jan. 1, 1876, in the presence

of a vast audience of both races. The speakers' stand, draped with the flags of the United States and of England, was occupied by many eminent statesmen and educators, representing the various sections and local sentiments of our country. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, president of the board of trustees, read congratulatory dispatches from friends of the enterprise in England. The United States government was represented by the Sixteenth Infantry Band. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Fisk, Rev. Dr. McFerrin, Rev. Dr. Strieby, Rev. G. D. Pike, Rev. E. P. Smith, and others.

The building is of pressed brick, in the form of an "L," with an east front of one hundred and forty-five feet, and a south front of one hundred and twenty-eight feet. It is six stories in height, including the basement, and contains one hundred and twenty rooms, supplied with all the modern conveniences of gas, water, steam, and sanitary fixtures. Over the main entrance, on the south front, a bust of President Lincoln is designed to occupy the stone balcony. The style of the building is modern English, with trimmings of native limestone.

The grounds are named Victoria Square, in grateful acknowledgment of kindness shown the singers and friends of the enterprise in Great Britain.

The building is finely furnished, and supplied with apparatus for scientific research.

Apparatus.—This includes a few of the common instruments for the illustration of physics, such as air-pump, condenser, electrical machine, galvanic battery of ten Bunsen cells, Ruhmkorf coil, Geisler tubes, spectroscope of two prisms, and barometer. In astronomy there are a planetarium, orreries, and an astronomical telescope of three and a half inches aperture; and in chemistry, apparatus for illustrating the principles of the science in the class-room, and a small laboratory for those wishing to become practically acquainted with the processes of chemical analysis, both qualitative and quantitative. There is a magic-lantern for lecture use, as also a fine microscope, made by Beck, of London. In applied mathematics there are a theodolite, a compass, and a plane-table.

Museum.—In natural history, geology, mineralogy, and ethnology, there is a collection of over three thousand specimens. These are well arranged and labeled, the whole covering six hundred and fifty square feet of shelf-room.

The Library numbers seventeen hundred volumes, including many valuable works of reference adapted to the wants of the different departments of the university. Additions are made annually from the interest of the Dickerson Library Fund, a fund contributed by Sabbath-schools in Great Britain, and from other sources.

In connection with the library is a reading-room, in which the students have access to various newspapers and periodicals.

The Union Literary Society is managed by the students, subject to the general authority of the institution, for their improvement in public speaking, writing, and parliamentary usage. It has a valuable library, to which additions are made as the funds of the society permit.

A course of lectures, two each month, forms an important part of the educational privileges of the institution.

In the spring of 1868 a Congregational Church was organized upon the most liberal basis, for the benefit of teachers and pupils. Regular preaching has since been held in the halls of the institution from the beginning, under the pastoral charge of Rev. H. S. Bennett. There are now one hundred and fifty-seven members on the roll.

The school and university were under the management of Prof. John Ogden from the opening until 1879. Prof. A. K. Spence was principal from 1879 until the summer of 1875, when Rev. E. M. Cravath was elected president, which position he still holds. Rev. H. S. Bennett began the work of theological instruction in 1869, and has since made the preparation of young men for the ministry an important feature. The classes have ranged from three to fourteen members each year.

The training of teachers for the common schools of Tennessee became a leading feature under the management of Prof. Ogden in 1868. Since then, from thirty to one hundred and fifty pupils have engaged in the work of teaching annually.

The college curriculum has been marked out, and classes are now pursuing the classical, mathematical, and scientific studies usually taught in American colleges. Departments of law and medicine are to be added.

The commencement exercises, in May, 1875, were marked by the graduation of the first class from the College Department. This class consisted of Messrs. James D. Burrus and John H. Burrus, and Misses America W. Robinson and Virginia E. Walker, upon all of whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. In 1877, Miss Laura S. Cary was made Bachelor of Arts, and Mr. Young A. Wallace, Bachelor of Science. In 1878, Messrs. Henry S. Merry and Albert P. Miller were graduated as Bachelors of Arts.*

LIVINGSTONE HALL.

While in England the movement was undertaken by the Jubilee Singers to erect an additional building, to be called Livingstone Hall, which should be a monument to the memory of the great African explorer, and also an expression of the great work of the university in training men and women for the evangelization of Africa. Already Fisk University has five pupils at work in Africa, which is but a foretaste of what these institutions are to do in that direction.

Owing to the commercial depression in England and on the Continent, the efforts of the Jubilee Singers were but partially successful. The speedy erection of the building has been, however, since secured by the pledge upon the

part of Mrs. Daniel P. Stone, of Malden, Mass., of sixty thousand dollars to carry on the work. Ground has already been broken in Netherland Square, on the university grounds, and Livingstone Hall, a handsome building, will soon be built.

Other donations have been received, chiefly that of twenty thousand dollars from the executors of the estate of Mr. R. R. Graves, of Morristown, N. J. Work has already been commenced on the grounds for this building.

Fisk University is emphatically a missionary institution. The people in whose interests it was formed were sixteen years ago slaves. The most of the students are dependent on themselves, and must earn their own support while securing their education. The current expenses have thus far been principally met by the American Missionary Association, with the hope and expectation that the success of the work would create for the institution friends who would gladly endow it.

In March, 1879, the General Assembly of Tennessee passed a joint resolution highly commendatory to the Fisk University, as "one of high aim, thorough in its work, and ennobling in its influences."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John J. Cary, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. H. S. Bennett, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. G. D. Pike, Brooklyn, N. Y.,—term of office expires 1879.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, New York, N. Y.; Rev. E. M. Cravath, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles L. Mead, Esq., New York, N. Y.,—term of office expires 1880.

Rev. M. E. Strieby, D.D., New York, N. Y.; A. S. Barnes, Esq., New York, N. Y.; Rev. G. B. Wilcox, D.D., Stamford, Conn.,—term of office expires 1881.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, President; Rev. G. D. Pike, Secretary; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D.D., Treasurer; E. P. Gilbert, Esq., Assistant Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President E. M. Cravath, Professor A. K. Spence, Professor H. S. Bennett, Professor F. A. Chase, Professor Helen C. Morgan, E. P. Gilbert, Esq., Professor C. C. Painter.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. E. M. Cravath, M.A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. A. K. Spence, M.A., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Greek and French; Rev. H. S. Bennett, M.A., Professor of Theology and German, and University Pastor; Miss Helen C. Morgan, M.A., Professor of Latin; Rev. F. A. Chase, M.A., Professor of Natural Sciences; Rev. C. C. Painter, Professor of Theology; Miss Anna M. Cahill, Instructor in Mathematics and History; John H. Burrus, B.A., Instructor in Mathematics; Miss Henrietta Matson, Instructor in English Grammar and Composition; Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes, Instructor in Arithmetic; Miss Laura S. Cary, B.A., Instructor in Greek; Miss Sarah A. Stevens, Instructor in English Branches; Miss Irene E. Gilbert, in Charge of Model School; Mrs. J. D. Lee, Instructor in Voice Culture

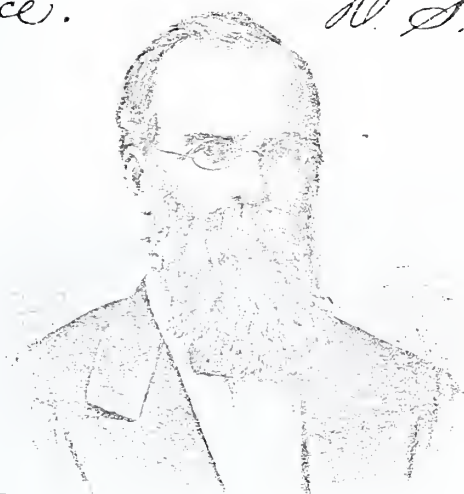
*Mr. James D. Burrus is now instructor in mathematics at Fisk University; Mr. John H. Burrus is studying law, and will locate in Nashville; Miss Virginia Walker now holds an important position as teacher in the colored public schools of Memphis; Miss America Robinson was one of the Jubilee Singers, spent three years traveling with that troupe in Europe, afterwards studied one year at Strasburg, Germany, and has just entered upon teaching at Meridian, Miss.; Miss Cary held a position as assistant instructor in Greek at Fisk University until her death, in the summer of 1879; Young A. Wallace is in charge of the colored schools at Florence, Ala.; Henry S. Merry is principal of one of the colored schools at Clarksville, Tenn.; Albert Miller is in charge of the Mendli Mission, in Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa.



A. K. Spence.



H. S. Bennett



E. M. Cravath



PROF. F. A. CHASE.



PROF. H. C. MORGAN.



NASHVILLE INSTITUTE NASHVILLE TENN.

was born June 7, 1809, at Crown Miles, Miles' Vale, parish of Kūmaenlwyd, Carmarthenshire, Wales, Great Britain. His parents were in humble circumstances, but more than ordinarily intelligent. They were both members of the Baptist Church at Rhydwlilim before he was born. He cannot remember the time when he could not read the Welsh Bible with ease. His mother, when he was a very small child, used to take him upon her knees and read Bible stories to him, pointing out the words as she pronounced them. He thus learned to read himself without learning to spell, or even the names of the letters.

He had an aunt Mary, whom Jesus loved, with whom he spent considerable of his early childhood. One rainy day, when he was about four years old, he was alone with her in the house, and she talked to him about Jesus in a way that strongly influenced his understanding and affections. He greatly wondered at the tears that

streamed down her face as she related the marvelous story of Jesus and his love. The impressions made then on his heart never faded away, but grew stronger with his years. He has no remembrance of himself when the bent of his mind was not religious. When yet a child he became very familiar with the Bible, especially the historical parts. There was the sharpest contradiction between the longing of his soul and his circumstances. He had the strongest thirst for knowledge, but his opportunities for learning were of the poorest sort. There were no public schools in the principality at that time. Occasionally some man who had no other means to gain his bread would open a private school, professing to teach English when he did not understand the language himself. He attended several of these and learned a little. When about seventeen years old he united with the Baptist Church, of which his parents were members. His one great desire from early youth was to preach. The few preachers whom he knew were men of superior excellence and greatly respected. Though not highly learned, they were skilled expounders of the Bible. He was much in their company, and they delighted to open the Scriptures to his eager mind. He had not much time to spare, for from about his tenth year he had to work for his living. There were a few good schools in the country, but they were beyond his means. He made a strenuous effort to enter the Baptist Academy in Bradford, England, but failed to accomplish his object. Just then a deacon of the church was leaving for America, and persuaded the young man to accompany him. The sole motive that induced him to go was the hope that somehow he might be able to acquire the English language. His purpose was after a few years to return to his native land and spend his life there. He borrowed money to pay for his passage, and after completing his preparatory studies returned it all with a compound interest. When he left his home he had no plan, but a merciful Providence did far better for him than he ever dared to hope. He first went to the province of New Brunswick, where he remained about a year and a half, working at his trade part of the time, and attending school the remainder.

In the summer of 1831 it became more and more apparent that the object for which he had left all on earth that was dear to him could not be secured in the provinces. He left for the United States with only thirty dollars and a letter of recommendation in his pocket. After a very tempestuous passage of a week's dura-



Daniel W. Phillips

tion, he arrived in Boston on a Saturday in November. By the direction of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed,—Rev. Ebenezer Thresher, who is still living at Dayton, Ohio,—he entered an academy on the following Monday. He kept steadily at his books two years. For months he and his room-mate, who is now a missionary in Burmah, lived on thirty cents a week. By practicing the utmost economy and industry, at the end of his academical course he had within one dollar as much as he had at the beginning. In September, 1833, he entered Brown University. Students were required to pay the amount of the first quarter's bill in advance. He was able to pay not quite half of it. He was generously trusted. It was the fame of Dr. Wayland that led him to Brown University. He saw the renowned president for the first time the day before he was matriculated, presiding over the annual commencement of the college. The day after, Friday, as he was standing in the college-yard, the president came to him and addressed him by name, though he had never been introduced to him. After inquiring minutely into his circumstances and expectations, he said: "My son, if you should ever be in need of money to meet your necessary expenses, come to me, and I will endeavor to help you." The poor Welshman was so confounded and confused that he failed to utter a word. Though he never had occasion to apply to him, the gracious offer did help the poor friendless stranger wondrously. By preaching almost every Sabbath during both term-time and vacation, though he received but small pay, he graduated free from debt. From Brown University he went to Newton Theological Institution. In October, 1838, he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Medfield, Mass., where he remained twelve and a half years. The church was small, thus affording grand opportunities for study, which were diligently improved. From Medfield he removed to Wakefield, Mass., where he remained the same length of time. Both of these churches grew while he was pastor of them, and were left in a good condition.

From the very commencement of the war it was his strong expectation that the hostilities would end in the entire removal of their cause. As the war progressed the conviction took deeper and deeper hold of his mind that when peace would be established there would be very great work for true patriots—and especially for Christians—to do among the freedmen to fit them for the many responsibilities of freedom. He felt that the Baptists would be under particular obligations, because such a multitude of the colored people professed to be of their faith. Gradually it came over him that he must give himself to the work.

He came to Tennessee in the summer of 1864. He preached for some months to a white congregation in Nashville. In the mean time he surveyed the field, and taught a class of young colored men at his own house. After forming a plan he went to New England and collected money to begin a school for preachers and teachers. A large wooden building belonging to the government was bought at auction and moved to a lot near where Jubilee Hall now is. There he taught till the summer of 1876, when the institute was moved to its present location. The school has wonderfully grown and prospered. This prosperity, under God, he ascribes mainly to the very faithful and successful labors with whom it has been his happiness to be associated.

and Instrumental and Vocal Music; Edward P. Gilbert, Assistant Treasurer; Miss Sarah M. Wells, In Charge of the Ladies' Hall; Miss Mary Farrand, Matron.

NASHVILLE NORMAL AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This school was established and is still supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. There are at present eight other schools of a similar character supported by the Baptists in the following places: Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Selma, Ala., Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans. An agent of the above-named society was commissioned to this State in the summer of 1864. After surveying the field he commenced teaching a class of colored young men in the basement of the First Colored Baptist church. Soon a lot of land was purchased near Fort Gillem, and a wooden building erected one hundred and twenty by forty feet, two stories high, and a basement under a part of it. In that much hard work was done under many difficulties, but with very encouraging results. The design of the institute was to prepare young men to preach the gospel, and both men and women to teach schools. The object, at the first, was not understood nor appreciated. That a man called by God to preach His gospel needed any other qualification than strong lungs and throat was a new idea among the colored people. There was no demand for educated ministers. Since then a very great change has come over the better endowed of the young people. Now this class see very clearly that the preaching needed is not bawling and retailing pretended visions, but a rational expounding of the word of God and enforcing the precepts of Christianity. Considering their antecedents and the little they still have to encourage them, they make very commendable efforts for their own education. During the last scholastic year—1878-79—the students of this institute paid towards their own expenses not far from six thousand dollars.

The location of the institute was not good, though the best that could be had at the time; the building was rough, uncomfortable, and inconvenient. After some years it became too small. A new site was purchased on the Hillsboro' Turnpike, about one mile outside of the city, consisting of thirty acres of land, with a mansion-house and outbuildings. The location is very beautiful, high, and commanding a grand and wide prospect. The buildings consist of the mansion-house,—forty-eight by eighty feet,—four stories high, furnishing apartments for the teachers and dormitories for the young women, and Centennial Hall,—forty-nine by one hundred and eighty-five feet,—four stories high, with ample basement, furnishing accommodations for the boarding department; the main story is devoted to public rooms, and the three stories above furnish dormitories for about one hundred and forty young men. For this building the institute is indebted most of all to the benefactions of Hon. Nathan Bishop and wife, of New York City.

The institute was removed to its present location the first Wednesday in October, 1876. Ever since then it has been enlarging in all directions. The number of students has about doubled, the course of studies has been raised.

Its leading object, as at the beginning, is to advance

Biblical knowledge and practical Christianity, believing that the word and Spirit of God are the only power that can raise any people. All the scholars have a lesson in the Bible every day. All the branches of education commonly taught in schools of this class, whether called by some humble name or some high-sounding title, receive ample attention in this institute. The plan is to afford to the colored people all the advantages for education that they need.

The students at the institute are carefully watched over, and from the beginning till now no serious breach of morality has occurred.

During the vacation, and considerably in term-time, the greater part of the students are engaged in teaching, and generally they bring with them testimonials of good success.

The success of the institute is very greatly due to Prof. L. B. Tefft, a graduate of Brown University, Rochester Theological Seminary, a ripe scholar, and unexcelled as a teacher. Also to Miss Carrie V. Dyer, a lady of superior abilities and most assiduous in her devotion to the duties of her profession.

Dr. Phillips, the president, is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1837, and of Newton Theological Institution in 1838. He came to Nashville in 1864, and has labored here in the cause of education with great zeal and success ever since.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

During the latter years of the civil war the city of Nashville was thronged with colored people, who were endeavoring to escape from places where their newly-acquired rights of freedom were hardly recognized. In doing this they found the larger cities, where the Federal soldiers were stationed in considerable numbers, the only places of refuge from a class of outrages that were of too frequent occurrence, and that continued after the close of the war, and against which the civil law was scarcely the shadow of a protection. These people were poor beyond description. They had nothing. They were homeless, moneyless, and almost naked, and ignorant of all provident manner of living. The government did much to relieve their physical wants, but left much of this, and, most of all, their intellectual and moral culture, to the philanthropist and the Christian. This work was cheerfully undertaken by the Freedman's Aid Societies, in which the various Christian churches united. The Methodist Episcopal Church was a large contributor of both workers and means, and aided in establishing schools for the freedmen, and in supporting the teachers. In 1865, after the formation of the Freedman's Aid Societies by some of the leading denominations, the active members of the Western Branch of the Freedman's Aid Society, who were connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, organized a society, the object of which was to aid in the elevation, intellectually and morally, of the freedman of the South. This society has had a vigorous existence, and has raised and expended in this work over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and has, in addition to this, property in school buildings and land to the value of two hundred and seventy

five thousand dollars. In 1865 the Methodist Episcopal Church began its denominational work in Nashville. A school was organized, under the direction of Bishop Clark, by Rev. A. A. Gee, who employed such teachers as were available. The building used was the church formerly belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and known as Andrew Chapel, which was purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since known as Clark Chapel. This mission-school grew rapidly in numbers, the scholars crowding the rooms provided for them. In 1866, Rev. John Seys, D.D., for many years missionary to Africa, was appointed pastor of Clark Chapel, and principal of the mission-school. The school becoming too large for the building, it became necessary, in the spring of this year, to secure more commodious accommodations. The large brick building known as the Gun Factory, on South College Street, which was in the possession of the Federal government as abandoned property, was turned over to the proper persons for the use of the school. The building was fitted up for school purposes, excepting the school-furniture, by the Freedman's Bureau.

In the fall of 1866, at the first session of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. W. B. Crichtow was appointed pastor of Clark Chapel and principal of the school. A large corps of teachers were employed, and the school numbered in the aggregate attendance during the year nearly eight hundred scholars.

During the month of July of this year a board of trustees was organized, and a college charter obtained from the Legislature. Up to this time no tuition or incidental fee had been charged, in view of the poverty of the people, and the fact that there was no provision made for their education by the State. But, in the autumn of 1867, the city of Nashville opened free schools for the colored people. In view of this fact, and that the object of the school being to prepare colored teachers to become the educators of their own people and to prepare young men for the ministry, and not wishing to do work that others would do, and do well, a tuition-fee was charged of one dollar per month. Rev. J. Braden was appointed pastor of Clark Chapel and principal of the college school. The trustees had received from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church ten thousand dollars to aid in securing a site and erecting suitable buildings for the school. They succeeded in purchasing an eligible lot in South Nashville, not far from the medical college, and proposed to erect buildings at once and move the school into them, as the Gun Factory was only temporarily in the possession of the government. But such was the opposition to having a school for the colored people erected there that a decree was procured from the chancery court annulling the sale, and the money was refunded.

The school opened in the Gun Factory for the second year on the 15th of September, 1867, and during the year numbered, notwithstanding the city free schools and the tuition-fee of one dollar per month charged at the college, over two hundred. Of the teachers this year, Rev. J. Braden was elected president by the board of trustees, Miss Emily Preston, Miss Julia Evans, Mrs. S. L. Larned, and Mrs. Mary Murphy assistants. During the year efforts

were made to secure a place for a building, and attempts were made to purchase property in Franklin and Murfreesboro', but the opposition to the education of the colored people prevented any purchases. Threats were intimated that it would not be safe to start "nigger schools" in either of these places. The feeling that a school for the colored people, established by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in any of the smaller towns in Middle Tennessee would be insecure to person and property, led to the abandonment of the idea of leaving Nashville, and also of seeking property outside of the corporation. Property was purchased on Maple Street, known as the Nance property. The only building on it being a large brick family residence, and as the Gun Factory had been returned to the creditors of the company who built it, and rented for the city schools, the school was moved to this building, and the school year opened, late in the autumn of 1868, under the supervision of Rev. G. H. Hartupée, who had been placed in charge of the school by the trustees, Rev. J. Braden having resigned his position at the close of the previous year.

During the winter and spring of 1869, with the aid of the Freedman's Bureau, which contributed about \$18,000, there were erected two brick buildings, furnishing a large and commodious chapel, with dormitories above it in one building, and school-rooms and dormitories in the other, capable of accommodating about two hundred students. At the close of the school year 1869, Rev. G. H. Hartupée resigned, and Rev. J. Braden was re-elected president. The first catalogue was published this year, and indicated an enrollment of 192 students in all departments. The primary class was thrown out of the course of study, and none admitted who could not read in the Second Reader.

The catalogue for 1870-71 showed an enrollment of 226. The departments organized were the intermediate, academic and normal, preparatory and theological. Many of the students in the academic and normal departments were engaged in teaching; and, although but partially prepared, yet such was the ignorance of the colored people in the country places that students who had not advanced beyond the Third Reader and simple addition found employment as teachers, and did a good work in imparting a knowledge of letters and reading to their people.

For 1871-72 the total number of students was 241. The students were more punctual and attended school for a longer period than before, and seemed to have clearer ideas of acquiring knowledge of the higher branches. Classes in algebra, geometry, Latin, Greek, natural science, Biblical studies were taught, and passed such examinations as gave great satisfaction to the numerous visitors and examiners who were present, at the close of the year.

The number of students for 1872-73 was 279. Over one-fourth of the entire number engaged in teaching during the year.

In 1874 the number of students was about the same as the previous year. Raising the standard of admission from the Second to the Third Reader cut off a number who made application to enter the school. The number of students from a distance boarding in the institution was largely in excess of any former year. Many who had been out teach-

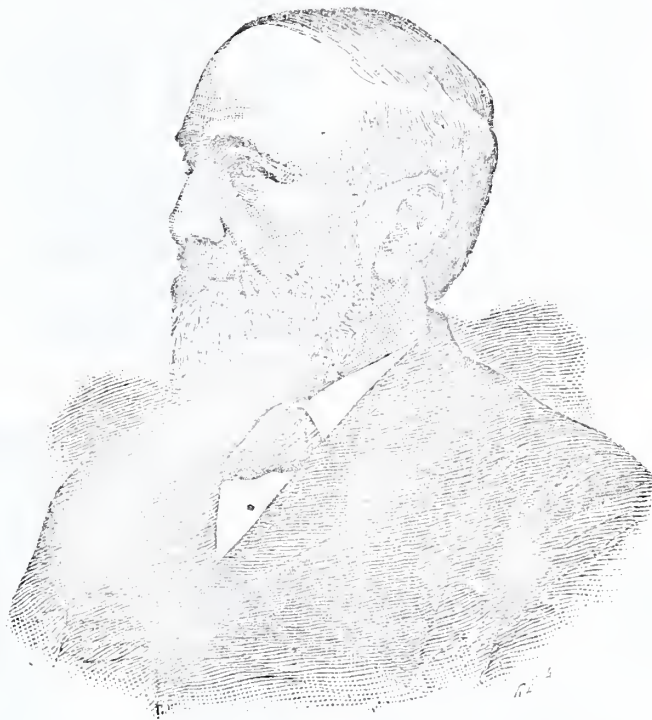
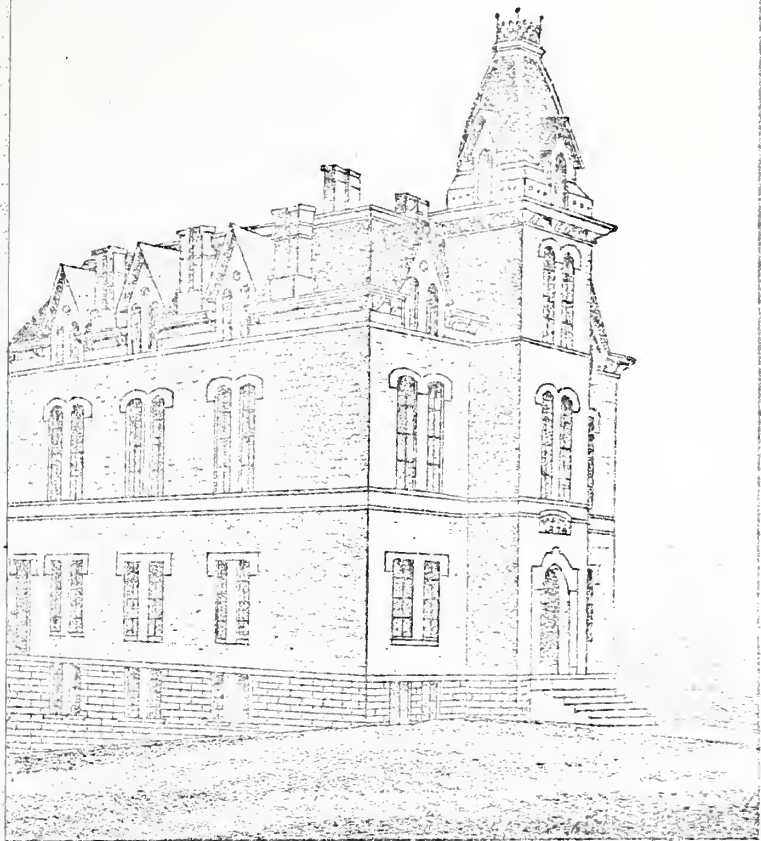
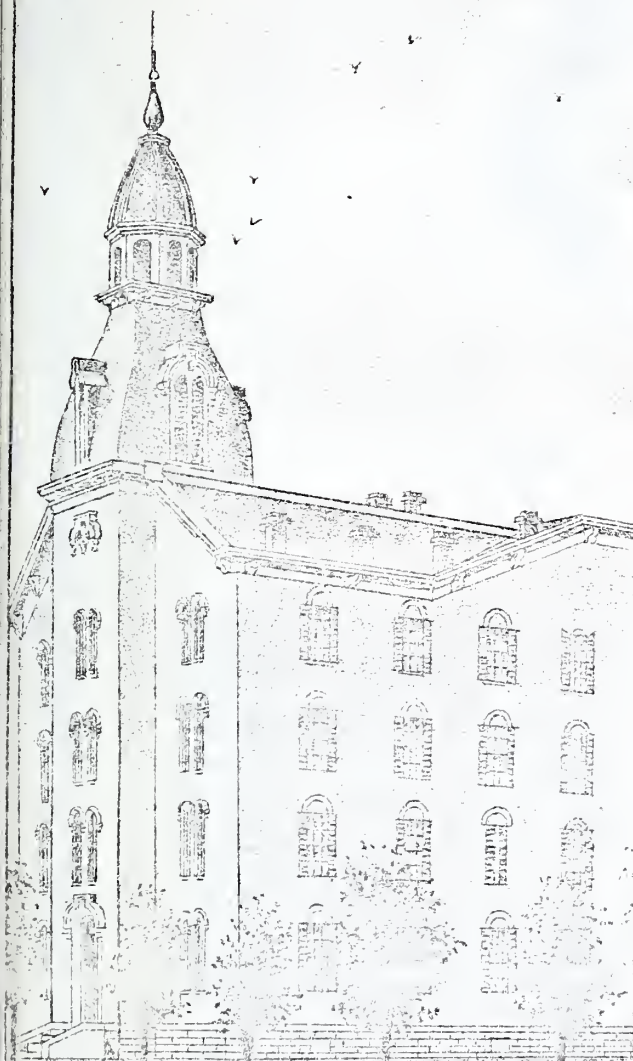


Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

J. Braden

264a



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.





MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE NASHVILLE TENN.



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

N. G. Tucker

WILLIAM TUCKER, who settled in Williamson County in 1810, and was one of the early settlers of Middle Tennessee, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in North Carolina about 1790. He purchased in Williamson County three hundred acres of land, which are now owned by his descendants. His grandson, Dr. N. G. Tucker, still regards this as the "old, old home," and whenever a death occurs in his family the remains are deposited in the family cemetery on this place. He married Rachel Dowdy in Williamson County, and filled well his sphere for many years.

Ephraim Bugg came from Virginia at an early day to Williamson County. He married Martha Lanier. They were the maternal grandparents of Dr. Tucker. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent, coming to Tennessee from Mecklenburg, Va. Their descendants are numerous.

Allen C. Tucker, son of William Tucker, married Elizabeth J. Bugg. Both were born in Williamson County in 1819. They had six children, of whom Dr. Tucker was the oldest.

Newton G. Tucker was born in Williamson County, on the farm before alluded to, March 28, 1839. When he was an infant his father removed to Marshall County, where he resided fifteen years, and returned to Williamson County, dying in 1856, esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

At this period Dr. Tucker, only sixteen years old, commenced teaching in the public schools, and taught for three years. He began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Johnson & McClure, at Lewisburg, in the spring of 1855, and graduated at the University of Nashville, March 1, 1861. On July 18th, in the same year, he married Mary E. Cochran, of Pontotoc, Miss., daughter of Silas M. and Nancy W. Cochran. Soon after graduation he was recommended for appointment as surgeon in the Army of Tennessee, C. S. A., but never entered active service, being ordered by Governor Har-

ris to his home in Marshall County to care for those left without medical aid at that place. From that time for thirteen years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and made many warm friends. In 1870 he was elected mayor of Lewisburg, and held that position until he removed to Nashville, in August, 1873, when he tendered his resignation.

His interest in public affairs soon attracted the attention of the people, and in 1875 he was elected to the position of councilman of the city of Nashville. Oct. 1, 1877, he was chosen as president of the common council, which position he holds at this writing.

Dr. Tucker was elected in the summer of 1877 to fill the chair of theory and practice of medicine in Meharry Medical College of Nashville, and yet occupies it. He is a member of the Davidson County Medical Society, Nashville Medical Society, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and ex-vice-president of the Tennessee Medical Society.

Dr. Tucker is an active member of several societies. He was Worthy Master of Farmington and Delahunte Lodges of F. and A. M., in Marshall County; belongs now to Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, F. and A. M., Tennessee Lodge, No. 20, Knights of Honor, and Capitol Lodge, No. 37, A. O. U. W.

Religiously, Dr. Tucker has been an adherent and member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. His political sentiments were in his early days in accord with the old-line Whigs, but since the civil war he has acted with the Democratic party and been thoroughly identified with it.

Dr. Tucker is of medium stature, of sanguine temperament, and shows the characteristics of that temperament by being quick and active in every direction. He responds at once to charitable and public objects; is prompt and decided in his friendships, and is progressive and in harmony with everything tending to elevate and improve mankind.

ing returned, earnestly desiring to improve themselves for more efficient work in this department.

In 1875, there were enrolled 240. Of these one was in the college class, 29 in the preparatory, 25 in the theological, and 56 in the academic and normal, and 152 were in the common English studies. In 1876 the enrollment was 210; in 1877, it was 227; in 1878, it was 295, and in 1879, it was 287. The number of students enrolled for the year 1879-80 is 331; of these 18 are in the college course, 18 in the preparatory, 12 in the academic, 173 in the normal, 91 in the English course, 59 in the theological, 22 in the medical, and 2 in the law course.

Four classes in the Meharry Medical Department have graduated 20 students,—1877, 1; 1878, 3; 1879, 8; 1880, 8.

The advancement in the studies pursued may be seen in the fact that in 1867 not a student was advanced beyond the common English branches, and the majority of them were in such primary studies as spelling, reading in the First, Second, and Third Readers, elements of arithmetic, and writing. In the catalogue for 1879, the conditions of admission are that the candidate must read in the Fourth Reader and have some knowledge of arithmetic. Such a condition ten years ago would have kept out five-sixths of the students. In addition to the common English studies there have been classes completing the study of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, astronomy, mechanics and calculus in mathematics, and have read the usual authors of the college course in Latin and Greek successfully, as well as having creditably completed a course in natural sciences and belles-lettres, and the usual degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred. That which seemed incredible a few years ago, in the intellectual capacity of the negro, has actually been accomplished. Young men and women who were born slaves have finished some of the higher courses of study in the college, and are taking high rank among the educated of our land. In the school-room hundreds of the students of this college have proved themselves most successful teachers. They have been commended by boards of examination and county superintendents for their proficiency in the studies on which they have been examined. Others have made commendable progress in Biblical studies, and now occupy some of the most important positions in the churches to which they belong, honoring their positions by clear and earnest presentations of truth and intelligent Christian lives.

Meharry Medical Department.—In 1874 the nucleus of the medical department was formed, and has gradually developed into a thoroughly organized school. The brothers Hugh, Samuel, and Rev. Alexander Meharry, D.D., furnished means to carry forward this department, and three classes, aggregating twelve, have graduated, and have met with a very cordial reception from the members of the profession wherever they have settled. Two of them have had practice in yellow fever,—Dr. J. S. Bass, in Chattanooga, in 1878, and Dr. L. D. Key, near Memphis. Both acquitted themselves creditably in their positions of danger. All graduates have passed a thorough examination on the full course in medicine, and have demonstrated their ability to deal with the science of medicine successfully.

The law department has a small beginning, but will no doubt grow as have the other departments. It is the aim of the trustees to furnish the means, as far as practicable, for qualifying the students for any profession in life which may be open to them. The great demand for workers in Africa is not forgotten, and it is confidently expected that some who are or have been students in this school will find their life-work in that rapidly-opening continent. The men who most impress the world are those who wrestle with the problems of every-day life, hence the education of those who are to battle with these problems should be practical. The education which this school proposes to give is of this kind, fitting its students for the farm, the workshop, the store, as well as for the school-room, the office, or the pulpit.

The results of the thirteen years of the existence of this school may be summed up as follows: The course of study has advanced from the primary English to the full college course, which has been successfully completed by some of the race who have been held as incapable of mastering any but the commonest studies. The conditions of admission are such as would have been impossible for any considerable number of the colored people to comply with when the school was opened in 1866. Hundreds of young men and women have been fitted for successful work as teachers of their people, in the school-room, in the home, and in the church. The labors of these students compare favorably with the same kind of labor of white teachers. The same may be said of the theological and medical students. The positions which the former occupy in the church, and the reception which the latter receive from the medical profession, is clear evidence of the ability of these educated students to discharge acceptably and successfully some of the gravest duties of life.

College Buildings.—The buildings of the college are five in number, plain, substantial brick, admirably adapted to school purposes, and costing over sixty thousand dollars. Most of this sum was contributed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the result of the past work of the school is seen in the hundreds of schools taught by thoroughly competent teachers educated in this institution; in a multitude of Sunday schools that have been organized and conducted by these teachers, in connection with their day-schools; in the increasing intelligence of the colored people where these schools have been taught; in the higher estimate of the social virtues, a better idea of home and its sanctity, clearer views of the relation of husband and wife, parents and children, a better comprehension of ownership, a more intelligent view of freedom and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, more intelligent work in the Sunday-school and church, and a more elevated view of Christian life and duty. The expense of the school, outside of the current expenses, has been paid by the contributions of the Christian people of the North, through the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the students mostly paying their own personal expenses, as tuition, board, etc., which have been placed so low that all the energetic and industrious may be able to meet these requirements.

While the school is under the patronage of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, and the doctrines of the Bible are interpreted in harmony with the standards of this branch of the church of God, yet no efforts are made to influence those who belong to denominations viewing Biblical doctrine from other stand-points to change their views or church relations. With the growing influence of the church among the colored people in the South, there seems to be nothing in the way of the future increasing usefulness of this school.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

In 1844 an exhibition was given in one of the churches in Nashville of the ability of the blind to read embossed letters by the sense of touch. A good audience was assembled, to a majority of whom the method of reading by the fingers was something new and surprising. The exhibition at once awakened an enthusiastic interest in the education of the blind. Fingers that were capable of reading could certainly assist in other ways in developing minds which had before seemed shrouded in darkness. To many it appeared possible that the use of language, hearing, and the sense of touch might in a considerable measure compensate for the lack of vision, and they were willing to assist in the good work in proportion to their ability. Donations were made, subscriptions taken, and a house rented and furnished. Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. Matthew Watson, Mrs. Joseph H. Marshall, and Mrs. William H. Morgan were conspicuous in this good work.

Mr. James Champlin, who had given the exhibition, was selected teacher, but Mr. Champlin, through feeble health and want of energy, allowed the tide of enthusiasm to subside without attaining any important permanent result. In a few months thereafter, Mr. W. H. Churchman, a young man of ability and energy, was elected principal by the then recently-appointed trustees, Rev. J. T. Edgar, Rev. R. B. C. Howell, and Rev. J. T. Wheat.

In 1846 a charter was granted to the school and a legislative appropriation was made for its maintenance. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Churchman sought in Indiana what he believed to be a more encouraging field of labor, and Mr. E. W. Whelan, of Philadelphia, was elected to take his place, which he retained till May, 1849, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jacob Berry, of Philadelphia. In little more than a month Mr. Berry died of cholera; also the matron, steward, and several of the most promising pupils. Mr. Whelan volunteered, in the midst of suffering and death, to take temporary charge of the school. His offered service was accepted. Mr. Whelan was succeeded by Mr. Fortescue, who resigned after holding the position about two months.

These frequent changes in the management of the school, and still more the fatal visitations of cholera within the household, hindered its growth and retarded the improvement of the pupils. Parents, always more willing to part with other children than with the blind ones, were doubly unwilling to send their unfortunate children to a place where the cholera had been so fatal.

In November, 1850, Mr. J. M. Sturtevant was engaged to superintend the school. He took charge of it the following January.

In 1852 an appropriation was obtained for building upon

the site to be donated by the citizens of Nashville. In January, 1853, the building was occupied. It was at that time sufficiently spacious to meet the requirements of the school. Additions were afterwards made, and the grounds gradually improved until June, 1861, the whole cost of buildings and grounds having up to that time been about twenty-five thousand dollars.

In November of that year it was suddenly seized for a Confederate hospital. The pupils were distributed in private residences, and a portion of the furniture was stored in a rented house.

Shortly after the fall of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, the building was taken for a Federal hospital. The building, together with all surrounding improvements, was entirely destroyed in November of the same year by order of St. Clair Morton, chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio. The pupils were gradually dispersed to their homes. The superintendent took care of those who had no homes until 1867, when the school was reorganized and carried on in a rented building.

In October, 1872, the Hon. John M. Lea purchased for fifteen thousand dollars the Claiborne residence, with about seven acres of land, for the purpose of donating it to the Tennessee School for the Blind, to which it was conveyed immediately after the purchase.

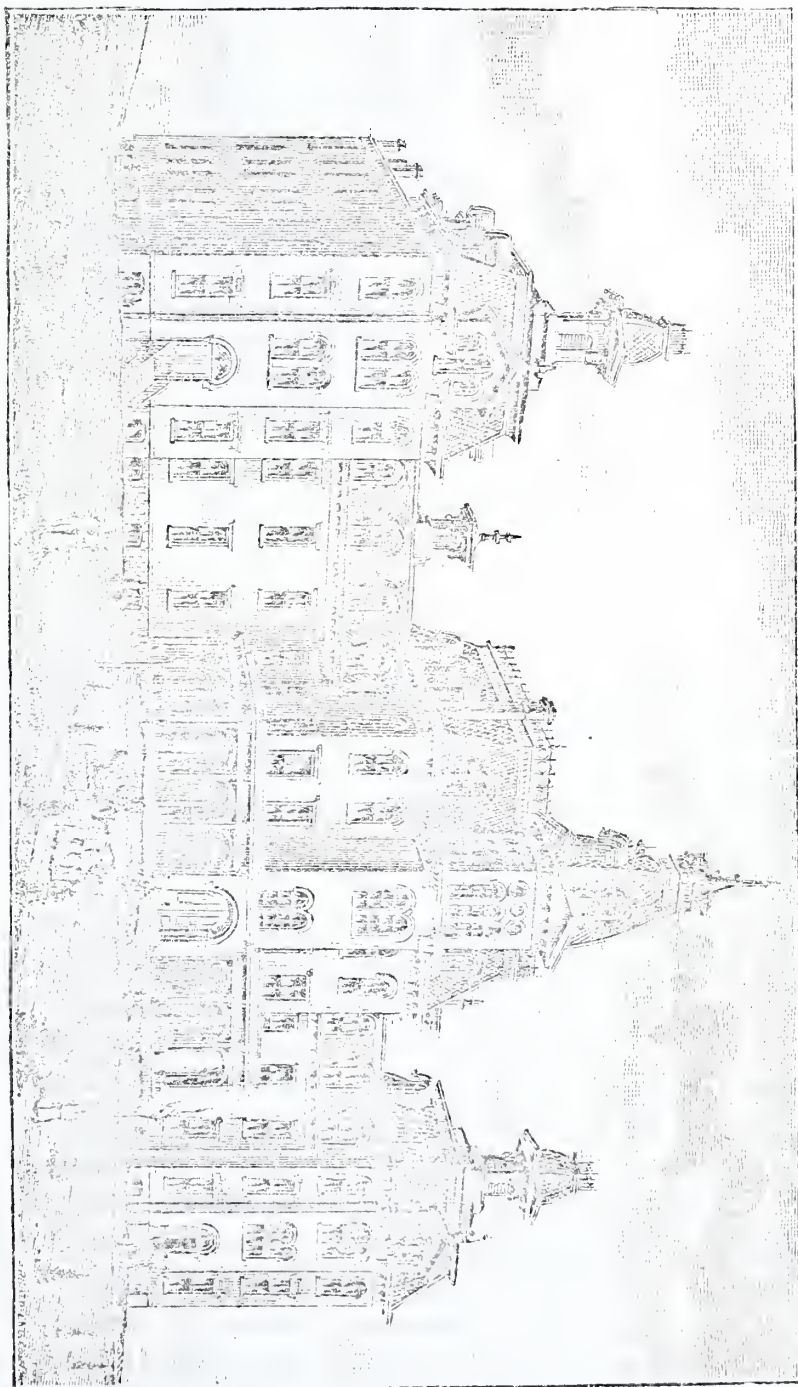
The Legislative Assembly of 1873 acknowledged the excellence of the location and the munificence of the gift by appropriating forty thousand dollars for the erection of a building upon a plan, to be approved by the Governor, "commensurate with the wants of a first-class institution," the forty thousand dollars to be used only in completing a part of the building in accordance with the approved plan.

The next Legislative Assembly added an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. The State Legislature of 1879 made an appropriation of thirty-four thousand dollars for carrying on the school during the years 1879-80, and permitted a portion of twenty-four thousand dollars not used for the purposes appropriated to be expended in making improvements upon the building, which will be completed before the close of the year, and will stand as a monument to the liberality of the lady and gentleman who influenced its location and erection. The number of pupils have varied with the varied fortunes of the school, the highest number having been sixty-six. The number is limited or increased according to the biennial appropriations of the State. The number for the next two years will probably exceed one hundred.

For more than thirty years no pupil has died while at the school, and but one employee.

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

On the 4th of July, 1816, the following citizens of Nashville entered into a contract to establish a female academy: Joseph T. Elliston, James Jackson, James Hanna, John Baird, Stephen Cantrell, Wilkins Tannehill (John Anderson admitted in his place), John E. Beck, James Trimble, Samuel Elum, Thomas Claiborne, Thomas



TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

266a



MICHAEL CAMPBELL.

Michael Campbell was born in Franklin Co., Pa., in the year 1757. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland, where he married, and then removed to Pennsylvania, where many of his descendants are still living.

Michael Campbell was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom served in the war of independence, he, on account of his youth, only participating actively in the latter part of the struggle. He served in the immediate command of Gen. Washington, for whose military talents he conceived a high opinion. After the close of the war, with the spirit of enterprise common to the times, he left his native State and made his home in Bardstown, Ky. There his integrity of character and marked talent soon made him a leading citizen. He was several times elected to the Legislature, and took a prominent part in its proceedings. In the beginning of this century, foreseeing the great future of Middle Tennessee, he invested largely in the fertile lands of that portion of the State,

and in 1808 he removed with his family to Davidson County, near Nashville. In Tennessee as in Kentucky he was noted for his benevolence and public spirit, though he no longer served in public affairs. He was a warm advocate of public education by the State,—an idea in advance of the age in which he lived, and for that reason impossible to be realized until he had passed from among men. He was one of the original subscribers to, and mainly instrumental in founding, the Nashville Female Academy.

He was a man of imposing appearance, affable manners, and easily won the confidence of his associates. His disposition was retiring, and he was with difficulty induced to accept any position of prominence. From the impression made on his contemporaries, he was one of those whose character is greater than the deeds they are called to perform, who appear to be superior to the scenes in which they act, and impress us with a sense of power not exerted to its fullest extent. He died March 17, 1830, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Childress, Thomas J. Read, John Childress, Eliza S. Hall, Robert Searcy, David Irwin, James Porter, John Nichol, John P. Erwin, Willie Barrow, Felix Grundy, George M. Deaderick, John C. McLemore, Robert Weakley, Robert White.

In the charter which immediately followed these names were added with the above, being "the original stockholders of the Nashville Female Academy," M. C. Dunn, Joel Lewis, John Stump, Eli Talbot, John H. Smith, Andrew Hynes, Thomas Crutcher, Thomas Hill, Wash. L. Hannum, Thomas H. Fletcher, James Roane, Thomas Williamson, John Williamson, John Harding, Alpha Kingsley, Alex. Porter, Thomas Ramsey, Christopher Stump, David Vaughn, G. G. Washington, N. B. Tryor, Alfred Balch, George A. Bedford, Matthew Barrow.

It is greatly to the honor of Nashville that her citizens were the first in the United States appreciating the separateness and the importance of female education enough to demand an institution chartered for that special purpose, and it is to the credit of the above-named gentlemen that they used their money and their influence at that early day thus to dignify female education.

Dr. Daniel Berry and lady were the first teachers, and at the end of the first year there were sixty-five students. At the end of the third year, July, 1819, Dr. Daniel Berry and lady withdrew, and the Rev. William Hame, of precious memory, became president, and continued down to his death, of the cholera, in May, 1833. The day of his funeral is said to have been the saddest day Nashville ever felt.

Thereupon, Dr. R. A. Lapsley became principal, and continued to 1838, when, on account of bad health, he declined, and the Rev. W. A. Scott became the principal, and continued to 1840, when the Rev. C. D. Elliott and Dr. R. A. Lapsley became the joint principals. Dr. Lapsley soon after declining, C. D. Elliott became sole principal of all departments, and so continued to the *legal*, in 1877, and *in fact* end of the Nashville Female Academy.

The Rev. C. D. Elliott was first employed in 1839 by the trustees of the institution to teach one of the academic or lower classes.

The first steward, or keeper of the boarding-house, was Mr. Benjamin J. Harrison. In 1821, Mrs. Rhoda Boyd became stewardess, in 1824 Mr. John Hall, in 1828 Mr. Sterling Brewer, in 1829 Mr. J. T. Rawlings, and in the same year Mr. Henry Hagan, and also in the same year Mr. Matthew Quinn, and then Mrs. Rhoda Hall; in 1840 Mr. W. G. Massey, and after him Mr. A. Winbourne until, in 1843, the boarding-house came into the hands of the Rev. R. A. Lapsley and C. D. Elliott. Up to this time pupils boarded in the city, and Mrs. — Temple, where now the tax-office is, and Mrs. Rhoda Hall, on Spruce Street, had the largest number of boarders.

The records show close attention on the part of the trustees, and great success, before the date of the following table.

This table, with the references, will place upon record the history of the academy for the last generation, as it is still in the memory of its living patrons and loving pupils:

Annual Session.	Year.	Pupils.	Boarders.	Ornamental Pupils.	Teachers.	Graduates.
24	1840	198	.....	.....	10	8
25	1841	182	.....	.....	10	9
26	1842	189	.....	.....	10	19
27	1843	153	.....	.....	11	8
28	1844	194	18	51	10	11
29	1845	175	30	48	11	9
30	1846	195	41	63	12	6
31	1847	200	52	91	12	19
32	1848	258	62	100	11	8
33	1849	217	71	130	12	12
34	1850	305	83	153	16	14
35	1851	336	90	190	16	26
36	1852	310	96	224	20	25
37	1853	316	120	372	24	26
38	1854	267	128	455	28	37
39	1855	363	131	440	26	30
40	1856	371	172	555	27	38
41	1857	420	191	563	27	45
42	1858	432	225	587	32	38
43	1859	501	243	590	36	57
44	1860	513	256	593	38	61
45	1861	325	164	375	32	43
	1862-65*					
50	1866	267	113	247	12	23

"Pupils" includes both day and boarding students. One young lady might be two or more "ornamental" pupils. Many of these "graduates" had been pupils in the academy for ten years. All averaged six years in the academy.

The exercises during this year (1866)—the last year *in fact*—were conducted in buildings on Broad Street, though all in the name of the trustees of the Nashville Female Academy. At the close of this year (in June, 1866) it was announced that the exercises of the Nashville Female Academy could not be resumed according to promise, the United States government still occupying those buildings and there being certain lawsuits pending, the result of which should be reached before the work of the academy could be resumed.

See bill in chancery in July, 1865, John Trimble, Russell Houston, W. T. Berry, and others seeking to displace C. D. Elliott because he had been a rebel. See also bills and answers, October, 1866, in which William R. Elliston, John M. Bass, A. L. P. Green, and others seek to annul the contract which continued C. D. Elliott in the control of the academy to the year 1878, as he had been before the war, that they might sell the property and divide the profits among the stockholders, Elliott seeking to re-establish the academy as before the war or some return for the more than one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars (\$143,000) by him placed in the grounds and buildings during his connection with the academy. It was believed at the time that the result might be reached within one year. Yet only in 1877 the Supreme Court decided on all points against Elliott, and the property now in ruins near the Chattanooga depot waits the hammer of the auctioneer to be sold, and the profits divided among the stockholders and the speculators.

Everything relating to the "old academy" will be read with interest, not only in Davidson County, but in all parts of the South, but we have only the space for some of the characteristics on which its great reputation, both at home and abroad, was founded, the authority on which these statements are made being within reach of all who may inquire.

Music.—Seventeen of the teachers in this list were in

* The four years of war.

the music department. Many of these were imported from Paris, Milan, and elsewhere, and were indorsed to the academy by Count Cavour and others of high standing. By those who seemed to know, it was said that there was more classic music in Nashville than elsewhere in the United States, except in New York or in New Orleans.

Oil Painting.—This department, under Prof. Drury, of this city, was beginning to attract the attention of first-class artists in all parts of the United States, giving the promise to greatly honor Nashville as a home of culture and taste in all departments of fine art.

"Honor."—The pupils of the academy lived in an atmosphere of "honor." All letters to them by mail were delivered into their own hands, and they by mail could send letters to whom they pleased. Correspondence was sacred. A "matron," knocking at a young lady's door, had to wait till asked "to come in." To charge a pupil with lying, stealing, or any disgraceful act in the presence of other pupils was forbidden to all the teachers. The use of personal violence of any kind by a teacher as a punishment was not allowed. It was a violation of personal and professional honor to receive from a pupil a present costing money. All these and many similar regulations were well known to all teachers and pupils in the academy. "Honor begat honor."

Health.—In January, 1862, in its circular it was enabled to say, "But three deaths of pupils here in more than forty years. We have spent years at a time without a case of sickness serious enough to watch with through a night. Chills (originating here), cholera, scarlet or typhoid fever, or similar fatal diseases have never occurred here."

It is well known that for many years the daughters of some of the best-regulated families in the city found homes for years at the academy, so well known were all its rules and regulations, and such was the confidence reposed in those who managed the academy by those who knew most about that management.

As one of the results of this intelligent maternal care of the two hundred and fifty boarders in the academy in 1860, there was not one who was not in the enjoyment of a woman's perfect health.

It has been suggested that a treatise on the motto, "The early ripe early rot," so well remembered by those in charge of the health department of the academy, would do good in the boarding-schools of this day. Such a treatise would

describe these buildings; so little up and down stairs; so great an extent of corridor and pavement; its exercise-hall, one hundred and fifty by forty feet, and the use of dancing only for indoor recreation; its acres of clean and shaded grass around these buildings; the food; the clothing; the social relations of all these pupils in the hands of a peculiar system of matronage, and these matrons in daily communication with honest and skillful doctors,—all these and other similar facts would show the causes leading to the results in regard to health above stated.

Money.—The academy was the rich man's school, and, as its patronage was known to be the largest, it was also known to be the richest in the United States.

Five daughters of Masons, and also five of Odd-Fellows, and all daughters of ministers living by the ministry were, on application, admitted *free*. It was well known also to all laborers in all trades that their daughters would be

admitted, and, unless called upon to pay in their labor, there would be no bill against them.

There is not a bill made by a teacher or a boarding-pupil of the Nashville Female Academy in Nashville unpaid. It yet appears in the papers in the Chancery Court that in 1860 the net profit to C. D. Elliott was over twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Its Patriotism and Piety.—Its reception of Gen. La Fayette in 1825, its gift of a flag in 1846 to the First Regiment of Mexican Volunteers, its presentation in June, 1861,

of a flag to the First Regiment of Confederate Volunteers, were great days in Nashville.

Though abused for its dancing, yet such great and good men as Drs. Edgar and Howell in their day, both in public and in private, bore witness to the deep but unostentatious religious sentiment of its pupils, and thousands of those pupils yet live, in glowing words to talk of the "Old Academy."

The Nashville Female Academy *yet lives*. Its pupils and the children of its pupils oft recall to their minds the "old academy" with unmingled pleasure.

No runaway matches, no entangling love affairs, no stain-spot of scandal, no evil of any kind, ever befell any of its pupils. No patron, or parent, or pupil with a pain or a blush recalls any incident in its long and prosperous career.

Perhaps the wife of a prominent Methodist preacher, long a pupil, and who had given the subject close attention, said the most in the fewest words: "We there were taught and required to practice self-denial all the time, and



NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY. (View from the southwest.)

yet hilarity, joyousness, and gladness were all around us at all times."

Be the cause what it may, the Nashville Female Academy, in its "teachings, in its prayers, and in its mottoes," lives to-day in thousands of Southern homes, made brighter and happier and holier because the mother once dwelt within these well-remembered walls, and once heard the principal at the hour of dismissal say, "The good angels take care of you."

DR. DANIEL BERRY was born in Andover, Mass., in 1777; graduated at Cambridge in 1806, and as a doctor of medicine, in Boston, in 1807. Judge Story was a particular friend of Dr. Berry's, and by Felix Grundy recommended him to the trustees of the academy. Leaving the academy in 1819, he went first to Florence, in Alabama, then to Russellville, Ky., then to Gallatin, and then, in 1827, he began his "Elmwood Academy" here in Nashville. On account of declining health, he closed that in 1845. He then removed to St. Louis, where he and his accomplished wife, ever his faithful helper as an educator, both died in 1851. They left but two daughters,—Mrs. R. K. Woods, of St. Louis, and Mrs. James Hamilton, of Nashville.

REV. WILLIAM HUME was born in Edinburgh in 1770, and educated in the university there. In 1800 he was ordained and sent as a missionary to this country by the Secession Church. Arriving in Nashville, he began his labors at once, and never ceased up to his death, in 1833, though in 1818 he became a minister in the Presbyterian Church. He at an early day took a deep interest in education; was the popular professor of languages in the Cumberland College before his call to the academy in 1819.

Personally, and as a minister and teacher, no man of the "olden time" has left any more honored name to his children than Father Hume. He was first cousin to Joseph Hume, the great English reformer, who preceded him a few years in the Edinburgh University. His father was nephew to David Hume, the great historian and philosopher. Though one was a doubter at least, and the other the very personification of simple faith, yet they strongly resembled each other in mental and moral characteristics.

REV. DR. LAPSLEY came to Nashville in 1833, being connected by marriage to the extensive and wealthy Woods family. In 1838 he engaged in mercantile affairs and failed. After his second separation from the academy he married Mrs. Allen, a lady of property and high social standing; he then for years conducted the Carthage Female Academy, in Smith County. Coming to Nashville, he established a female school, which continued to the war. Dr. Lapsley was the beloved pastor of the Second Church, in this city, from 1845 to 1858. Becoming a widower, he married the widow of Dr. Philip Lindsley, in New Albany, where he died in 1873, esteemed and honored by all who had known him.

REV. W. A. SCOTT was educated in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a minister in that church when called to the presidency of the academy. Whilst there he joined the Old Presbyterian Church, and was soon called to one of their largest congregations in New Orleans. He removed at an early day to California, and is at this time professor in the theological seminary of that church in

California. Mr. Scott married Miss Nicholson, at the time a very popular teacher in the academy.

REV. C. D. ELLIOTT was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1810. He was among the first graduates of Augusta College, Kentucky, the first college established by the Methodist Church, since discontinued. He removed immediately to La Grange College, in Alabama, and after being professor of languages, and then of mathematics and the natural sciences, removed to Nashville in 1839. In consequence of dancing in the Nashville Female Academy he at one time withdrew from the Methodist Church, but, the matter being settled, he is now a local preacher in that church, and at this time, by appointment of the Governor, chaplain to the penitentiary.

Dr. Elliott married Miss Porterfield, who was by the Halls and the Morgans connected with the first settler of Tennessee. He is living in Nashville in vigorous health of mind and body.

WARD'S SEMINARY.

W. E. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, another institution of Nashville, is worthy of more than a passing notice. Having been in successful operation for more than fourteen years, it has become one of the leading institutions of the State. It is to the South and Southwest what Mount Holyoke Seminary is to the North and Northeast. It has spacious buildings located in the centre of the city, and has all the advantages of churches. The course of study embraces five years. It has musical and art departments of the best standing, and great attention is paid to health and physical culture. The expenses at this institution are reasonable, and its thousands of patrons are among the most wide-awake and progressive people of the country. Over five hundred have received the honors of graduation, and at present the outlook is more favorable than ever. Such a worthy institution is deserving of and will receive the patronage of a discriminating public.

Recently the seminary has been enlarged by the erection of the south wing, an imposing building, four stories high above the basement, built of brick and stone, and containing twenty rooms and a large calisthenic hall. This very nearly doubles the capacity of the school. The seminary has no endowment, but depends on yearly patronage. Its buildings and furniture cost seventy-five thousand dollars, and belong to the principal. The average attendance is two hundred and thirty.

DOCTOR BLACKIE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

is located at 53 and 55 South Cherry Street, in the house built by Dr. Felix Robertson, the first white man born in Nashville. This institution has nearly completed its fifth year, and its steadily-increasing patronage is a proof that the principal has fulfilled his pledges to the public and has provided a first-class institution for the education of young ladies. The number of pupils, both boarders and day-scholars, is limited, as each must have the personal supervision of the principal. Dr. Blackie has been a successful teacher in this city since 1857, and fully two thousand five hundred pupils have received the benefits of his instruction. He is a graduate of the universities

at Edinburgh and Bonn on the Rhine; was a student at the University of Paris, and carried off the highest medals and distinctions of these schools. His school outfit, museum, library, and apparatus are not surpassed by those of larger institutions. Mrs. Blackie, a great-granddaughter of Gen. James Robertson, a lady of high culture and attainments, is associated with her husband in the care and management of this popular school for young ladies.

ACADEMY OF ST. CECILIA, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This institution was founded in 1860 by six ladies, members of the St. Mary's Literary Institute, Perry Co., Ohio. It numbers at the present time over thirty teaching members, among whom are found able scholars in literature and mathematics, and artists whose productions have received high encomiums from able critics. Specimens of these may be seen in the grand hall of the academy.

The buildings stand upon an eminence north of the city of Nashville, overlooking the valley of the Cumberland River. For beauty of scenery, pure air, and healthfulness it is not surpassed by any institution in the North or in the South.

Sickness is almost unknown. Chalybeate water, constant in supply, is upon the lawn, and the purest white sulphur just outside the grounds. The wholesome country diet and facilities for out-door exercise offer peculiar advantages to pupils of a delicate constitution. The halls for study, musical rehearsals, recitation, and dormitories are well ventilated, having been constructed with a view of promoting the health and comfort of the pupils. A magnificent recreation-hall on the first floor of the building affords the students cheerful exercise—calisthenics, marching, and dancing—when the weather is unfavorable for out-door exercise.

The education of youth is the special *calling* of the Dominican Sisters; to qualify themselves for this high duty is their constant aim. The academy refers with confidence for verification of its past efficiency to its many finished graduates and its pupils throughout the South. The course of instruction embraces all the usual requisites of a thorough and accomplished education, fitting the pupils for the highest social circle or the office of teaching. The department of music, both vocal and instrumental, is superintended in the most able manner.

A library of choice and standard works is open to the young ladies.

French is taught by native teachers.

The school is not sectarian. It has from its commencement been patronized by all denominations.

NASHVILLE ACADEMY.

The Nashville Academy, of which Miss M. M. O'Bryan is principal, is located at No. 25 South Spruce Street, in one of the most desirable portions of the city. This academy does not aim at display, but educates young ladies thoroughly and fits them competently for life. As a painstaking educator, no one stands higher in this community than Miss O'Bryan. She has a full faculty, and her school is in flourishing condition.

ST. BERNARD'S ACADEMY.

The chapel of the St. Bernard's Academy and the residence of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy is on Cedar Street, immediately fronting the State Capitol. It is a select school, is conducted with ability, and is in flourishing condition. The property is one hundred and ten by one hundred and seventy feet large, and was purchased for twenty-seven thousand dollars.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL,

on Vine Street, facing the west front of the Capitol, was built in 1866-67, at a cost of forty-seven thousand dollars. It is three stories high, one hundred and forty by forty feet large, and is constructed in the latest style of school architecture, with a tower gracing its east front. It is under charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

TENNESSEE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Tennessee College of Pharmacy is located at 158 Church Street, in the Smith Block. It is in successful operation, and has the following able faculty: J. C. Wharton, Professor of General Chemistry; J. Berrien Lindsley, Professor of Materia Medica; W. H. Smith, Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology; George S. Blackie, Professor of Practical Botany; John H. Snively, Registrar and Professor of Analytical Chemistry; Duncan Eve, Professor of Practical Microscopy.

GOODMAN'S NASHVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Nos. 93 and 95 Church Street, corner of Sumner. It was established in 1865, and was formerly styled "Earhart's Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College" and was one of the Bryant and Stratton chain, but now known as the International Chain of Commercial Colleges. After the death of Professor Earhart, this school languished. In 1874 Professor Frank Goodman was appointed and succeeded to the conduct of the college as principal. Immediately after his purchase Professor Goodman thoroughly reorganized the college, cutting out many objectionable features and adding many improvements. The course of study has been revised, and among other decided improvements the following were adopted,—viz., no life scholarships are issued; diplomas are not issued to dissipated persons or to those not worthy and in every way well qualified; special writing lessons are not given, ornamental penmanship being no part of a business education; night sessions have been discontinued; no scholarships are given for advertisements. The course combines both theory and practice, the school-room and counting-room being united, upon a plan that secures to the student all the practical advantages of each; book-keeping, single and double entry; commercial arithmetic and calculations; penmanship specially adapted to business writing; commercial law, as applied to contracts, partnership, agencies, negotiable paper, etc., by recitations and lectures and commercial correspondence,—these are a few of the advantages offered by this college. It is gratifying to know that all patronage, and more particularly local patronage, has improved greatly. Since Professor Goodman took charge of the college, students have matriculated from the following States,—Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Missis-

tion
s a
art-
and

e D.
city
late.
his
and
as a
or a

s in-
h of
Joel
ster.
Car-
An-
first
ville,
were
f the
icino

r the
ting.
ed of
ation
le of
these
Cinz.
ash-
ther-
airy,
l, of
hon-
ap-
stich.
and
and
pted
A
gani-
dem-
l be
ouse-
ly to
ribed

place
l the
aking

1872.





ACADEMY OF ST. CECILIA, NASHVILLE TENN.

issippi, Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Florida,—and from Ireland. The catalogue for 1879 shows an attendance of two hundred and eighty. The faculty is as follows: Frank Goodinan, Principal; Henry C. Jameson, of Hickman, Ky., Assistant Superintendent; Robert L. Morris, of Nashville, Teacher and Lecturer on Commercial Law; Herbert W. Grannis, A.M., of Lebanon, Tenn., Superintendent Preparatory Department and Teacher of Science of Accounts. The college is in session every business day during the year, and students can enter at any time.

EDGEFIELD ACADEMY.

The canvass for aldermen of Edgefield for the year 1870 was contested over the question of having public schools. A committee on schools was appointed after election, and in May, Alderman Jackson B. White presented a bill for the establishment of public schools and creating a Board of Education in Edgefield and the Seventh District, of which it formed a part.

This became a law May 16, 1870, and John Frizzell, George Searight, and A. G. Sanford were appointed members of that board. A building on Russell Street was rented, and occupied as a temporary school-room. In the fall of 1870 a school-building was erected for a primary school in North Edgefield, on Foster and Joseph Streets, at a total outlay of three thousand dollars. At the commencement of 1871 seven white and two colored schools were reported, with one principal, seven white and two colored teachers.

These schools received for their support two thousand dollars from the Peabody Fund, through its agent, Rev. A. B. Sears, D.D., in 1871, and in 1872 eight hundred dollars more, and four hundred by subscription from the town.

A Board of Education, composed of seven members, was authorized by the Legislature in April, 1871. Finding the buildings insufficient to accommodate the scholars belonging to the town, bonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars were issued, and an additional appropriation made by the Board of Aldermen, with which was erected the handsome brick building on Main Street, near Foster, at a cost of nearly eleven thousand dollars, and two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the ground. This building is commodious, and finely located upon rising ground. It was built by Messrs. Patton & McInturff, after a design furnished by John Lewis, architect. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Aug. 12, 1873. The house is well furnished, and as an educator the institution has acquired a creditable name.

John W. Graham became the first superintendent of public instruction, and occupied that position until June, 1873, when he was succeeded by Professor W. P. Marks.

Professor Marks died in the spring of 1877. He was succeeded by Professor George D. Hughes, who was relieved by the annexation to the city of Nashville, and appointed principal of the Main Street Academy.

Among the more prominent instructors here have been Hiram Stubblefield, Miss Sally White, Miss Mary Frizzell, Miss Maggie Glenn, and Mrs. H. K. Ingraham, who was the first lady permitted to read a paper before the American

Scientific Association, and the author of the concussion theory for yellow fever cure. This academy employs a faculty of eleven teachers, including the primary departments, in the same building, and has a total of one thousand and eighty-two enrolled students for the last year.

THE EDGEFIELD MALE ACADEMY

was opened as a private enterprise, by Professor George D. Hughes, as a preparatory institution for Emory and Henry College, of Virginia, of which he was himself a graduate. His assistant, A. L. Mims, M.A., became principal on his withdrawing to the town academy. Messrs. Lipscomb and Didiot became proprietors in 1879. This institution has a fine building on Woodland Street, built in 1859 for a Methodist chapel.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF TENNESSEE.*

The Medical Society of the State of Tennessee was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed the 9th of January, 1830, that body being then presided over by Joel Walker, Speaker of the Senate, and Ephraim H. Foster, Speaker of the House of Representatives. William Carroll was the Governor of the State of Tennessee, and Andrew Jackson President of the United States. Its first meeting was ordered to be held in the town of Nashville, the first Monday in May, 1830, and boards of censors were to be appointed by the society for the three divisions of the State, to grant licenses to applicants to practice medicine within its limits.

One hundred and fifty-four physicians were named in the charter, and ninety-seven were present at the first meeting.

The first meeting of the society was held on the 3d of May, 1830, in the city of Nashville, and its organization completed by adopting a constitution, by-laws, and code of medical ethics, and by electing officers for two years. These were James Roane, of Nashville, President; James King, of Knoxville, Vice-President; James M. Walker, of Nashville, Recording Secretary; L. P. Yandell, then of Rutherford County, Corresponding Secretary; and Boyd McNairy, of Nashville, Treasurer. Professor Charles Caldwell, of Transylvania University, being in town, was the first honorary member elected by the society. The censors appointed for Middle Tennessee were Drs. Douglass, Smith, Hogg, and Estill; for East Tennessee, Drs. McKinney and Temple; and for the Western District, Drs. Young and Wilson. The code of ethics was the same as that adopted by the Central Medical Society of Georgia in 1828. A resolution was passed, we are happy to state, at the organization of the society, expressive emphatically of its condemnation of the habitual use of ardent spirits, this dread foe to humanity, as productive of the most lamentable consequences to mankind, and recommending most urgently to their fellow-citizens total abstinence, except when prescribed as medicine.

1831.—The second assembling of the society took place in Nashville, May 2, 1831. Sixty members answered the roll-call, and fifty-four were added during the session, making

* Synopsis of its history furnished by Paul F. Eve, M.D., in 1872.

one hundred and fourteen present, constituting the largest meeting ever held. The board of censors reported that two applicants had been licensed. The Governor gave a special invitation to the society to visit in a body the penitentiary, then known as the State prison. Dr. John H. Kain, of Shelbyville, the first appointed orator, delivered the anniversary discourse before the society on "Medical Emulation," taking the appropriate motto from Johnson's "Rambler," "Every man, from the highest to the lowest station, ought to warm his heart and animate his endeavors with the hope of being useful to the world by advancing the art which it is his lot to exercise; and for that purpose he must consider the whole extent of its application, and the whole weight of its importance." Dr. Yandell, having been called to a professorship in the Transylvania University, resigned his office in the society and delivered an address, which was ordered to be published. He was subsequently elected an honorary member, and, though he became a citizen of another State, no one ever served it more faithfully or contributed more to advance its interests. To him, too, was awarded the second prize offered by the society. Again and again do we find his contributions to its transactions, and now, when full of years and honors, should ever be remembered with profound gratitude by us all. A premium of fifty dollars was offered at this meeting for the best essay on the use and abuse of calomel. Professors Henry R. Frost, of Charleston, S. C., Benjamin W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., and Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were elected honorary members at this meeting. Dr. James G. M. Ramsey, of Knoxville, sent his essay on the "Topography of East Tennessee," and Dr. Becton read his own on the "Topography of Rutherford County."

1832.—May 7, 1832, the third convocation of this body took place in Nashville; the president and vice-president being both absent, Dr. McNairy was called to the chair. Fifty-one members were present and twenty-one added during the meeting. Dr. Roane was again elected president for two more years, and Dr. Kain the vice-president. A committee appointed to get the Legislature to extend the privileges of the society reported that object had been defeated; nevertheless, another committee was instructed to ask for a repeal of the law making it a penitentiary offense to exhume a body for dissection, showing, too, the glaring inconsistency of an act prohibiting the study of anatomy, the basis of all medical science, yet making its cultivators liable to a dreadful and ignominious punishment in the attempt to get the material by which means alone that knowledge can be acquired. The celebrated Dr. Troost was made the orator for the next anniversary.

1833.—We have obtained only a very partial account of the proceedings of 1833. Dr. Alexander Jackson, of Paris, read an essay on the "Medical Topography of the Western District." The prize essay, on "The Use and Abuse of Calomel," was awarded to James Overton, M.D., of Nashville. Dr. Roane having died, Dr. Fernando Stith, of Franklin, was president *pro tempore*.

1834.—The 5th of May, 1834, the society convened in Nashville. Dr. Felix Robertson, the first child born in Nashville,—that is, on January 11, 1781,—ninety-one years ago, was elected president, and Dr. John Crisp, of Gibson

City, vice-president. Dr. James Overton was made the orator for the year following, and Dr. Josiah Higginson, of Somerville, read an essay on the "Medical Topography and Diseases of the Western District," which is published in vol. viii., *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*.

1835.—The Tennessee Medical Society held its sixth meeting, May 4, 1835, in Nashville, the president, Dr. Robertson, in the chair. Thirty members answered to their names and eight were admitted. Dr. James Overton's essay on "Spontaneous Combustion" was ordered published, and makes a pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. Dr. Hogg read an essay, which was also published. The above proceedings are signed by Dr. R. C. K. Martin, Recording Secretary.

1836.—Dr. Felix Robertson was continued president, May, 1836. This was its seventh anniversary. Dr. A. H. Buchanan read during the session this year a lengthy essay on the "Medical Topography and Diseases of Middle Tennessee," making forty-three sections in the ninth volume of the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*. The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* compliments highly the professional interest manifested at this meeting.

1837.—I can find nothing of the transactions for this year.

1838.—The simple notice that Dr. Yandell delivered the annual address before the society, on the "History of Medicine," is all that we have found for 1838.

1839.—The tenth annual assembling of the Tennessee Medical Society took place in the City Hall of Nashville, May, 1839. Thirty-seven members were present. Dr. Hogg presented a worm extracted from the eye of a child, and gave its history. Dr. Dorris reported a case of prolonged utero-gestation. Dr. Buchanan, a case of spontaneous amputation of a limb in utero, with the fœtus. Dr. Peyton Robertson gave the particulars of a case of tetanus. Dr. Dashiell, one of chronic enlargement of the spleen. Dr. Henderson, of Williamson County, one of soft cancer and one of ventral conception. Dr. Thompson, of Rutherford County, one of mania cured by bleeding. Dr. Stith's address for 1838 on "Asiatic Cholera" is published in the transactions of this year; also the oration of Dr. Buchanan on the "Necessity of Protection of the Citizen by the Law of License."

1840.—May, 1840, the eleventh anniversary was celebrated in Nashville; twenty-four members registered their names and eighteen were added. Dr. Hogg was unanimously elected president, and Dr. Buchanan vice-president. Dr. W. G. Dickenson, of Nashville, read a paper on ———, which was ordered for publication in the *Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. Dr. J. H. Atkinson, of Nashville, reported a case of fever which terminated fatally. Dr. Norman, a case illustrative of the influence of mental distress upon the fœtus in utero. A premium of fifty dollars was offered for the best essay on some medical subject. Bilious fever was subsequently selected. We have seen pamphlets furnished by request from Dr. Yandell containing his address for 1838; also another one, on "Improvements of the Medical Profession," delivered at the meeting in 1841; and also his prize essay on "Bilious Fever." At this meeting Drs. Ramsey and Lea were each

fined ten dollars for non-production of their papers on "Medical Topography."

1841.—The society met May 3, 1841, in Nashville. Thirty-two members were present. The president, Dr. Hogg, delivered the annual address. Dr. D. McPhail, of Franklin, read a paper on the "Medical Topography of Middle Tennessee." Dr. Robertson reported two cases, one of dislocation in the cervical portion of the spine, successfully reduced (and must therefore have been only partial); the second, dislocation of the humerus. Dr. Stith read the account of a case of hydrocele cured by a piece of kid-skin introduced into the tunica vaginalis to excite adhesion. Dr. Robert Martin read the notes of a case of partial paralysis in which strychnine was employed. Dr. Thompson, of Rutherford County, gave the particulars of two cases illustrating the efficacy of compress and bandage in the treatment of wounds of small arteries. Dr. J. W. Richardson, a case of gun-shot wound of the abdomen, complicated by injury to the intestine and kidney. Dr. Buchanan, one of a grain of corn in the windpipe, in which laryngotomy was performed, and in which, after some weeks, the grain was coughed up, deprived of its substance, the pulp, but its cortical envelope remained entire. These communications were published in the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. Four papers had been received by the committee on prize essays. Professor Yandell was the successful competitor. The subject was bilious fever.

1842.—In volume twenty-two, August number, of the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, we learn that the Medical Society of Tennessee held its regular annual meeting the first Monday in May, 1842, in Nashville, and the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* states that this was its thirteenth. It assembled in Nashville. A committee was appointed to obtain a suitable piece of plate, to be presented to Professor Yandell as an award for his prize essay on fever. Dr. Buchanan, of Columbia, was elected president, and Dr. George Thompson, of Jefferson, vice-president. Dr. Buchanan read a paper on the "Theory and Pathology of Fever," which Dr. Drake, then one of the editors of the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, declared "must enhance the reputation of the author as a sound thinker and a clear and learned writer."

1843.—The society convened in the City Hall of Nashville, May, 1843, twenty-five members being present at the opening of the session, and several others united afterwards. Dr. J. M. Stout gave an account of a case of osseous deposit on the dura mater. Dr. Esselman reported a case of laryngitis, for which tracheotomy was performed, followed by recovery; also one of successful extirpation of the uterus for chronic inversion. This was done by ligature, the operator not knowing at the time what was included in it. Dr. Robert Martin presented a case of abscess with renal calculi. Dr. Robards, of Columbia, a case of functional derangement of the heart, with partial recovery. Dr. Felix Robertson read a paper illustrating the extraordinary influence of ipecac on himself. Dr. Buchanan gave the history of a rare case of cancer. Dr. Yandell delivered a eulogy on the life and character of Dr. Hogg. Dr. Brown was fined twenty-five dollars for failing to deliver the annual oration, now due two years. For the mutual improvement of its

members the society established a museum, to be located in Nashville. This was undoubtedly the first step towards organizing a medical department in connection with the University of Nashville, which, at the termination of its sixth session, graduated one hundred and thirty-seven candidates, and at its ninth course of lectures counted four hundred and fifty-six students, being the next highest in number that winter, 1859-60, of all the medical schools in America, and this, too, by a faculty of seven, only one of whom had ever before faced a class, being a success unprecedented in medical education the world over. Dr. Richardson delivered this year a very able address, being probably the presiding officer of the meeting. Drs. Robertson, Buchanan, and Waters constituted a committee to memorialize the Legislature to have changed the law making it a penitentiary offense if detected in obtaining material for dissection. The world has never yet been fully impressed by the quaint remark of the able but eccentric Mr. Abernethy, made before the British Parliament on this very point. "Be sure," said he, "the living must be butchered if the dead be not dissected."

1844.—In the *Nashville Whig* of the year 1844 we find an advertisement for the society to meet on the 6th of May, but nothing more. In the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, number fifty-four, it is stated that the Tennessee Medical Society met the 1st of May. Dr. Buchanan was re-elected president, and Dr. Thompson vice-president. It is, moreover, intimated by Dr. Drake that the former A. H. Buchanan sustained this society for one year; certain it is he was for a long season its guardian spirit in days of neglect and trouble, and this organization owes him a large debt of gratitude for its preservation. A Dr. Sappington, then of Missouri, but formerly of Tennessee, and a resident near this city, ventured to send a book of doubtful character to the society, when it was unceremoniously returned to the author.

1845.—The society convened May 7, 1845, in the City Hall of Nashville. Seventeen names were registered, and three more added. Dr. Manlove reported a case of gastrotomy (enterotomy) for obstructed bowels, terminating in an artificial anus, which healed without operation. This was sent to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Dr. Robards verbally called attention to cases of obstructed bowels relieved by forcible and copious injections of tepid water, and Dr. Nelson to a case of abortion with retained placenta. Dr. Richardson reported two cases of labor; in one there an enormous quantity of liquor amnii, and in the other, twins, with malposition of a child and misplaced placenta. Dr. Stout, a case of gun-shot wound in the right lumbar region. Dr. Robards presented the history of an epidemic erysipelas which prevailed during the spring of 1844. This account was ordered to the *Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. Dr. Irwin reported the case of a pebble lodged in the bowels and attended with severe symptoms, but which subsided when it was discharged per anus. Dr. Saudek, who was unavoidably detained, sent an essay on the abuse of calomel, venesection, and blistering. Dr. Ayers reported a case of inversion of the womb as a substitute for an essay on the topography of Rutherford County. Dr. Overton read his paper on the mucous membranes. A

committee was appointed to solicit a donation for a museum and library from the Legislature, but which was, of course, refused. Dr. Winston, the president, then delivered the annual address, on the improvements and discoveries in medical science by American physicians.

1846.—May 6, 1846, the society assembled in the City Hall of Nashville, nineteen members being present. Dr. Buchanan was re-elected president, and Daniel McPhail vice-president. Dr. F. Robertson reported a case of ulceration of the bladder communicating with the rectum. Dr. Saudex read a paper on smallpox, which was discussed by Drs. Buchanan, Winston, and Robertson. Dr. R. Martin reported a case of parturition with an unusual discharge of the waters, and presented an encephalous monster in connection with it. Dr. Nelson, of Rutherford County, a case of removal of the ramus and one condyle of the inferior maxilla. Dr. Irwin, one of injury of the spine. Dr. Manlove, a case attended with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, which he, however, attributed to poison by lead. Dr. Overton mentioned a well-authenticated case of hydrophobia, cured, as he believed, by a strong decoction of the root of *Phytolacca decandra*. Dr. Robertson alluded to a case cured by the tincture of cantharides given to strangury. The double doubt, first as to the existence of such a disease as hydrophobia *per se*, and of the efficacy of the means employed, may, perhaps, excite skepticism on this whole subject. The prize essay on scrofula was at this meeting awarded to the distinguished William L. Sutton, M.D., of Georgetown, Ky. Dr. Buchanan delivered the annual address, on the difficulties of acquiring accurate knowledge in practical medicine.

1847.—At the meeting for 1847, Dr. John W. Richardson read the account of a case of obstruction in the intestines.

1848.—All we have seen for this year was an advertisement in the *Nashville Whig*, calling for a meeting of the Society to be held on the 3d of May.

1849.—Nothing.

1850.—Nothing whatever could be obtained.

1851.—The twenty-second convocation of the Tennessee Medical Society took place in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Murfreesboro', April, 1851. Fifteen members were present. Dr. Buchanan presided and delivered the annual address, which was ordered published. Dr. Avent reported a case of fungus cerebri, to which was appended the notice of another, treated by Dr. J. W. Richardson. These were published in the first volume *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. Dr. McCulloch, a case of rupture of the intestines produced by a fall from a horse; also one of traumatic tetanus. Dr. Crosraith, one of prolapsus vesicæ. Dr. Armstrong presented the museum a rare specimen of lumbrici from the liver of a dog. Dr. Lipscomb being absent, the secretary read his essay on scarlatina, followed by a discussion on the subject by Drs. Winston, Crosraith, Thompson, and Bashette. Dr. Young reported a case of rupture of the uterus, and Dr. Watson made some remarks regarding it. Dr. Knight, a case of acute mania, following an attack of bilious fever, which elicited comments from Drs. Bashette and Watson. Dr. Thompson, one of puerperal convulsions. Dr. W. A. Smith, one of stricture of the

bowels. Dr. Armstrong, one of indigestion, accompanied with extreme emaciation. A committee was appointed at this meeting to get the co-operation of the medical societies of East Tennessee and the Western District in petitioning the Legislature to require the recipe of all secret medicines registered before their sale, but which was not granted. Dr. Wendell moved that the code of ethics adopted by the American Medical Association, 1847, be substituted for the one heretofore governing this society. Unanimously passed. Dr. Bashette moved, and it was resolved, that the Tennessee Medical Society regard with pleasure the recent efforts made to organize a medical school in this State, and also to establish a medical journal in connection with it; and, moreover, that the museum of this society be transferred to the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. Dr. Watson was elected president for the next year.

1852.—Murfreesboro', May 5, 1852, the society again convened in the Odd-Fellows' Hall. Present, fifteen members, and several others were subsequently added. The president, Dr. Watson, delivered the annual address, on the varieties of disease in the same species. Dr. Winston made some remarks on prolapsus uteri. Dr. Abernethy read a lengthy paper on tetanus. Dr. Avent gave the account of three cases of lithotomy and exhibited the calculi. Dr. Robinson reported a case of ovarian inflammation. Dr. W. A. Smith, one of labor resulting in laceration of the perineum. Dr. Park, one of retention of urine from stricture, requiring puncture of the bladder. Dr. Mayfield being absent, the secretary read his paper on mammary tumor. Dr. Lipscomb detailed the history of a case of trismus nascentium. Dr. Jones, a case of narcotism. Dr. Richardson, one of hour glass contraction of the uterus. These ten communications may be found in the third volume *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

1853.—The Tennessee Medical Society convened in the Medical College, May 4, 1853; Dr. Watson, the president, occupied the chair. Fourteen members answered to the roll-call; fourteen were added during the day, and several others afterwards. Dr. F. Robertson was made the president and Dr. Haskins, of Clarksville, vice-president. Dr. Park submitted for inspection instruments of his own invention for the operation of fistula in ano. Dr. Ransom reported a case of paralysis accompanied by several remarkable phenomena. Dr. Watson read a paper for Dr. Smith Bowlin, of Bedford County, on Fallopian pregnancy. Dr. Knight reported a case of gun-shot wound of the leg resulting in the formation of an aneurism. Dr. Haskins, a partial report on the epidemics of Tennessee, and was continued. Dr. Buchanan narrated the case of a penetrating wound of the chest, with protrusion of portion of the lung, which was discussed by Drs. Bowlin, Martin, Haskins, and D. W. Yandell. A prize was offered by this meeting of fifty dollars for the best original, practical, or experimental essay, and twenty-five for the next best. The president's address was on the retrospective, prospective, and perspective views of medicine. The complete catalogue of the membership of the society up to date (1853) was three hundred and seven.

1854.—The meeting of 1854 was held in Nashville the 6th and 7th of April. The president, Dr. Robertson, called

the meeting to order, and thirty-two members answered to their names. Not one of all the committees appointed or one nominated to report cases was prepared. Even the orator for the occasion was also absent. Dr. Haskins presented the outlines of an analysis he was engaged in making of the Tennessee collection of urinary calculi, embracing one hundred and eighty specimens,—derived from Dr. Eve, one hundred and fifteen; Buchanan, fifteen; Estill, of Winchester, twelve; D. W. Yandell, ten; Overton, seven; Avent, five; Jones, of Springfield, three; Briggs, three; House, of Clarksville, three; Debow, of Hartsville, two; Porter, two; Robertson, one; Ford, one; Martin, one; Irwin, one; and Evans, of Shelbyville, one,—which was ordered published. Dr. Eve made a statement of his contributions to the history of surgery in Tennessee, which was ordered published with the proceedings. Dr. Richardson read the notes of an interesting case of tumor in the anterior mediastinum, which proved fatal. The society was informed that their memorial to the Legislature in reference to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths had again miscarried. Dr. Bowlin, editor of the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, offered to publish the transactions of the society free of expense.

1855.—The society met in the Firemen's Hall, Nashville, 10th April, 1855, when the venerable president, Dr. Robertson, occupied the chair, and delivered an address, on the "Pioneer Physicians of this City," of the deepest interest to the profession of Tennessee, and which was ordered published. Dr. Haskins was elected president. Dr. Lipscomb, unavoidably detained, sent a paper on "False Conception or Mole." Dr. Eve reported a case of "Ligature to the Brachial Artery for Varicose Aneurism," which terminated fatally. Dr. Maddin, a case of "Typhoid Fever." Dr. Briggs presented the specimen with the account of a case of "Diastasis in the Femur of a Patient Fourteen Years Old," which produced such injury to the popliteal artery that mortification ensued, and amputation was performed. But for the examination of the amputated limb, the gangrene would have been attributed to tight bandaging. These communications were ordered published. Dr. R. Thompson read a paper on his peculiar views of "Treating Fever." Dr. Conwell reported a case of tape-worm, in which were to be seen an immense number of smaller ones, resembling somewhat the silk-worm. Dr. Manlove was made orator for the next meeting.

1856.—April 1, 1856, the Medical Society assembled in the Firemen's Hall, Nashville, and, in the absence of the president, the vice-president took the chair. About thirty members were present, and others added during the meeting. Dr. Lindsley proposed that the society invite the American Medical Association to hold its next meeting in our city, which was unanimously adopted. Dr. C. K. Winston read a paper on "The Value of Veratrum Viride." Dr. Eve submitted a communication entitled "The History of the Ligature to the Brachio-Cephalic Artery." Dr. Ford, one on "Unusual Lactation." Dr. J. D. Winston, a case of "Spina-Ventosa." Dr. Maddin, an essay on "Dysentery—its Pathology and Therapeutics." These communications may be found in the tenth and eleventh volumes of the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*,

to which was added a paper from Dr. R. Thompson entitled "A Chapter of Accidents." Dr. Winston's address was also ordered published. The transactions of the year make a pamphlet of sixty-three pages.

1857.—The twenty-eighth meeting of the Tennessee Medical Society convened in the Mechanics' Institute, Nashville, 7th April, 1857, and continued in session three days. Dr. Haskins was in the chair; about forty members were in attendance, and Dr. Ford was elected president. Dr. Haskins, the retiring president, read an excellent paper on "Therapeutic Cultivation—its Errors and Reformation." Dr. Watson presented his report on "Obstetric Surgery of Tennessee." Dr. Manlove reported a case of intussusception of a portion of the colon, and presented the specimen. Dr. C. K. Winston, a case of mixed measles and hemorrhage. Dr. Eve presented the statistics of forty-six cases of urinary calculi. Dr. Avent, a case of successful removal of one-half of the inferior maxilla with one of its articular surfaces. Dr. W. P. Moore read a paper on "The Influence of the Mother's Mind on the Fetus in Utero." Dr. Buchanan, that of the "Removal of a large Tumor from the Thigh, Resulting in Death, in Connection with the use of Chloroform." The society, computing its actual membership at two hundred and fifty of the three hundred and twenty-one names on the roll, nominated twenty-five delegates to the American Medical Association, to assemble next year in this city.

1858.—The president, Dr. Ford, being ill, and the vice-president, Dr. Avent, absent, Dr. Richardson called the meeting to order, April, 1858, in the city of Nashville. Nineteen members were present, and Dr. Manlove was made president. Dr. Winston read an interesting paper on "The Treatment of Traumatic Tetanus." Dr. Moore, an article on "Obstetric Medicine." Dr. Woodson, one on "The Cerebro-Spinal Centres Characterized by Constant Hiccup followed by Death." Dr. Eve, "The Treatment of a Case of Traumatic Tetanus;" also one in which three teeth were swallowed on a gold plate; also a case of lipoma on a finger and one of anterior dislocation of the head of humerus, yet the patient could place his elbow on the sternum and the hand of the dislocated side on the same shoulder. Dr. Buchanan thought that the coracoid process was fractured in this latter case. Dr. Maddin read a paper on the action of chloroform, and examined the question, How does it cause death? Dr. Buchanan reported an interesting case of caries of the os calcis, produced by the puncture of a nail, in which, having scooped out the diseased structure, new bone was deposited, and the functions of the foot preserved. Dr. W. P. Jones, the orator for the occasion, delivered an address on the virtues and vices of the profession.

1859.—The thirtieth anniversary of the society was celebrated in Dr. Wright's office, April 5, 1859, in Nashville. As both president and vice-president were absent, Dr. Buchanan was called to the chair. Dr. C. K. Winston was elected president. Dr. Wright stated verbally the particulars of a case in which two fetuses were expelled, each having its own membrane and placenta, after ten or fifteen days from discharge of waters. Dr. Buchanan exhibited a remarkable specimen of exostosis, ankylosis, etc. Dr. Manlove reported a case of monstrosity. Dr. C. K. Win-

ston read a paper on the use of *Veratrum viride* in inflammatory diseases. Dr. Buchanan was appointed to write the history of the Tennessee Medical Society, and submit it to the next annual meeting.

1860.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Tennessee Medical Society was held in Firemen's Hall, Nashville, April, 1860, the president, Dr. C. K. Winston, in the chair. Only eleven members were present, and three united during the day. Reports were called for, but no one answered. A committee, appointed for the third time, on the subject of registration, reported that after waiting two months on the Legislature, Dr. Peters had the bill acted upon in the Senate, but in the House, notwithstanding all the special efforts there made, not a member, "it is believed, ever read the bill, or gave it a moment's consideration; not a voice was raised in its advocacy, except to vote in the affirmative, nor a voice against it, except to vote negatively." Dr. Newman reported a case of typho-enteritis, which was published. Dr. Shelby's death was announced to the meeting, and resolutions were passed deploring his loss to the profession and society.

1861.—Murfreesboro', April 2, 1861. The State Medical Society met here in the Masonic Hall; present eleven members, but neither president nor vice-president. Dr. Ransom was called to the chair; six new members were then admitted, and others at a later period. Dr. Ayent was made president, and Dr. Nichol vice-president. Dr. W. T. Richardson reported a case of phlegmasia dolens, which was followed by an interesting and protracted discussion. After the usual arrangements for the next meeting, to be held in Clarksville, the society adjourned; but at the time appointed that place was inaccessible to its members because of the strife between the States.

1866.—The first meeting of the Tennessee Medical Society held after the war convened the 20th of April, 1866, in the Episcopal reading-room of the city of Nashville. There had been, of course, no sessions in 1862, '63, '64, and '65, and this was, therefore, its thirty-third regular meeting. In the absence of Dr. Ayent, the late elected president, the vice-president, Dr. Nichol, took the chair. Seven members alone answered the roll-call, and four others were admitted. But little business was transacted, and after the appointment of several committees preparatory to the next one, the meeting adjourned. Dr. Robert Martin had been elected president, and Dr. Nichol re-elected vice-president.

1867.—The thirty-fourth anniversary was held in the rooms of the Board of Health, Nashville, April 10, 1867, the president, Dr. Martin, in the chair. The secretary, Dr. Hatcher, having died, Dr. Plunkett was requested to act *pro tem*. Twenty-four old members registered, and twenty-two were added during the meeting. The president delivered the annual address on the advantages of social and professional relations, replete with practical and fraternal advice. Dr. Lipcomb, of Shelbyville, was elected president, Dr. Menees vice-president, Dr. Du Pré corresponding secretary, and Dr. Plunkett recording secretary and treasurer. Dr. Bowlin stated that he had represented the society at the meetings of the American Medical Association held during the recent unfortunate

political strife, under the impression that he was qualified to do so by appointment of its president. Dr. Atchison reported that he had a case under treatment in which the patient had passed one hundred and twenty-five gall-stones, and a large amount of what resembled sand. Dr. Thompson related the instance of a girl having a finger completely separated, which on being replaced adhered perfectly. Dr. Eve reported the details of seven successful operations for stone in the bladder performed in three consecutive days.

1868.—April 7, 1868, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the State Medical Society convened in the hall of the City Medical Society in Nashville this day, Dr. Lipcomb, its president, in the chair, when twenty-six members answered the roll-call. Dr. Buist, as chairman of a committee once again, and for the fourth time, appointed to get the Legislature to have registered marriages, births, and deaths, reported that that body had refused to pass the law. Reading essays being in order, Dr. Jos. Jones reported a paper on the "Use of the Thermometer in Diseases." Dr. T. L. Maddin reported two remarkable cases of traumatic aneurism. Dr. Eve, by request of the president, after others had declined, read a paper on "Injuries of the Spine," detailing three cases met with during the war. Dr. Lipcomb, the retiring president, delivered the annual address, which was referred to a committee. Dr. Bowlin submitted to the inspection of members memoirs of Dr. Benjamin Rush, his autograph tickets and diplomas of 1799. Dr. John D. Winston was made president, and Dr. Grant, of Pulaski, vice president. No reports were received from the regularly appointed essayists on the invasion of Tennessee by cholera in 1866; diphtheria, typho-malarial fever, treatment of hæmorrhoids, dysmenorrhœa and sterility, trichiniasis, results and advantages of exsection of bones, history of epidemics in Nashville, epidemics of East Tennessee, native medical plants of East Tennessee, and rheumatism.

1869.—Senate Chamber, Capitol, April 6, 1869. The thirty-sixth meeting of the State Medical Society convened this day, the vice-president, Dr. Grant, in the chair. Dr. J. D. Winston, the president, stated that from feeble health during the past winter he had been unable to prepare an address, but promised to write one out on the harmony and more intimate intercourse of the fraternity. The committee on Dr. Lipcomb's address of last year reported the four points it contained—viz., that on the subject, "A Glance at Some of Our Duties," were first to discourage intermarriage with blood relations; 2d, the riddance of quackery by law, making it criminal to practice medicine without proper qualification; 3d, the dissemination through our literary schools of a knowledge of anatomy and physiology; and, lastly, the establishment of an examining board, independent of teachers, to grant license to practice,—each and all of them worthy of profound consideration. Dr. Grant was elected president, and Drs. S. P. Crawford, W. L. Nichol, and Frank Ramsey vice-presidents, one for each division of the State. Dr. Searey read a paper on the question, "Can Scarlet Fever be Prevented?" proposing to do this by a strong solution of nitrate of silver to the fauces, mild laxatives, and proper diet. The thanks of the society were voted to the author. Dr. T. L. Maddin read an able

paper on diphtheria, its history, pathology, and treatment. Dr. Eve read an exhaustive article on gun-shot wounds of the cranium, in which the vulnific agent lodged in the brain. Dr. Lipseomb moved that the thanks of the society be returned to Dr. Eve for both this and his paper read last year on gun-shot wounds of the spinal cord. Dr. R. Thompson presented a communication on the use of medicated elm-bark, both as pessaries and bougies. Resolutions were passed deploring the loss by death of Dr. E. B. Haskins, of Clarksville, as a member of distinguished worth, and offering our deepest sympathy to his family.

1870.—Federal court-room, Capitol, Nashville, April 5, 1870. The Tennessee Medical Society here assembled, and in the absence of the president, Dr. Grant, Dr. Nichol, the vice-president, took the chair. Twenty-eight members answered to their names and several others united. Dr. Manlove was elected president and Dr. Fowler, of Columbia, vice-president. Dr. Abernethy, of Pulaski, read an interesting paper detailing the particulars of two cases of vicarious lactation by the bowels and uterus. On this subject Drs. Winston, T. L. Maddin, and Briggs had an animated discussion. A paper from Dr. Eve, then in St. Louis, on the life of Dupuytren, was read by the president. Dr. R. S. Anderson read an interesting communication on the differential diagnosis between paralysis and progressive locomotor ataxy. Dr. R. Thompson, one on the powers of recuperation. Dr. T. L. Maddin presented a specimen of a tape-worm, with its history and successful treatment.

1871.—Episcopal Chapel, Pulaski, April 4, 1871. The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Medical Society convened this day. Vice-President Fowler took the chair, as the president, Dr. Manlove, had been removed by death. Eleven members answered the first call of the roll, although more than double that number were subsequently present at the sessions. Dr. Eve was elected president and Dr. William Batte, of Pulaski, vice-president. Dr. Davenport read a paper on cerebro-spinal meningitis, and Drs. Fowler and Wilks commented on it. Dr. J. B. Lindsley was appointed to write the history of the society, since Dr. Manlove, previously appointed, had died. Dr. Abernethy read an interesting paper advocating the use of the lancet, as did also Dr. R. G. P. White. Dr. Eve presented a case of amputation at the hip-joint, complicated by complete ankylosis. Drs. Abernethy and Roberts introduced several patients presenting great interest in a surgical point. A resolution was passed recommending that in future the profession would patronize those druggists and apothecaries who confine themselves strictly to their own legitimate business, and who refrain from prescribing for patients; and yet how many ignorant of anatomy, physiology, and pathology daily recommend as well as sell physic to the sick! But the time is coming, the alarm is already sounded in the East, that all prescribers, whether legitimate or not, can, by the common law, be held responsible for the promises made in their advertisements.

And now, gentlemen, what think you of this hasty and imperfect glance at the transactions of the Tennessee Medical Society? What of its numerous and valuable contributions to medical science; of the elucidations in medicine made by its five hundred members; and what of its many

martyrs who have fallen gallantly battling with disease and death, standing in many instances almost alone between the living and dying? Did I then over-estimate the compliment when unexpectedly called by the unanimous vote on the first ballot at Pulaski to this high office, by declaring it to be one of the greatest compliments ever paid me? All that I could ever expect has been generously bestowed, and it would be the basest ingratitude not to acknowledge on all suitable occasions my indebtedness to my professional brethren. To the profession I owe everything, and am with you to serve its interest to the end of life.

Here ends the outline history of the Tennessee Medical Society by Dr. Paul F. Eve, bringing it down to 1872. We compile from the medical journals a continuation of the sketch to the present time (1880).

1872.—This year the society held its thirty-ninth annual meeting in the Senate-chamber of the Capitol, at Nashville, beginning on the second day of April, at eleven o'clock A.M.; President Paul F. Eve, M.D., in the chair, who delivered the annual address, epitomizing the history of the society from its organization, in 1830, to 1871. Dr. S. S. Mayfield was elected president, as given above, for the ensuing year; vice-presidents, East Tennessee, Dr. P. D. Sims; Middle Tennessee, Dr. B. F. Evans; West Tennessee, Dr. B. W. Avent. A committee of nine, three in each grand division of the State, was appointed for the purpose of forming and encouraging local societies. The attendance was large, and many valuable papers were read and discussed.

1873.—The fortieth annual session of the Tennessee Medical Society was held in the Senate-chamber, at Nashville, April 1, 1873. The president, Dr. S. S. Mayfield, delivered the annual address, and officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Dr. C. C. Abernethy, president; vice-presidents, Drs. Woodson, of Gallatin; Wright, of Chattanooga; and Pearce, of Union City, for their respective divisions of the State. Dr. G. W. Currey, of Nashville, was elected corresponding secretary, Dr. J. D. Plunkett recording secretary and treasurer.

1874.—The forty-first annual session of the Tennessee Medical Society was held at James' Hall, Chattanooga, April 7, 1874. The president, C. C. Abernethy, of Pulaski, being absent, ex-President Thomas Lipscomb was called to the chair. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Dr. J. B. Murfree, Murfreesboro', President; Dr. S. Y. Green, Chattanooga, Vice-President for the Eastern Division of Tennessee; Dr. P. T. Evans, Union City, Vice-President for the Western Division of the State; and Dr. T. B. Buchanan, Nashville, Vice-President for the Middle Division of the State; Dr. G. W. Currey, Nashville, Corresponding Secretary. The president, Dr. J. B. Murfree, read the annual address of Dr. Abernethy on the second day of the session. The following delegates to the American Medical Association were appointed: Drs. R. N. Burr, L. Y. Green, E. M. Wight, J. H. Van Deman, Chattanooga; W. T. Briggs, T. B. Buchanan, Paul F. Eve, J. D. Plunkett, Nashville; R. F. Evans, S. M. Thomson, Shelbyville; J. W. Duncan, Philadelphia; B. B. Lenoir, Lenoir; J. J. Abernethy, Decherd; D. A. Slack, Spring Hill.

The committee on business offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the constitutions and proceedings of the various State medical societies and report at the next annual meeting such amendments and by-laws as may tend to make this body, in fact as well as in name, the representative of a great State."

Carried, and Drs. J. B. Lindsley, J. J. Abernethy, and P. D. Sims were appointed said committee.

1875.—Senate-chamber, Capitol, Nashville, April 6, 1875. The Tennessee Medical Society convened for its forty-second annual session, Dr. James B. Murfree, of Murfreesboro', president of the society, in the chair. Twenty-three physicians answered to the roll-call. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the society to present amendments to the constitution and by-laws presented an elaborate report through their chairman, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, setting forth the efficiency, utility, and value of associated effort, and recommending the present revised constitution of the society, which was unanimously adopted after a full and free discussion at the next annual meeting, held in 1876. Action was taken at the meeting in 1875 to have the full proceedings of the session published in pamphlet form, a practice which has been kept up each year since, thus putting into the hands of the profession an annual of great interest and value to its members. A history of the medical profession in Tennessee has also been provided for by the society through its historian, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, who has collected much valuable material for the work, and will no doubt issue it under the auspices of the society at no very distant day. Dr. Lindsley at this meeting reported progress, and "was granted further time for the completion of 'The Medical Annals of Tennessee.'" The following were the officers elected for 1876: President, Dr. J. H. Van Deman, of Chattanooga; Vice-Presidents, Dr. P. D. Sims, East Tennessee; Dr. J. J. Abernethy, Middle Tennessee; Dr. P. F. Evans, West Tennessee; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. M. Wight, Chattanooga. The committee appointed at the last meeting to memorialize the Legislature in reference to the creation of a State board of health reported through their chairman, Dr. E. M. Wight, that they had drawn up a bill covering the wishes of the society, which had been presented to the Legislature, but had failed to become a law. The committee was continued. The following delegates to the American Medical Association were appointed this year: Drs. J. C. Roberts, J. Saudek, J. D. Plunket, Thomas Lipscomb, William L. Nichol, Thomas Menees, E. M. Wight, R. F. Evans, S. S. Mayfield, Duncan Eve, T. A. Atchison, W. P. Jones, T. L. Maddin, D. J. Roberts, F. M. Hughes, S. H. Bundy, J. M. Jameson.

1876.—The annual meeting this year for the purpose of reorganizing the society, was held in the Senate-chamber, at the Capitol, on the 4th of April, the president, Dr. J. H. Van Deman, in the chair. About sixty physicians responded to the roll-call. Rev. J. H. Baird opened the meeting with prayer. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Abernethy; Vice-Presidents, Drs. F. Bogart, East Tennessee; J. H. Dickeus, Middle Tennessee; S. T. Evans, West Tennessee; Dr. R.

D. Winsett, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Duncan Eve, Permanent Secretary; J. W. McAlister, Recording Secretary; Dr. J. D. Plunket, Treasurer. Delegates to the American Medical Association, Drs. J. M. Towler, G. W. Moody, E. M. Wight, J. D. Wallis, F. M. Hughes, E. L. Drake, N. G. Tucker, J. F. Grant, J. D. Plunket, Van S. Lindsley. Delegates to the International Medical Congress, Drs. Paul F. Eve, Van S. Lindsley, D. C. Gordon, W. P. Jones, J. H. Van Deman, W. C. Cook, Thomas Menees, F. Bogart, J. B. Buist, S. S. Mayfield, H. J. Warmouth, A. Blitz.

1877.—On the 3d of April this year the forty-fourth annual session of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee began in the Senate-chamber, at the Capitol, Dr. J. J. Abernethy presiding. The session was opened by prayer by Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D. D. About sixty delegates were present. Dr. W. A. Atchison delivered an address of welcome. The annual address by the president was an able production, and was referred to the committee on publications. Dr. B. W. Avent, of Memphis, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Vice-Presidents, Drs. J. W. Copeland, East Tennessee; R. F. Evans, Middle Tennessee; Heber Jones, West Tennessee; Permanent Secretary, Duncan Eve; Recording Secretary, A. Morrison; Corresponding Secretary, R. D. Winsett; Treasurer, J. D. Plunket. Delegates to the American Medical Association, Drs. Paul F. Eve, W. T. Briggs, W. K. Bowling, C. C. Abernethy, W. P. Jones, R. F. Evans, R. B. Maney, E. M. Wight, W. L. Nichol, S. S. Mayfield, D. D. Saunders, D. J. Roberts, J. A. Draughton, P. D. Sims, J. G. Sinclair, J. D. Plunket, Duncan Eve, J. B. W. Nowlin, F. B. Sloan, W. F. Glenn.

1878.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of the society was held at Cochran Hall, in the city of Memphis, and began at eleven o'clock A. M., on the 2d of April, 1878. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Parsons. A large number of physicians were in attendance, and were appropriately welcomed in an eloquent speech by Dr. D. D. Saunders, of Memphis. The officers elected for the ensuing year were the following: Dr. R. F. Evans, President; Dr. E. M. Wight, Vice-President for East Tennessee; Dr. H. J. Warmuth, Vice-President for Middle Tennessee; Dr. D. D. Saunders, Vice-President for West Tennessee; Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, Permanent Secretary; Dr. Ambrose Morrison, Recording Secretary; Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. J. D. Plunket, Treasurer. Delegates to the American Medical Association, Drs. W. R. Mitchell, B. W. Avent, D. D. Saunders, R. B. Maury, J. H. Van Deman, S. T. Evans, Thomas Lipscomb, Duncan Eve, W. K. Bowling, W. T. Briggs, W. F. Glenn, D. J. Roberts, Van S. Lindsley, W. P. Jones, J. B. Murfree, J. B. W. Nowlin, Thomas Menees.

1879.—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the society was held at the Capitol. The number in attendance was the largest during the history of the society, and the proceedings were unusually interesting and important, especially as regards the subject of sanitary medicine. The session convened April 1, 1879, and continued three days. Dr. E. M. Wight, of Chattanooga, was elected president. The vice-presidents were as follows: East Tennessee, Dr.



J. D. Runkel

B. B. Lenoir; Middle Tennessee, Dr. N. G. Tucker; West Tennessee, Dr. G. B. Thornton; Permanent Secretary, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley; Recording Secretary, Dr. Ambrose Morison; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. R. W. Mitchell; Treasurer, Dr. J. D. Plunket; Delegates to the American Medical Association, Drs. R. F. Evans, P. D. Sims, S. F. Evans, W. K. Bowlin, W. P. Jones, G. A. Baxter, Marshall Reed, D. J. Roberts, G. W. Moody, H. J. Warmuth, Duncan Eve, W. T. Briggs, A. Blitz, Thomas Menees, W. F. Glenn, W. T. Hope, T. A. Atchison, B. B. Lenoir, Thomas Lipscomb, J. B. Murfree.

The National Board of Health, being at this time organized, sent the following dispatch, which was read by Dr. J. D. Plunket, and in answer thereto Dr. W. P. Jones moved that the president of the State Board of Health join the president of this society in a dispatch of congratulation to these officers, which was carried:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1879.

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY:

"I have the honor to inform you that the National Board of Health is now permanently organized.

"J. L. CABELL, *President*.

"T. J. TURNER, *Secretary*."

In accordance with the above resolution, the following dispatch was sent:

"NASHVILLE, April 2, 1879.

"J. L. CABELL, M.D., *President of the National Board of Health, Washington, D. C.*

"We, jointly, by resolution of the Tennessee Medical Society, send warmest congratulations to National Board of Health upon its organization, and recognize the fact that a brilliant era has but just dawned upon America in regard to sanitary reform.

"E. M. WIGHT, M.D.,

"*President of Tennessee Medical Society.*

"J. D. PLUNKET, M.D.,

"*President State Board of Health.*"

MEMBERS RESIDENT IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

The following is a list, so far as furnished by the published proceedings of the society, of the members resident in Davidson County, with the names of the respective universities from which they received their diplomas:

Abbey, J. S., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Anderson, R. S., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Atchison, Thomas A., Nashville, Transylvania University.
Atchison, W. A., Nashville, University of Louisville.
Atchison, C. C., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Bailey, P. R., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Baxter, M., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Benson, G. G., Edgefield.
Beauchamp, J. A., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Blackie, George S., Nashville, University of Edinburgh.
Blackman, William C., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Blitz, A., Nashville, Cincinnati Medical College.
Bonner, M. H., Jr., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
Bowling, W. K., Nashville.
Briggs, W. T., Nashville, Transylvania University.
Briggs, C. S., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Bright, W. C., Edgefield, University of Nashville.
Brooke, C. A., Nashville.
Buchanan, T. B., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Buist, J. R., Nashville, University of New York.

Bundy, S. H., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Callender, J. H., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Campbell, M., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Cantrell, G. M. D., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Cheatham, W. A., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Cheatham, Richard, Nashville, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Clark, H. A., Edgefield, Rush Medical College.
Cobb, S. J., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Compton, H. M., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Conwell, Ira, Nashville, Cincinnati Medical College.
Cook, W. C., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Currey, G. W., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Draughton, J. A., Nashville, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Douglass, J. C., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Dow, T. Chalmers, Nashville, University of Nashville.
Du Pré, D., Nashville, University of Nashville.
East, A. A., Nashville, Nashville Medical College.
Eve, Paul F., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Eve, Duncan, Nashville, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Foster, R. C., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Fort, John T., Nashville, University of Missouri.
Glenn, W. F., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Grizzard, R. W., Edgefield Junction, University of Nashville.
Hall, B. W., Nashville.
Haggard, W. D., Nashville, Jefferson Medical College.
Horton, W. D., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Henry, G. P., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Harrington, J. J., Nashville.
Hawkins, M. S., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Harwell, J. R., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Harris, J. E., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Hollowell, B. F., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Hubard, G. W., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Hughes, F. M., Nashville, University of New York.
Jamison, S. M., Edgefield, University of New York.
Jamison, J. M., Edgefield, University of Nashville.
Jennings, T. R., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Jordon, J. H., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Jones, W. P., Nashville.
Kereheval, J. M., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Key, B. P., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Kimbrough, T. R., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Lewis, C. L., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Lindsley, J. Berrien, Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Lindsley, Von S., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Lyle, A. J., Edgefield.
Martin, Robert, Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Manlove, B. F., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Manlove, J. E., Nashville, Transylvania University.
Maddin, Thomas L., Nashville, University of Louisville.
Maddin, J. W., Nashville, University of Nashville.
McAllister, J. W., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
McConnell, J. B., Nashville, University of Nashville.
McFarland, J. P., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
McLean, J. L., Nashville, University of Louisville.
Menees, Thomas, Nashville, Transylvania University.
Menees, T. W., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
Menees, O. H., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
Mitchell, Charles, Nashville, University of Louisville.
Morgan, W. H., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Morrison, A., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Morton, J. W., Sr., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Newman, John C., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Nichol, W. L., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Nowlin, J. B. W., Nashville, Jefferson Medical College.
Plunket, J. D., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
Plunket, J. M., Nashville, Shelby Medical College.
Pool, E. P. P., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Powell, Thomas L., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Reed, Marshall, Nashville, University of Nashville.
Rietue, C. E., Edgefield, University of Pennsylvania.
Roberts, G. W., Nashville.
Safford, J. M., Nashville, University of Nashville.
Schmid, G., Nashville, University of Wuerzburg, Germany.

Simmonds, J. H., Nashville.
 Sinclair, J. G., Nashville, University of New York.
 Sneed, J. W., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Saudek, J., Nashville, University of Louisville.
 Steger, R. W., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
 Stephens, James B., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Stephens, J. B., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Stubblefield, D. R., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.
 Summers, T. O., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Thompson, Rezone, Edgefield.
 Tucker, N. G., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Vertrees, W. M., Edgefield, University of Louisville.
 Weakley, B. F., Edgefield.
 Wharton, William H., Nashville, University of Pennsylvania.
 Winston, C. K., Nashville, Transylvania University.
 Winston, J. D., Nashville, Transylvania University.
 Winston, W. C., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Whittemore, W. P., Nashville, Nashville Medical College.
 Whitworth, W. L., Nashville, University of Nashville.
 Wilkie, J. H., Nashville.
 Winsett, R. D., Nashville, Vanderbilt University.

We give below a list of physicians of Davidson County who have served as officers, members of committees, or been chosen delegates to important medical bodies by the Tennessee Medical Society since 1875.

OFFICERS.

1875.—Recording Secretary and Treasurer, J. D. Plunket, M.D., Nashville. Dr. Plunket has been elected each year since treasurer of the society, and is the present incumbent of that office.

1876.—Corresponding Secretary, R. D. Winsett, M.D.; Permanent Secretary, Duncan Eve, M.D.; Recording Secretary, J. W. McAlister, M.D., Nashville.

1877.—Corresponding Secretary, R. D. Winsett, M.D.; Permanent Secretary, Duncan Eve, M.D., Nashville.

1878.—Permanent Secretary, J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D.; Recording Secretary, Ambrose Morrison, M.D., Nashville.

1879.—Vice-President for Middle Tennessee, N. G. Tucker, M.D.; Permanent Secretary, J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D.; Recording Secretary, Ambrose Morrison, M.D., Nashville.

DELEGATES TO ASSOCIATIONS.

American Medical Association.—1876, J. D. Plunket, M.D., Van S. Lindsley, M.D., F. M. Hughes, M.D., N. G. Tucker, M.D.; 1877, Paul F. Eve, M.D., W. F. Briggs, M.D., W. K. Bowling, M.D., W. P. Jones, M.D., W. L. Nichol, M.D., J. A. Draughton, M.D., J. G. Sinclair, M.D., J. D. Plunket, M.D., Duncan Eve, M.D., J. B. W. Nowlin, M.D., W. F. Glenn, M.D.; 1878, Duncan Eve, M.D., W. K. Bowling, M.D., W. T. Briggs, M.D., W. F. Glenn, M.D., Van S. Lindsley, M.D., W. P. Jones, M.D., J. B. W. Nowlin, M.D., Thomas Menecs, M.D.; 1879, W. K. Bowling, M.D., W. P. Jones, M.D., G. A. Baxter, M.D., Marshall Reed, M.D., Duncan Eve, M.D., W. T. Briggs, M.D., A. Blitz, M.D., Thomas Menecs, M.D., W. F. Glenn, M.D., T. A. Atchison, M.D.

International Medical Congress.—1876, Paul F. Eve, M.D., J. R. Buist, M.D., Van S. Lindsley, M.D., A. Blitz, M.D., W. P. Jones, M.D., W. C. Cook, M.D.

Medical Society of Virginia.—1876, Duncan Eve, M.D., R. D. Winsett, M.D.; 1877, J. B. W. Nowlin, M.D.

Medical Society of Kentucky.—1876, Van S. Lindsley, M.D., C. B. Ristine, M.D., T. A. Atchison, M.D., M. Baxter, M.D.

COMMITTEES.

On Publications.—Drs. J. D. Plunket, Thomas Menecs, J. Berrien Lindsley, 1875; T. L. Maddin, W. C. Blackman, Duncan Eve, W. C. Cook, R. D. Winsett, 1876; J. D. Plunket, J. R. Buist, C. S. Briggs, J. W. Maddin, Duncan Eve, 1877; J. Berrien Lindsley, J. D. Plunket, Ambrose Morrison, J. W. Maddin, 1878; W. L. Nichol, J. R. Buist, Ambrose Morrison, Richard Cheatham, 1879.

On Arrangements.—Drs. Duncan Eve, Van S. Lindsley, G. W. Currey, 1875; J. R. Buist, W. A. Atchison, C. S. Briggs, 1876; W. L. Nichol, J. R. Buist, W. A. Atchison, W. P. Jones, 1878.

On Business.—T. L. Maddin, 1875; W. P. Jones, 1876; W. L. Nichol, W. P. Jones, 1877; T. O. Summers, 1878; Duncan Eve, 1879.

On Essayists.—W. P. Jones, 1875; W. L. Nichol, A. A. East, 1876; W. P. Jones, W. L. Nichol, 1877; J. B. W. Nowlin, 1878; Van S. Lindsley, W. C. Cook, 1879.

On Necrology.—W. K. Bowling, J. Berrien Lindsley, 1875; J. Berrien Lindsley, W. K. Bowling, 1876; Paul Eve, W. K. Bowling, J. Berrien Lindsley, 1877; T. A. Atchison, W. K. Bowling, J. Berrien Lindsley, 1878.

BRIEF MEMOIRS.

PAUL FITZSIMMONS EVE, A.B. and A.M. (Franklin College—now University of Georgia); M.D., University of Pennsylvania; Bearer of the Golden Cross of Honor of Poland; President of the American Medical Association, 1857-58; President of the Tennessee State Medical Society, 1871-72; Centennial Representative of Surgery to the Medical Congress of Nations at Philadelphia, 1876; Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Georgia from 1832 to 1849; Professor of Surgery of the University of Louisville in 1850, and in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville from 1851 to 1863; Professor of Surgery in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1863-69; Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Departments of the Nashville and Vanderbilt Universities from 1870 to 1876, and Professor of Surgery in the Nashville Medical College, now the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, in 1877. Died in Nashville, the home of his adoption, in the morning of the 3d of November, 1877.

Besides the duties of a most exacting profession, and constant and laborious services as lecturer and teacher, he was editorially connected with professional journalism for many years, and was the author of very numerous monographs upon surgery. He was an associate editor of the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal*, associate editor of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* at Augusta, the author of "Remarkable Cases in Surgery," and the contributor of more than six hundred articles to medical periodicals, being original papers, reports of cases, and biographical sketches of eminent medical men of the Southwest.

Paul F. Eve was born on the Savannah River, near the city of Augusta, Ga., June 27, 1806. He was the youngest of ten children of Capt. Osweil and Aphra Ann Eve. His parentage on the father's side was English, and on the mother's Irish. Drs. Rush, James, and Shippen, of Phila-



Paul H. Dr.

delphia, were schoolmates of his father, who was a captain of the Pennsylvania forces before the American Revolution, as recorded in the archives of that State.

Prof. Eve completed his literary studies of four years in the Franklin College of Georgia. During this collegiate term he never missed a single recitation, and graduated third on the list of his class. He went thence immediately to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of medicine under the celebrated Charles D. Meigs. He attended two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1828. His diploma bears the memorable names of Drs. Ware, Cox, Jackson, James, Dewees, Chapman, Gibson, Horner, and Physick. His thesis was on "Uterine Hæmorrhage," a subject on which his renowned preceptor was amply proficient to impart ideas that are standard at the present day.

Immediately after the death of his father, *progress* in his profession being the sole incentive, he sailed for Europe, and landed at Liverpool late in the year 1829. After a brief sojourn in London, where he had letters to Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy, and others, and became acquainted at that time and at subsequent visits with such men as Coulson, Billings, Sir James Paget, Sir James Thompson, Sir William Thompson, and others, he crossed over to Paris, and followed the courses of instruction given by Dupuytren, Laney, Roux, Lispane, Cruvelhier, Troussseau, Rostan, Recamier, Andrae, Ricord, Louis, Civiale, and others, either during this sojourn or afterwards.

In May, 1831, when nearly all Europe was ablaze in political turmoil and excitement, after having witnessed the dethronement of Charles X. in Paris, and having participated professionally in the revolution of the three days (July 27, 28, and 29, 1830), with a heart ever beating to the warm and noble impulses of gratitude, remembering well how the gallant Pulaski had fallen at the siege of Savannah during our Revolutionary struggle of '76, with an earnest desire to repay that debt to the best of his ability, he started for Poland to offer his services in resisting the oppression of Russia. After a short detention in Berlin, with the assistance of letters from La Fayette and the Polish Committee at Paris, but especially through the intervention of Dr. Graffe (himself a Pole), and his own indomitable energy and untiring will, he at length reached Warsaw, and was assigned to hospital service in that city.

For unremitting devotion to duty, and ample evidences of his ability, he was soon promoted to surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, and surgeon of ambulances attached to Gen. Turno's division. "The Golden Cross of Honor" was conferred on him by recommendation of Count Placa, chief of the medical bureau. During the storming and capture of Warsaw, on the 7th and 8th of September, 1831, he was, fortunately, out of the city on duty. After an imprisonment at Wierchaw of thirty days, he finally reached Paris late that year, and immediately sailed from Havre for New York, where he arrived after a tedious voyage, having been absent from his native land more than two years, filling his capacious and retentive mind with much actual experience and many valuable ideas emanating from the renowned men with whom he was in frequent contact.

In June, 1832, he was elected professor of surgery in the Medical College of Georgia, then just organized in Augusta, in which institution he was engaged in teaching during the seventeen consecutive courses of lectures that followed, adding greatly to its reputation and prestige.

In 1850 he was called to succeed Prof. Samuel D. Gross in the University of Louisville, Ky. As to how he filled the chair vacated by this world-known and eminent compeer is amply evidenced by the fact of his receiving the *unanimous* vote of trustees, faculty, and students, soliciting him to remain, when, at the expiration of a year, his wife's health failing, and thinking that the locality of Louisville did not agree with her, he determined to come to the capital city of our own State.

In 1851 the Medical Department of the University of Nashville being in process of organization, he was solicited and accepted the chair of surgery, which he occupied until 1863, when, the death of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell occurring, he accepted the chair of surgery in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, thinking that the great city of the West would give him a larger field for future usefulness and success. The extreme rigor of that more northern latitude being too severe, in his estimation, for his family and his own advancing years, he remained only two sessions, resigning his position and returning to Nashville, where he again accepted a chair in the Medical Department of the university of that city,—viz., that of operative and clinical surgery,—which he most ably and creditably filled until the beginning of 1877, when he united his last great and untiring energies in building up a new institution for teaching honorable medicine in the city for which he had done so much, the Nashville Medical College, now the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. The unprecedented success of this new educational enterprise and its flourishing condition at the time of his death—having over one hundred matriculants and fifty-seven graduates in its last session—was but another mark of popular confidence in this eminent instructor, additional evidence of his tireless energy and indomitable courage, and an eloquent commentary upon his conscientious services in the cause of medical education.

Prof. Eve, up to the time of his death, had resigned or declined calls not only in the Medical College of Georgia, University of Louisville, and the Missouri Medical College, but also to the Philadelphia Medical College, when its founder, Dr. McClintock, died; to New Orleans; to Memphis; Columbus, Ohio; Medical Department of the University of Nashville on two occasions; and also to the University of New York on the death of Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison. Yet among all his varied appointments he most highly esteemed that of "Centennial Representative to the Medical Congress of Nations," held at Philadelphia in 1876,—"one without a precedent, and to which no living man can succeed."

In the Mexican war, Dr. Eve's name headed the list of appointments of volunteer surgeons in the United States army made by the President.

In 1859 he left for the seat of war in Europe, going directly to the battle-fields of Solferino and Magenta, communicating to the profession on this continent his valuable ob-

servations through the pages of the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal*.

In 1861 he was appointed surgeon-general of Tennessee and surgeon of Johnson's hospitals; also to serve on Army Medical Board for examination of surgeons and assistant surgeons in the provisional army. On the evacuation of Nashville, in 1862, where he lost all he possessed, he sadly walked out of the city of his adoption with his instrument-case under his arm, sore-hearted and tried, yet ever willing to do all in his power to aid and assist those who were giving up all they held dear for what they deemed a patriotic duty. He was ordered to the "Gate City Hospital," at Atlanta, where he remained until the battle of Shiloh, when he was ordered up to the front, and subsequently did most able service at Columbus, Miss., and again in Atlanta and other points in Georgia until the close of the struggle, his eminent and varied attainments amply sustaining the daily and hourly demands made upon them.

In regard to his success as a teacher may be further stated the facts that the school at Augusta, Ga., increased from twenty-eight to one hundred and ninety-five in 1849-59, a number never since attained; so also in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville the class went up from one hundred and thirty-six to four hundred and fifty-four, the largest ever attained on this continent outside of New York and Philadelphia.

In 1851 he was the reporter on surgery to the American Medical Association, and president of the association in 1857-58, when its annual meeting was held in Nashville. In 1870 he reported to the association at its annual meeting the synopsis and analysis of one hundred cases of lithotomy, chiefly by the bilateral method (his favorite plan of operating), and for their identification the name of the patient, residence, State, age, sex, race, where performed, number of calculi removed, their weight and composition, together with the future result, all being appended. This communication has been declared to be the chief in value of the volume of "Transactions" for that year.

Prof. Hamilton, in his "Principles and Practice of Surgery," published in 1873, says, "In regard to the bilateral method in lithotomy, especially is it proper to mention that this operation has been performed *seventy-eight* times, in persons of all ages, by Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, Tenn., of whom only *eight* have died,—a success which has rarely if ever been attained by any other operator, and which justly entitles him to the position he has so long occupied as one of the most skillful of American surgeons."

BUCHANAN (A. H.), M.D., professor, was born in Winchester Co., Va., 1808; died at Stone Mountain, Ga., June 20, 1863. He was a kinsman to one of the editors of the well-known newspaper, the *National Intelligencer*, published in Washington City, and is said to have attracted the attention of Henry Clay, who advised him to come West. He first taught school in a log cabin in East Tennessee; then moved to Columbia, and there began the study of medicine. At the end of the first course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania he asked of the faculty a rigid examination, pleading poverty and inability to attend a second one. It is said, such were his qualifications, that they finally agreed to grant what he asked for upon the

condition that he would not reveal the fact until after the death of all those who would sign it. Dr. Buchanan now came to Nashville, and at the organization of a medical school in connection with its university was selected one of its professors, and contributed much to its success. He was ordered South when Nashville was occupied by the Federals, and died, as has been stated, in Georgia. He was a self-made man, and, but for one unfortunate habit, might have left the memory of a highly useful life spent in doing great good.

CURREY (RICHARD O.), M.D., was born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1816. He graduated in the University of Nashville, and acquired from the celebrated naturalist, Dr. Troost, a taste for geology, mineralogy, and chemistry. He took the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected professor of chemistry in the University of East Tennessee, at Knoxville, 1846, and also assisted in organizing the Shelby Medical College, at Nashville, in which he filled the chair of chemistry. For several years he edited the *Southern Journal of Medicine and Physical Sciences*. In 1859 he was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church. He was a man wholly devoted to duty, and while in charge of two thousand Federal prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., contracted the disease from which he died (1865). The United States government ordered Dr. Currey's property returned to his family after the war.

DICKINSON (W. G.), M.D., came from New England, where he had graduated in medicine. He removed to Franklin about the year 1816, previous to which he had spent a short time in Nashville. He was a man of noble impulses, and did more in surgery than any of his associates. He was brigade-surgeon in the Florida war; retired from practice in 1830, and died soon after.

DOUGLASS (ELMORE), M.D., was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., about the commencement of the present century. He studied medicine under Dr. Shelby, in Nashville, went to Lexington, Ky., and graduated there in 1820. The late disastrous war found him practicing in his native county, where he took a firm stand against secession, and when foiled by the action of his State went to California to see some of his family who had preceded him there, but, finding they too opposed his politics, the old gentleman returned to his native home to die, as it were, of a broken heart, about 1865.

About the year 1795, Dr. William Dickison and Dr. James Hennen came to Nashville and entering into partnership, opened, as was the custom in those days, an apothecary-shop, and soon acquired a large practice. Dickison came from North Carolina, and after retiring from business was sent to Congress; he had also been a member of the body which framed the constitution of this State. He died February, 1816. Dr. Hennen came from Ireland, and went to Louisiana, where he died soon afterwards.

EPPELSON (JACOB POLLARD), doctor, was born near Nashville, 16th March, 1812; died in Pulaski, Tenn., of phrenitis, Aug. 2, 1866. He studied medicine in Alabama; attended lectures in Cincinnati, where he became the pupil of Dr. Drake. In 1840 he settled in Pulaski and acquired an extensive practice. Dr. Epperson cultivated a taste for

geology and mineralogy; wrote some philippics against quackery, patent medicine, etc., and demonstrated the conservative and restorative powers of nature. After his death was found the evidence of what comfort and strength the Bible had been to him in his declining years.

FORD (JOHN PRIOR), M.D., professor, was born in Cumberland Co., Va., Jan. 7, 1810; died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1865. When he was three years old his widowed mother moved to Huntsville, Ala., where he commenced the study of medicine under two noted physicians, Drs. Fearn and Erskine. He took his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania, and began to practice in Florence, Ala., but soon removed to Columbus, Miss. He was also a short time in Clinton, in that State, but in 1842 settled permanently at Nashville, where for nearly a quarter of a century he was one of its leading practitioners. He was one of the founders of the Shelby Medical College, and became its professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Ford secured a high reputation as a Christian gentleman, and died in full faith of a blessed immortality.

EWING (FELIX), doctor, born in Davidson Co., Tenn., 1806, was educated at Nashville, and attended lectures at Lexington, Ky. Unfortunately paralyzed amidst a life of great usefulness, he was compelled to retire twenty years before his death, which occurred in 1862.

GOODLETT (ADAM GIBB), doctor, surgeon United States army, was the son of a Scotch Presbyterian preacher, and was born in Orange Co., Va., October, 1782; brought in infancy to Kentucky, where he commenced the study of medicine, and went afterwards to Philadelphia to attend the lectures of Drs. Rush, Barton, etc. After returning home to Kentucky he began to practice in Lexington, but, the war coming on soon after, he joined the army, and was made surgeon to the Seventh Regiment Infantry. He served to the close of the war, 1815, and was then sent to Europe on a special mission. In 1819 he resigned his commission and came to Nashville, Tenn. Here he practiced to 1848, when he retired to a farm in Rutherford County, and died there suddenly of heart-disease while seated in his chair, April 19th of that year. His remains are interred at Mount Olivet, near this city. Dr. Goodlett was quite a large man, of strictly temperate habits, very energetic, and died in full faith of the Christian's hope.

HASKINS (EDWARD BANNCH), M.D. (honorary), professor, was a Virginian; took a course of lectures at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and then selected Clarksville, Tenn., for his future home. When cholera invaded that town, he sent so graphic a description of it to the faculty of his Alma Mater that they conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was specially devoted to chemistry, which he taught in a literary college; and at the organization of the second school of medicine in Nashville, 1855, he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine. After two sessions failing health compelled him to resign, and he died April 14, 1858. He was a man of great integrity, was talented, and of discriminating judgment.

HOGG (SAMUEL), M.D., member to Congress, etc., was born in Caswell Co., N. C., April 18, 1783; died 23th May,

1842. He was one of the most noted of the medical profession of Tennessee. His father was a major in the war of independence. It was his mother who gave Col. Taitton the famous reply when he had expressed a great desire to see Col. Washington. "You might have done so," said she, "had you looked back at the battle of Cowpens." When prepared to practice medicine, Dr. Hogg came with the tide of emigration to this State, and settled first at a small village on the Cumberland, went next to Lebanon, and in 1812 accepted the position of surgeon to a regiment, descended with it the rivers Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi to New Orleans, and was a participant in the celebrated battle fought near that city. His military campaigns made him very popular, and he was sent to the State Legislature and to Congress. In 1840 he was made president of the State Medical Society. Dr. Hogg died of consumption when near seventy years of age, having, like a wise man, set his house in order, and after a life well spent in doing good to all about him.

JENNINGS (THOMAS REID), M.D., was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1805; died suddenly at Narraganset, R. I., July 7, 1874, aged sixty-nine years. He was the son of a distinguished divine, and inherited uncommon talent. He took his literary degree at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in medicine in the University of Baltimore. He came to Tennessee in 1828; soon after delivered an address to the medical society, which received high commendation; this, with the invasion of cholera in 1833-34, introduced him to a large practice, which he retained to the late war. He opened here the first dissecting-rooms, and first taught anatomy in Tennessee. For three years he was senator in the State Legislature, and afterwards declined a nomination to Congress. In 1854 he was elected professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical medicine in the Nashville University, and in 1856 was transferred to the chair of anatomy. The class increased then from two hundred and forty to four hundred and nineteen, and reached in 1859 to four hundred and fifty-six, being the largest ever assembled west of the mountains or in the Mississippi Valley. The death of his wife in 1870, together with a severe illness in 1861, and the terrible disasters of the war between the States, so affected his mind that life became no longer desirable. Dr. Jennings received a classical education, had a fine address, a most retentive memory, so that he could recite poems, was a ready debater; manifested great taste for literature, yet was ever devoted to his profession, in which few succeeded better. Coming to Nashville a poor boy, he not only maintained a handsome establishment and liberally assisted his immediate relatives, but accumulated a large fortune by his practice. As a general practitioner of medicine he had no superior in Tennessee.

GILLESPIE (RICHARD), doctor, was born July 2, 1785, in Sumner Co., Tenn.; died March 4, 1826. He was the son of a pioneer of this State; received, nevertheless, a good education, and studied medicine under the elder Yandell (Wilson). He attended one course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania; practiced at Cairo, then a thriving town on the Cumberland River, above Nashville, where he had good success for several years.

McNAIRY (BOYD) was born in Nashville, Tenn.; died

there in 1859. He was educated by one of the best classical teachers of his day, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He then settled in his native place, then a small town, and in time attained to an enviable rank in his profession, for he had good points of character. He was noted for decision and sound judgment, which always inspired confidence. He took a decided stand against his neighbor, Andrew Jackson, but was an enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay.

MAY (FRANCIS), doctor, came to Nashville in 1790, and died there in 1817. He went to Knoxville in 1804, after an unfortunate duel, in which he killed a brother practitioner. Returning to Nashville he married a sister of the late Hon. Hugh L. White, and became an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

MAYES (SAMUEL), M.D., was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1759. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and settled first in South Carolina, but removed thence to Maury Co., Tenn., in 1808. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in 1841.

MAYFIELD (GEORGE ANDREW), M.D., was born in Williamson County March 13, 1814; died of apoplexy while on duty in a hospital in Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1864. Assisted by his brother, Dr. S. Mayfield, the president of the Tennessee Medical Society for 1873, he received a good education, and took his degree at the University of Nashville. He commenced the practice with his brother, then spent a winter in New York, married in Philadelphia, and returned to practice in Nashville. He declined a professorship in the second school of medicine in Nashville, and left many friends when suddenly cut off in the prime of life.

MCPHAIL (DANIEL), M.D., was born in Scotland; came to America in 1828, and settled in Franklin, Williamson Co., Tenn. He had a commanding personal appearance, was well educated, and made an excellent surgeon. He was specially devoted to this department of medicine, and died while brigade-surgeon to the Tennessee volunteers in the Mexican war of 1846.

There were at one time three Drs. Martin practicing medicine in Nashville. When only two they were readily distinguished by the color of their hair, but when the triumvirate flourished, then came confusion worse confounded, especially among the colored population. As black-and-red-head would no longer answer the purpose of designating them, the programme was radically changed, and the words "saint, sinner, and the devil" were substituted. The latter, we learn, was acquired by the new comer having demanded payment for services rendered his patrons in a neighboring town after the usual year's credit. The first two bills presented were disputed, ending in both instances by the irate Esculapius giving each disputant a sound drubbing. After this our doctor's bills were all promptly paid on demand.

MARTIN (ROBERT), M.D., was born in Chatham County, N. C., 1799. His father was a physician, and, having moved to Alabama, his son commenced there the study of medicine, and was licensed to practice 1826. He attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia in 1829, then moved to Nashville, Tenn., to enhance his practice, and was elected

physician to the School for the Blind. During the late war he went to Selma, Ala., and returned to Tennessee after it, where he remained to 1879, when he went to Knoxville, and died there 28th January, 1872. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by the University of Nashville. He was a well-known member of the Methodist Church, and always exhibited the Christian character in his walk and conversation.

MARTIN (ROBERT C. K.), M.D., a witty and popular physician of Nashville, was born near it Aug. 9, 1806; died in Nashville Feb. 9, 1871. He commenced practice in this city with his relative, Dr. Shelby, in 1833. He soon obtained a large practice, for he always exhibited a genial spirit, carrying heart and hand ever opened to all classes in the community. "Black-head Martin," as he was familiarly called, was known throughout the State. In 1861 he was partially paralyzed, and never again fully recovered; nevertheless he continued to the last to do all he could for the sick and afflicted. Ever green should be his memory.

NEWMAN (JOHN), a noted physician of Nashville, Tenn., was born at Salisbury, N. C., about the year 1770. He was the fellow-student of Charles Caldwell, but at no time was there much friendship between them. He went to Philadelphia in 1790, where Caldwell found him the year after in the office of Dr. Rush. Dr. Newman came to Nashville about 1810. In manners he was formal, stately, and ceremonious, and in temper not very amiable. He nevertheless succeeded well, for we have heard it said that usually to each cedar-bush then on the hill near his residence was found at least one horse tied, and every one of them had brought to him more than one patient. He bitterly opposed vaccination, and inoculated his own son for the smallpox, greatly to the alarm and displeasure of his neighbors. He died between the years 1825 and 1827.

NEWMAN (JOSEPH CHALMERS), M.D., son of one of the earliest settlers of Tennessee, and he a doctor, was born in Nashville, 1818; educated in the Literary Department of its university, and while a student volunteered in the Seminole war. He subsequently studied medicine under his father, and received the degree from the University of Louisville in 1840. He first practiced in Mississippi, where he married a great-granddaughter of Gen. Greene of our Revolutionary war, who dying shortly afterwards, the doctor returned to Nashville. Dr. Newman served through the Mexican war as assistant surgeon to a regiment, and in the war between the States was appointed assistant surgeon-general; was subsequently attached to Gen. Polk's staff, and served also as surgeon-in-chief of Morgan's command. His health failing he resigned, and, returning to Nashville, died there in 186-. He did good service also as assistant physician to the penitentiary in 1845-50, when the cholera attacked its inmates.

OVERTON (JAMES), M.D., professor, was born in Louisa Co., Va., August, 1785. He first studied law; was admitted to the bar; when he abandoned that profession, went to Philadelphia and became a pupil in Dr. Rush's office. Such was the established reputation of Dr. Overton even then that through the influence of Henry Clay he was elected professor of materia medica during his lecture course in the Medical Department of Transylvania Univer-



S. J. Cobb

sity, at Lexington, Ky. He delivered only one course of lectures, was transferred to the chair of practice, but resigned, and came to Nashville, Tenn. He not long after retired from the profession, became a large planter South, and died 23d September, 1865, near this city.

PORTER (ROBERT MASSINGILL), A.M., M.D., professor, graduate in all of the learned professions in law at Cambridge, Mass.; in theology, at Princeton, N. J.; and in medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania; each of these being the leading schools of their respective departments in the United States. Dr. Porter next visited Europe, where he remained two years, to better qualify him to practice his profession. Notwithstanding these special advantages, added to good native ability, yet he was ever known as the most unpretentious of men; ever meek in his own estimation, but which endeared him the more to all classes of the community. A Protestant by profession, even an ordained minister, yet were the Catholics his best friends. On the organization of the Medical Department, University of Nashville, he was unanimously elected the professor of anatomy, and such was his devotion to duty that he fell a victim to his zeal in professional teaching; for while lecturing to a small class, by the imbibition of poison, he became ill, and died July 1, 1856, in his thirty-eighth year, having been born in this city April 12, 1818.

ROANE (JAMES), M.D., was for many years the beloved physician of Nashville; his temper and manners won all hearts, and secured him the first position in the profession. He was the son of Governor Roane, and was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., May, 1790. He acquired a classical education in East Tennessee College. After studying medicine he secured a diploma in New York City. He now established himself in Nashville, and succeeded to the reputation and lucrative practice of his eccentric preceptor, Dr. Newnan. Dr. Roane was the first president of this society, having been elected at its organization in 1830, and his address for the occasion was solicited for publication, but which he declined to have done. He was unfortunately cut off in the midst of his usefulness by cholera in 1833, falling then a victim to his professional zeal 27th of February, having been engaged night and day before this for a week.

ROBERTSON (FELIX), M.D., was the first child born in the city of Nashville, this event occurring the 11th of January, 1781. He was the sixth son of Gen. James Robertson, who emigrated from North Carolina, and became one of the founders of this city. After acquiring what education as best he could, he went to Philadelphia, and received in 1806 the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning home he entered upon a good practice, which he retained for more than forty years. He belonged to the old school; slept at night, would chase the fox at sunrise, and hence lived beyond the threescore years and ten. Previous to his death he had retired somewhat from the onerous duties of his calling, though by no means was he indifferent to the interests of medical science. His principal business was treating the diseases of children, who became much attached to the old gentleman. He was also a public-spirited citizen like his father, took a deep interest in passing events; was twice mayor of this city, president of the board

of trustees of its university, etc. He was also a friend of Gen. Jackson. He descended to the grave in peace 8th of July, 1865, leaving a blessed memory to those who had so long revered and loved him.

SHELBY (JOHN), M.D., was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., 24th of May, 1786; died 15th of May, 1859, in Nashville. At his demise resolutions were adopted by the profession of our city expressive of the loss sustained of one so honored. He received a good education, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1813 he joined the army as surgeon, and served under Gen. Jackson in what is known as the Creek (Indian) war. He received so severe a wound during the campaign that he lost an eye. He was at one time the postmaster of this city. Shelby Medical College was named for him.

WHARTON (WILLIAM H.), M.D., was born in Albemarle Co., Va., July 6, 1790; died in Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1872. He was a graduate in medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and commenced the practice in North Alabama, at Tusculum. Removed to Nashville in 1843, he continued in active practice to his election of State Librarian for Tennessee. Dr. Wharton was an excellent practitioner, a man of integrity, and an active Christian gentleman.

WILSON (JOHN ROBERTSON), M.D., was born in South Carolina, April 4, 1799; died in Davidson Co., Tenn., Aug. 8, 1854. He worked hard to educate himself, and became a thorough classical scholar. He studied under the elder Yandell, and then attended lectures at Transylvania University; he commenced the practice at McMinnville, Tenn., where he made the money for his second course of lectures, and obtained the diploma in 1824. On his return home he practiced with Dr. Maney in Murfreesboro'. He removed to the Yazoo country, Mississippi. He also spent part of the year on a farm near Nashville. He unfortunately became irregular in his habits, but was industrious, energetic, and had staunch friends.

WHITE, doctor, lawyer, divine. Dr. Felix Robertson believed he was the first of the profession who settled in Nashville, and came here in 1784. He had studied divinity, law, and medicine, and was therefore well educated, but exhibited many eccentricities; would even get on drunken sprees, and then became very offensive. He was the first delegate sent to Congress from this district. On his way to Washington he met a young girl in North Carolina and married her. Their son was Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Governor, and senator to Congress from that State. Dr. White lived to a good old age.

YANDELL (WILSON), M.D. (honorary), one of the most remarkable and successful physicians of Tennessee. He was the senior of all bearing his name in the profession, and was a self-made man; was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 17th of December, 1774; died in Rutherford Co., Tenn., 1st of October, 1827. He left North Carolina when nineteen years old, came to Dr. Donk's school in East Tennessee, where, by alternating in study and manual labor, he acquired even a classical education. He had studied medicine nine years before he began to practice. The University of Maryland conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. without his ever having heard a lecture. For many

years he was the leading practitioner of his section. He was the father and grandfather of those bearing his name so honorably in Louisville, Ky., and was the preceptor of several noted physicians of this county and State. Dr. Yandell was neither a enlodel, lancet, nor opium doctor, and was remarkably benevolent and beloved by all. Though a good composer and fond of writing, yet never published anything on medicine. He educated, too, several good physicians. He left the savor of an unblemished Christian character, as having been one of the best and most charitable of men.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Nashville Dental Association was organized on the 10th of October, 1865, mainly through the instrumentality of John Feuché, D.D.S., then residing in this city, but now of Knoxville, Tenn. The following were the officers chosen: W. H. Morgan, M.D., D.D.S.,* President; J. C. Ross, D.D.S., Secretary.

At the second election, held Nov. 1, 1867, officers were elected as follows: W. H. Morgan, M.D., D.D.S., President; J. C. Ross, D.D.S., Secretary.

Up to this date the association had kept in good working order, but during this year, and until May 9, 1869, but little was done. At the date last mentioned a meeting of the association was held, and the following officers elected: J. C. Ross, D.D.S., President; R. R. Freeman, D.D.S., Secretary.

From this date till Dec. 10, 1872, the association held eighteen meetings, and did a large amount of profitable work. The officers elected Dec. 10, 1872, were R. C. Freeman, D.D.S., President; L. G. Noel, M.D., D.D.S., Secretary.

During the ensuing year the association continued to meet regularly; but soon after, meetings ceased and were discontinued till quite a recent date, when officers were elected, to wit: J. Y. Crawford, D.D.S., President; A. S. Kline, D.D.S., Secretary. These gentlemen are the present officers of the society.

HOMŒOPATHY IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Its Introduction and Practitioners.

The first practice of the new school of medicine in Davidson County was by Philip Harsch, M.D., a native of Germany, thoroughly educated at the University of Giessen. He became acquainted with homœopathy at Cincinnati, under the guidance of Dr. Pulte, and removed to Nashville in the year 1844. He was long known as "the Dutch Doctor," and some amusing stories were told at his expense. His success in the treatment of the Asiatic cholera drew much attention from the people, and led his competitors of the old school to account for his losing no cases with that disease upon the theory that, "while he always cured the cholera, his patients would sometimes die *mit der weakness*."

The latter years of his life were devoted to agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He died, at an advanced age, in the year 1870, from injuries received by the overturning of his buggy.

The next homœopathic practitioner was George Kellogg, M.D., of New York, who came to Nashville in 1852. Though quite successful and much esteemed, he remained less than two years, leaving on account of impaired health.

In 1855, Henry Sheffield, M.D., a native of Connecticut and a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, in the class of 1852, located in Nashville. Gradually overcoming the obstacles usual to new systems, especially in medicine, he gained an honorable standing among medical men. An active and prominent Mason, he has become well and widely known in the State. He is still in active medical practice.

R. M. Lytle, M.D., a native of Tennessee, a graduate of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and an efficient surgeon in the Confederate service, converted to the new medical faith, soon after the close of the war located in Edgefield, where he enjoyed a large patronage for a number of years. He was eminent in the ready diagnosis of disease, and always bright and cheering among the sick. He died suddenly of heart-disease in the year 1876.

Dr. P. A. Westervelt, a man of long experience in the medical uses of electricity, came to Nashville from Illinois in 1860, and here made use of homœopathic medicines in connection with electrical baths. After a period of retirement in the country, he is again at work in the city.

J. P. Dake, M.D., a sketch of whose biography appears on another page, came to Nashville in 1869. His experience as a practitioner and reputation as a teacher and writer in the new school gave a fresh and strong impulse to homœopathy in Davidson County.

William C. Dake, M.D., son of Dr. J. P. Dake, a graduate of the Nashville High School and of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and educated in homœopathy at the New York College, began practice in Nashville early in the year 1873. His success as a practitioner has been remarkable, placing him already among the leading physicians of the State.

Herman Falk, M.D., a native of Germany, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in the class of 1877, came to Nashville several years ago. He was first known in connection with an institution for the cure of consumptives with the vapor of salt water, and in the employment of the Lebenswicker. He afterwards tried the oxygen treatment. Since his graduation at Chicago he has followed the homœopathic method more strictly.

Thomas E. Enloe, M.D.,† a native of West Tennessee, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, located in Edgefield in the year 1874. Taking the first prize in surgery at his final examination, he has been very successful in that line of practice. A brother of our talented young journalist and statesman, Hon. B. A. Enloe, of West Tennessee, the doctor has been advancing to the front rank of medical men.

Walter M. Dake, M.D., second son of Dr. J. P. Dake, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1877, and soon after became associated with his father and brother in Nashville.

Clara C. Plimpton, M.D., a graduate from the New York

* See special biography.

† See biography and portrait elsewhere in this work.



Photo. by Poole, Nashville

DR. WILLIAM H. MORGAN.



J.P. Lake

Homœopathic College, located in Nashville in 1878. She is the pioneer of well educated female practitioners of medicine in Davidson County, and seems likely to demonstrate here both the right and the ability of her sex to hold a place in the medical profession.

R. A. Baker, M.D., a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, in the class of 1872, and a recent convert to the new school, has lately located in Edgefield for the practice of his profession. In the avowal of his change of faith the doctor says, "When I compare the statistics and the general success of practice in the two schools, I have been compelled to acknowledge that there is truth, and a good deal of it, in homœopathy, or that there is *nothing at all in medicine.*"

Its Organizations.

The first association of homœopathic physicians was organized in 1870, under the name "*The Davidson County Homœopathic Medical Society,*" with Dr. Henry Sheffield president, and Dr. J. P. Dake secretary.

The same organization was afterwards enlarged into "*The Homœopathic Medical Society of Middle Tennessee.*" The officers of this society have been as follows:

1875.—Dr. J. P. Dake, President; Dr. E. R. Smith, Secretary.

1876.—Dr. E. R. Smith, President; Dr. William C. Dake, Secretary.

1877.—Dr. T. E. Enloe, President; Dr. W. M. Biddle, Secretary.

1878.—William C. Dake, President; Dr. A. R. Barrett, Secretary.

1879.—William C. Dake, President; Dr. Walter M. Dake, Secretary.

This society, at its regular meetings, besides a special subject presented and discussed, has reports regarding prevailing diseases, their treatment, and also upon sanitary affairs.

Papers have thus been presented and discussed upon the character, prevention, and treatment of yellow fever; upon diphtheria, public hygiene, etc.

The founding of a public dispensary for the poor desiring homœopathic remedies has been under serious consideration.

The society is every year increasing its membership and extending its domain.

Its Literature.

The first publication relating to homœopathy made at Nashville was a pamphlet explaining the principles of the system and advantages of the practice, in answer to the question, "*What is Homœopathy?*" by Dr. George Keillegg, in 1853. No copies are extant.

In 1869, Dr. J. P. Dake issued a pamphlet of twenty pages, entitled "*The Remedies We Use,*" in which an argument was made for a more thorough investigation of the properties and powers of medicinal substances.

In 1870 the same writer issued from the press of the Southern Methodist Publishing House a second edition of his work on "*Acute Diseases,*" the first having appeared in 1860.

In 1874, Dr. T. E. Enloe published a pamphlet entitled "*Honorable Medicine and Homœopathy,*" in vindication of his right of secession from the old school and acceptance of homœopathy, against the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

In 1875, Dr. E. R. Smith issued a pamphlet entitled "*Homœopathy in Tennessee,*" in which was sketched the rise and progress of the new school in this State.

In the same year Dr. J. P. Dake published a pamphlet entitled "*State Medicine and a Medical Institution,*" for the enlightenment of the General Assembly of the State, which had before it several bills for the regulation of medical men, especially the prevention of medical charlatanism.

In 1877, Dr. William C. Dake published a work on "*Diphtheria, its Pathology and Treatment,*" which has had a very wide circulation among medical men, and very favorable notices from the medical press in England as well as in America.

In 1878, Dr. J. P. Dake* published a work entitled, "*The Science of Therapeutics in Outline,*" presenting a complete system of principles to be regarded by men of healing.

The practitioners of the new school in Davidson County are generally men of education, acquainted with both systems, interested in public as well as personal hygiene, liberal in spirit, and progressive in habit.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE AND VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

A medical college or department connected with the University of Nashville was part of the original plan of its founders. Dr. Philip Lindsley,* who was president of the university from 1824 to 1850, began early to develop his comprehensive scheme of a great university at Nashville which should include all the departments and appliances of the best institutions of the kind both in Europe and America. In his baccalaureate address, delivered in 1829, Dr. Lindsley said,—

"In casting my eye over the map of Tennessee, it struck me from the first that this was precisely the place destined by Providence for a great university, if ever such an institution were to exist in the State. And in this opinion I am fully confirmed by several years' observation and experience. I am entirely satisfied that it is physically impossible to maintain a *university* (I am not now speaking of an ordinary college) in any other town in the State, and for this single good reason, were there no other,—namely, a medical school, which may be regarded as an essential and as the most important part of a real university, can never be sustained except in a large town or city, and the larger the better. Nashville is the only place where a medical school would even be thought of, and physicians know full well that such is the fact."

In many other speeches and addresses delivered from time to time during his presidency Dr. Lindsley foreshadowed his grand scheme of education, as embraced under the general name of the University of Nashville.

* See special biography.



M. K. Howling



J. Berrien Lindsley.

terminated upon a medical school. Dudley, a man possessing uncommon force of character, put the ball in motion, and when everybody *knew* it would fail it succeeded without the slightest difficulty. The *first* school in a place, wherever instituted, *has succeeded*. . . .

"When medical schools have failed they have invariably been *new schools*, reared up in open opposition to an existing one in the same place. . . . In the whole history of medicine in the South and West there never was so favorable a period to insure the success of one as now at the proper point. . . . Louisville ruined Lexington because it became, in a professional sense, a ligature upon her artery of nutrition. The students of the *South* touched Louisville first and were hooked. *A school south of Louisville* will cut off *her* supplies in like manner."

In other letters of this series, still in the possession of Dr. Cheatham, the plan of a medical school is further elaborated. In the plan two leading ideas are kept prominent.

"1st. The faculty must be chiefly of Nashville physicians. Home influence of every importance, for even talent, genius, and learning in medicine cannot make head against local and partisan opposition.

"2d. The school must be an *attaché* of the university, to secure the influence of its name at home and that of its *cleres* abroad."

It appears from a diary kept by Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley* that he began to move in the matter Oct. 22, 1849, on which day he called on Dr. Caldwell, who was in Nashville, attempting to organize a medical faculty and establish a school. In this scheme Drs. Winston and Buchanan took an active part. They applied to Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley to take the chair of chemistry. Nothing resulted from this effort. Dr. Lindsley spent the ensuing winter in visiting the medical schools of Louisville, New York, and others. On his return in the spring he had free consultations with Dr. Charles K. Winston concerning a plan of a medical school as an integral part of the university. Dr. Winston fully seconded the plan. The diary says: "Aug. 30, 1850. —Opened my medical project to R. J. Meigs (one of the trustees of the University of Nashville). Pretty busy at it after this." From the 2d to the 28th of September, Dr. Lindsley was constantly engaged in working up an interest and in forming the medical club, which was soon after, by the power vested in the trustees of the university, converted into the medical faculty.

The following is the speech of Dr. Bowling, read to the trustees by the Hon. E. H. Ewing:

"TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY:

"We have no hesitation in believing that the popular voice here is in favor of a medical school. Many attempts have heretofore been made in vain to meet the expectations of the public upon the subject. The great difficulty in the way of this enterprise, as is shown by its history running through a period of fifteen years, has been *means* to put it in successful operation. We propose to supply this desideratum from our private resources, and to chance the result for reimbursement. We ask of you, gentlemen, only a recognition and the *loan* of your college buildings for the period of

twenty years. We wish to have the sole management of the department ourselves :

"*First*.—Because experience and the history of similar institutions show that this power is safest with those most deeply interested ; and

"*Secondly*.—Because this will be an enterprise in which we will have invested no inconsiderable amount of money, and would, on that account, desire to be untrammelled in the management of it.

"We herewith exhibit the constitution which, in the event of our recognition, is to regulate the internal affairs of the department, and which will more clearly illustrate our plan of a medical college.

"We ask, if our proposition be favorably received, such action on your part as will insure us against molestation by your successors in the possession of the buildings and the professorships which you will confer upon us.

"The history of the medical colleges in America is but the history of broils and difficulties. Most of these we are firmly persuaded are legitimately referable to the fact that in nearly all of them the tenure of the professorship is exclusively dependent on the caprice of the trustees in the first place, and in the second to the fact that the professor has no pecuniary interest separate and apart from his *fees* in the institution. In this organization the professors are stimulated to exertion by the length of their lease, and by the great sweetener of labor,—the hope of reward. They will feel that the fruition for which they so zealously toil will not be stricken untasted from the lips and conferred by capricious taskmasters on new favorites, and that the adage 'One shall sow and another reap' shall not be the bitter end of their labors. They will have *money* invested in the enterprise, and that prudence incident to the ordinary affairs of man will suggest the energy necessary to make the investment profitable. Some of them have grown gray in the toils of the profession which they now propose to teach, and whatever of reputation has accrued to them from a life of labor and self-denial they also invest in this enterprise. Others, younger, bind the bright hopes of a sunny future firmly to the destinies of this effort.

"We prefer no claims superior to those of our co-laborers in an arduous and responsible profession. We propose to do what we believe ought to be done, and what public sentiment demands, to *establish* a medical college in Nashville. We contend that it is the sublimity of human folly for medical men to sit idly prating about the necessity of elevating the standard of medical literature, and that the multiplication of medical colleges tends to depress it, when daily observation demonstrates that precisely in proportion as regularly educated medical gentlemen decline the labor of teaching, and of thus multiplying regular physicians, audacious empiricism organizes hot-beds for generating its swaggering off-spring.

"Nashville, the great political and mercantile emporium of the State, has contented itself with a medical college on paper for fifteen years, during which long period it has not added a single member to the regular profession, and the result of this medical paralysis is that two empirical colleges in the State are now in successful operation.† This is ele-

* See special biography.

† 1868.

vating the standard of medicine with a vengeance. It is infinitely more sensible for qualified medical men to struggle energetically to supply the demands of the public for physicians than by 'masterly inactivity' to permit empiricism to do it for them. The people everywhere manifest a decided preference for regular physicians, if they can procure them, and whenever, and not before, the supply equals the demand, empiricism perishes. The number of medical colleges *cannot* be limited by the power of trustees of universities in a republic. There is a higher resort which has always been found available, the State Legislature, and medical colleges will be multiplied by statutory provision, irrespective of the wishes or the peculiar views of trustees of universities, and a large majority of medical colleges in the United States at this hour exist on that basis. The argument, therefore, that universities ought not to multiply medical departments because there are already enough for a healthy condition of medical science utterly fails, inasmuch as a constant successful demand upon Legislatures for additional charters demonstrates that in the estimation of the people there are not enough; and when the people and the doctors are at issue, it does not require the wisdom of a Solomon to foresee which party will triumph.

"Is it contended that there is not medical talent enough in this, the metropolis of a great State, to teach the healing art? We reply, it is to just such talent that the health and lives of the chivalrous people of Tennessee are entrusted.

"Is it contended that greater advantages can be secured to the medical student in the great transmontane institutions? We reply that they will remain open to such as have means or inclination to patronize them.

"All we ask is the privilege of teaching such as are willing to be taught at home, and by us, and we have no fears of the result.

"We ask of the university *extraordinary powers*,—the entire control of our own department for a term of years. We render to the university in return *extraordinary advantages*,—making ourselves liable to heavy expenses for the sake of starting this department, when it is quite uncertain whether our success will pay for our venture. For the time being we serve as active interested *agents* of the university in procuring funds to erect additional buildings needed by the department, and in getting up a medical library and museum, *all of which* will be the absolute property of the university when this agreement ceases.

"We respectfully solicit your early action in this matter, with the assurance that, whatever that action may be, we shall continue to maintain the conviction of your wise, prudent, and patriotic intentions.

"JOHN M. WATSON, M.D.

"W. K. BOWLING, M.D.

"ROBERT M. PORTER, M.D.

"A. H. BUCHANAN, M.D.

"CHARLES K. WINSTON, M.D.

"J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M.D.

"NASHVILLE, Sept. 28, 1850."

Immediately after the reading a committee composed of Dr. Felix Robertson, Messrs. Washington, Williams, Bass,

and Meigs, was appointed to confer with the above medical gentlemen freely and fully and report at the next meeting of the board. Accordingly, at the next meeting, the committee report that "the committee to whom was referred the proposition for the establishment of a medical department of the University of Nashville, as contained in the plan and memorial submitted to this board by Messrs. W. K. Bowling, Robert M. Porter, Charles K. Winston, John M. Watson, John B. Lindsley and A. H. Buchanan, beg leave to report that the plan on which said department is proposed to be organized and conducted, and the known character and ability of those who propose to embark in the enterprise, give to the public and this board the strongest hope of success, and that it is the duty of the board to give to said department the use of what is called the new college building, etc., . . . for the term of twenty-two years, as proposed in said memorial, and that a committee be appointed on the part of this board to prepare articles of agreement, to be executed by the proper officers of this board on our part, setting forth the terms on which the grant or lease is proposed to be made and said department established.

"Signed, "FELIX ROBERTSON,
"THOMAS WASHINGTON,
"WILL. WILLIAMS,
"R. J. MEIGS,
"JOHN M. BASS.

"Oct. 11, 1850."

Agreeably to this report, it was on motion of John M. Bass,

Resolved, That a medical department be established in connection with the university, . . . and that a committee be appointed to draw the articles of agreement between the university and the professors in the medical department thus created, etc." Messrs. Ewing, Meigs, and Bass were appointed on said committee.

The board then proceeded to an election of professors in the Medical Department in the University of Nashville, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to fill the chairs, viz.: John M. Watson, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; A. H. Buchanan, M.D., Surgery; W. K. Bowling, M.D., Institutes and Practice of Medicine; C. K. Winston, M.D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Robert M. Porter, M.D., Anatomy and Physiology; J. Berrien Lindsley, M.D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

At the next meeting, Friday, Oct. 13, 1850, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee appointed at the last meeting—viz, Messrs. Ewing, Meigs, and Bass—be authorized to conclude a contract with the professors of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and that any agreement which they in their discretion might enter into with said professors should be binding on this board."

The indenture between the university and the professors in the newly created medical department, signed by the committee of the board of trustees, Ewing, Meigs, and Bass, on the part of the university, and by the newly-created professors on the part of the medical department, says that the latter "shall peaceably and quietly have, hold, and



Thos. Menees.

occupy, possess and enjoy the said piece or parcel of ground and premises hereby devised, with all its appurtenances, for and during the said term of twenty-two years, hereby granted without any lawful let, trouble, denial, or interruption of or by the said University of Nashville, or any person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from, or under the same." To the aforesaid professors is furthermore granted the power "in case of vacancies in any of said professorships to nominate successors, and the right and power of changing, abolishing, or vacating professorships and right and power of conducting all the affairs of the department as fully as the trustees themselves, free from interference of said trustees during the term aforesaid."

The government adopted for the college was extremely simple. There were to be two officers, each to be elected annually,—viz., a president of the faculty to call meetings and preside at them, and a dean upon whom devolved the duty of managing the entire machinery at home and of representing the institution abroad. He appoints janitors and all operatives, and is the sole custodian of the building and its contents. The institution has never had a treasurer, the dean managing the public funds. When the graduating fees, matriculating fees, and other resources of the dean were insufficient to pay the expenses of the college, the balance was provided for by *pro rata* assessments upon each professor. In early years, while furnishing the museum, these assessments were often very heavy, but in those years were cheerfully met. From time to time attempts have been made to increase the number of officers, but always failed. Prof. Winston has held the office of president of the faculty from the beginning. Prof. Lindsley held the office of dean the first six years, when he resigned. Prof. Eve then held it two years, and Prof. W. K. Bowling ten years, and, though re-elected unanimously, on the 30th of October, 1867, resigned, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of April following. Prof. Lindsley was elected to the deanship for the year after the 1st day of April, 1868.

The eminently just and conservative rule was adopted that a majority of the professors should rule, but should have no power to make the fees of different chairs unequal. A majority could assess each professor to any amount. The professor's remedy was resignation if he did not like the assessment, and if he did not pay his assessment within ninety days after it was agreed on by a majority of the faculty and recorded by the dean, *that fact was to be taken as his resignation without further action of the faculty.* In prosperous times these rules would be, and were, regarded as just and proper, but when assessments, however necessary, swallowed up fees almost to the last dollar, the more stringently organized could see no beauty in assessments, and would defy majorities.

The medical department of the university being thus organized, Dr. Paul F. Eve was added to the faculty as professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery.

"All things being now ready," says Prof. Thomas Meneses, "the next step in the development of a medical school was to command a class. The department, guided by the wisdom and impelled by the ardor and enthusiasm of its gifted founders, burst, like Minerva from the head of

Jupiter, at once into maturity, in full panoply and rich in all the appointments of utility, and commanded the largest first class that any institution of the kind had ever done in this country, and I doubt not, I may add, in the world. . . .

"So pleased were the trustees with the management and success of the department that early in the period of the first lease to the faculty they added twenty years' additional time to their right to occupy and control it, provided they would still add to and amplify their museum and apparatus, which was agreed to and done. She continued to add, by her success and achievements, to the lustre and brilliancy of her fame, until, in the language of the distinguished gentleman already quoted, 'When the war came, the eagle plumage of our medical school was already bathing in the sun, the cynosure of the republics of science throughout the world.'

"By the convulsions and vicissitudes of war she was crippled, but not crushed. Cato, when informed that his son had been slain in battle, answered something like this: 'I should have blushed had my house stood and prospered amid scenes like these.'

"Though wounded and temporarily arrested in her progress, she still lives, and in the spirit of honorable and glorious rivalry offers again the gauntlet to those of her competitors who were more fortunately situated in relation to the calamities of that struggle, with the assurance that she will not only deserve victory, but again wrest it from temporary defeat.

"In carrying out this determination we are being nobly sustained by the trustees, who, less than two years ago, came forward and added thirteen years to our existing lease, giving us an aggregate of thirty years of unexpired possession, conditioned that the lessees would build a hospital attached to the college buildings.

"Already, with all modern improvements, the beautiful, magnificent, and imposing structure is there, and has been utilized during two sessions.* Thus fully equipped, with all the appointments of a first-class medical college, I say we again kindly and fraternally, yet boldly, offer the gauge in honorable rivalry to the most flattered, proud, and petted of fortune's favorites, and are willing to abide the arbitrament of time for the result.

"The faculty of this institution has furnished to the American Medical Association two presidents and five vice-presidents,—an honor which I believe has been conferred upon no other college in America.

"I will not stop to panegyrize the great names of its founders. Their works are their proudest eulogists. They have erected for themselves a monument imperishable as the noble profession to the culture and elevation of which they have contributed so much, and high upon whose roll of fame have inscribed their names in letters of living light, to cheer and animate its votaries who are to follow them to high resolves, lofty aspirations, and noble achievements.

"So much for the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, which has been adopted by Vanderbilt University. This medical department now represents each

*A Address of Prof. Meneses, delivered in 1877.

one of these universities, distinct in their faculty organizations, yet joint in their teaching. We have their endorsement with the power of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the name of each institution. We teach the classes jointly, each having all the facilities of the other."

This arrangement between the two universities was consummated in 1874. The college is now known as the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and of Vanderbilt University. Since 1874 the courses of lectures have been delivered to the medical students of the two universities in the same halls, each enjoying like facilities. During the past year there have been costly improvements in the buildings, one result of which is the most elegant auditorium in the United States, lighted, heated, and seated in conformity with the most recent modern designs. The hospital, under the same roof, has been doubled in capacity and refitted in a style to meet all requirements of a first-class institution of the kind. The class of 1879-80 is the largest which has assembled since the war, numbering nearly three hundred and fifty. It is gratifying to be able to state that the class, in its literary acquirements and aptitude for study, gives evidence of an active revival of education in the South. This school has a great reputation. Its alumni, now aggregating two thousand two hundred in number, are found in all the Southern and in many of the Northern States of the Union. From its origin to the present time the school has been remarkably fortunate in having a faculty composed of able and experienced physicians,—gentlemen whose reputation is by no means confined to Nashville or Tennessee. From the start its success was insured. Students flocked from all parts of the South to its lecture-halls, which were soon filled to their utmost capacity.

The buildings of the medical college are situated in the southeastern part of the city, between College and Market Streets, and occupy an entire square.

The following is a synopsis of the matriculates and graduates of the school from its beginning to the present time:

Dates.	Matriculates.	Graduates.
1851-52.....	121	33
1852-53.....	152	36
1853-54.....	220	71
1854-55.....	294	93
1855-56.....	339	85
1856-57.....	419	137
1857-58.....	353	109
1858-59.....	436	163
1859-60.....	456	161
1860-61.....	509	141
1861-62.....	102	24
1862-63.....	32	9
1863-64.....	45	15
1864.....	33	11
1864-65.....	75	27
1865-66.....	127	54
1866-67.....	192	56
1867-68.....	209	83
1868-69.....	201	71
1869-70.....	186	58
1870-71.....	205	66
1871-72.....	240	82
1872-73.....	253	69
1873-74.....	245	72
1874-75.....	240	71
1875-76.....	242	63
1876-77.....	248	70
1877.....	65	31
1877-78.....	260	101
1878-79.....	282	116
1879-80.....	340	142
Total.....	6991	2290

Faculties.—In 1854, Dr. Thomas R. Jennings was made professor of the institutes of medicine. In 1855, Dr. R. M. Porter, professor of anatomy, died, and Professor Jennings was transferred to the chair of anatomy. During the civil war lectures in the medical department were suspended, but in 1865 its doors were reopened. In 1863, Professor A. H. Buchanan died, and, on the reopening of the school, Dr. Joseph Jones was made professor of physiology. In 1866, Professor John M. Watson died, and the chair of obstetrics was filled by the election of Dr. W. T. Briggs, who had been associated with the institution as demonstrator of anatomy since its foundation, and as adjunct professor of anatomy for some time. In 1867, Professors Eve, Jennings, and Jones retired from the faculty, and, in 1868, Drs. Maddin, Callender, Nichol, T. B. Buchanan, and V. S. Lindsley were elected members respectively to the chairs of institutes, materia medica, diseases of the chest and clinical medicine and anatomy and surgical anatomy. Professor Briggs was transferred to the chair of surgery, and Professor Winston from that of materia medica to that of obstetrics. In 1870, Professor Callender retired from the chair of materia medica, and was made professor of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and Professor Nichol was transferred to the chair of materia medica. In 1873, Professors J. B. Lindsley, W. K. Bowling, and C. K. Winston retired from the school, and Dr. J. M. Safford was elected to fill the chair of chemistry. Professor Maddin was transferred to the chair of practice of medicine, Professor W. L. Nichol to that of obstetrics, Professor V. S. Lindsley to that of institutes, and Dr. Thomas Menees was elected to fill the chair of materia medica. In 1874, Professor T. B. Buchanan resigned the chair of anatomy, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Jr. Professor Nichol resigned the chair of obstetrics, and Professor Menees was transferred to it, and Dr. Thomas A. Atchison was elected to the chair of materia medica. The chair of diseases of women and children was made at this time, and Professor W. L. Nichol was elected to fill it. In 1875, Professor Paul F. Eve renewed his connection with the school, filling for two years the chair of clinical surgery. In 1877, Professor Bowling also renewed his connection in the chair of malarial diseases, which he held until 1878. In 1880, Professor Summers resigned the chair of anatomy, and was succeeded by Professor V. S. Lindsley, and Professor Callender was made professor of physiology and psychology. Dr. C. S. Briggs was made adjunct to the chair of surgery. The demonstratorship of anatomy in the institution has been filled, in the course of its history, by Drs. W. T. Briggs, V. S. Lindsley, H. M. Compton, C. S. Briggs, T. W. Menees, and O. H. Menees. The faculty is at present organized as follows:

Eben S. Stearns, D.D., Chancellor of the University of Nashville.

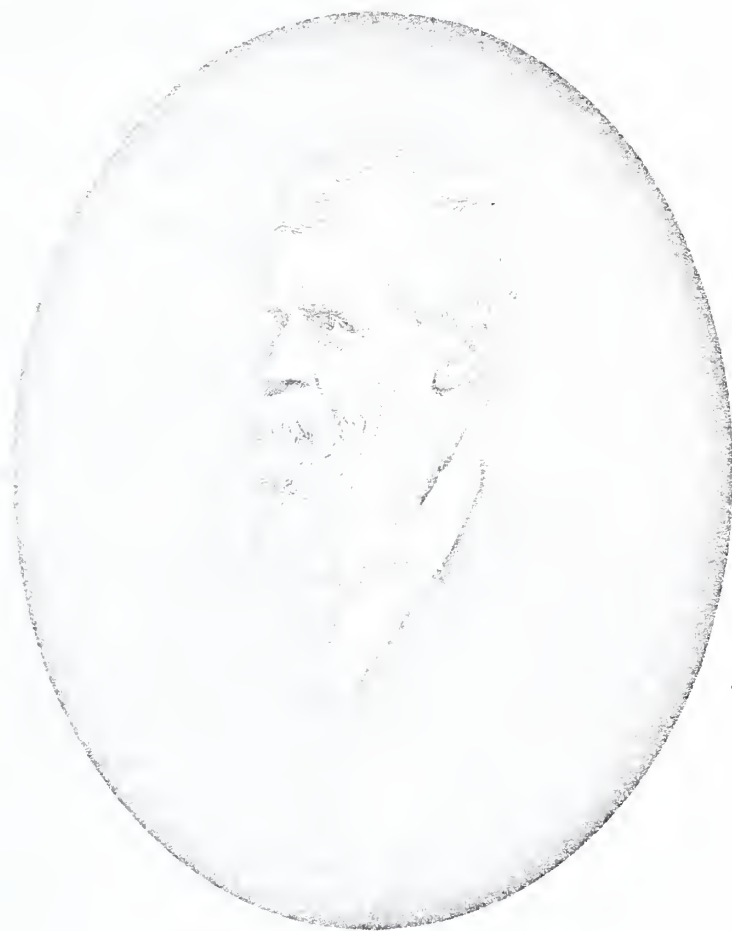
London C. Garland, LL.D., Chancellor of Vanderbilt University.

Faculty.—William T. Briggs, M.D.,* Professor of Surgery; Thomas L. Maddin, M.D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine;

* See special biography.



W. J. Briggs



Thos L. Madding.

William L. Nichol, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children and of Clinical Medicine; John H. Callender, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Psychology; Van S. Lindsley, M.D.,* Professor of Anatomy; Thomas Menees,* M.D., Professor of Obstetrics; James M. Safford, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; Thomas A. Atchison, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Preventive Medicine; C. S. Briggs, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery; Orville H. Menees, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Ambrose Morrison, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Physiology; W. D. Haggard, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Obstetrics; William G. Ewing, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Chemistry; R. W. Steger, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Practice; Orville H. Menees, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Anatomy.

Thomas L. Maddin, M.D.,* President of the Faculty.

W. T. Briggs, M.D., Dean of the University of Nashville.

Thomas Menees, M.D., Dean of Vanderbilt University.

James M. Safford, M.D., Secretary of the Faculty.

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This institution was founded in 1857 as the medical department of a projected university of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is so designated in the charter obtained from the Legislature of Tennessee. The influence of Southern Methodism was crystallizing at Nashville. The establishment of a "central university" at this point was deemed essential. A. L. P. Green, D.D., was in the front of this movement. Cornelius Vanderbilt stepped forward and solved the financial difficulty. Therefore, out of gratitude to him, it was deemed just and proper that his name should be perpetuated and honored by substituting it for "Central University," of which Shelby College was the medical department. The unprecedented success of the educational enterprises of Nashville, and especially of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, in the estimation of prudent and wise councilors, justified the founding of another medical school. Its organization was committed to John P. Ford, M.D., John H. Callender, M.D., and Thomas L. Maddin, M.D.

The buildings were situated on Broad Street, between Vine and Spruce Streets, on the site at present occupied by that model of beautiful architecture, the United States Custom-House. They were commodious, beautifully situated, and admirably adapted for the purposes of medical teaching. Immediately adjoining, and under the same roof, was the City Charity Hospital, averaging about one hundred patients, under the control and management of the faculty, furnishing ample material for clinical instruction. The equipment in museum, materia medica, cabinet, and chemical apparatus was of the most approved plans for didactic illustration, and would compare favorably with any school in the country.

The faculty consisted of gentlemen eminent in their several departments, viz.: E. B. Haskins, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; John Frederick May, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery;

John P. Ford, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Obstetrics; Thomas L. Maddin, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Histology; Daniel F. Wright, M.D., Professor of Physiology; John H. Callender, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Henri Ervin, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; M. Compton, M.D., Demonstrator in Practical Anatomy.

Thus equipped and appointed, Shelby Medical College opened its first session in the fall of 1857 with an ethical standard shaped closely upon the requirements of the best-organized schools in the country. After a successful career of three sessions, the first numbering eighty-five, the third one hundred and twenty students, in common with all other institutions of learning throughout the South, its doors were closed by the events of our civil war. The buildings were impressed for hospital purposes, then barracks for soldiers, and finally barracks for refugees, and were thus used to the close of the war. With buildings dilapidated, museum, cabinets, and chemical apparatus a mass of rubbish, and with only a minority of the faculty surviving, the institution was in bad plight for reorganization.

In the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, in 1867, Drs. Callender and Maddin were invited to chairs in that school. Strictly speaking, the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University is Shelby Medical College resuscitated. These gentlemen have the gratification of having contributed to its union with the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, under one organization and one faculty. Shelby College exists to-day in honored fellowship with the other departments of this splendid institution,—the outcome of a great man's philanthropy, a pride and benefaction to the present generation, and a sure promise of a higher civilization to the future.

NASHVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

This institution was organized in the summer of 1876,—the national Centennial year. It was founded by Drs. Duncan Eve and W. F. Glenn, who drew from the faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University the renowned Prof. Paul F. Eve, M.D., who with Drs. T. B. Buchanan, George S. Blackie, W. P. Jones, J. J. Abernethy, and others constituted the faculty of the young medical college.

The first session of this institution was commenced March 5, 1877, under most flattering prospects; the number of students graduated was greater than that of any medical college, for the first session, in the United States.

The faculty represented a larger number of specialists, or professors of special departments in medicine and surgery, than any similar institution in the South.

In 1879 an overture was made the faculty by the trustees of the University of Tennessee, formerly the East Tennessee University, located at Knoxville, Tenn., to become their medical department, and an agreement was entered into, forming as the college did a most formidable alliance. In the spring of this same year a dental department was established, being the first dental school in the South. This department, like the medical, has met with the most signal success.

* See special biography.

The Nashville Medical College—Medical Department of the University of Tennessee—has advocated from its establishment a high standard of medical education, and to this end has required a vigorous examination of its candidates for the degrees of M.D. and D.D.S. The college is a member of the American Medical College Association.

The college is located on the west side of North Market Street, just below the public square, in the city of Nashville.

Among the recent improvements added to the college building is the erection of several large furnaces underneath the floor, to be used in heating the different departments during the winter, and the construction of a stack chimney in connection with the furnaces, which will also act as a ventilating shaft. The greatest improvement of all, however, is the new lecture-hall, with a seating capacity for four hundred students. The seats are admirably arranged and every convenience possible added. The ceiling of this department, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars, has been beautifully frescoed with designs showing the different industrial enterprises of the State.

The amphitheatre will accommodate an equal number of students. It is well heated and ventilated, and a well-arranged skylight floods the apartment with light.

The dissecting department is probably better arranged for the work which its name indicates than that of any other medical institution in America. It consists of a long hall running the entire length of the building, on each side of which are eighteen rooms.

The library, which is yet incomplete, contains several hundred standard medical works and books of reference, to which the students have free access.

The museum is contained in a large and well-lighted room. A variety of normal and morbid anatomical specimens have been collected, besides models in plaster and wax. The museum promises to become one of the most extensive in the South. Here can also be seen Dr. Eve's private collections in lithotomy, second in number only to those of Dr. Gross.

The following are the professors:

George S. Blackie, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, and President of the Faculty; W. P. Jones, M.D., Professor of Insanity and State Medicine; Deering J. Roberts, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; J. Bunyan Stephens, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery; Duncan Eve, M.D., Professor of Science and Art of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty; J. S. Nowlin, M.D., Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women; W. M. Vertrees, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine; T. O. Summers, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Surgical Anatomy; William F. Glenn, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Venereal Diseases; A. Blitz, M.D., Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of the Eye and Ear; William G. Brien, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; J. G. Sinclair, M.D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Diseases of the Throat; Robert Russell, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry; J. Y. Crawford, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry; Paul F. Eve, M.D., J. A. Rogers, M.D., Demonstrators of Anatomy;

W. L. Desmukes, D.D.S., Gillington Obishola, D.D.S., J. F. Stephens, D.D.S., Demonstrators of Dentistry.

NASHVILLE INFIRMARY.

Nashville Infirmary, corner of College and Priestly Streets, Nashville, Tenn., under the superintendence of M. Baxter, M.D., established in 1876, is situated in the highest and most salubrious part of the city of Nashville. Thoroughly equipped and provided with all the modern and improved conveniences for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases, it offers extraordinary inducements to patients coming to the city as a quiet retreat during their sojourn. The faculty of the Medical Departments of the University of Nashville and of Vanderbilt University constitute the medical and surgical staff of the infirmary. A skilled corps of nurses is in constant attendance, and a competent resident physician has immediate charge of the patients. The lying-in department constitutes an important feature of the infirmary, and thorough privacy is assured in such cases. Every effort is taken by the consulting staff and the superintendent to render the stay of patients pleasant and profitable, and to that end they seek to make the infirmary as comfortable and home-like as possible. Board in the wards, five dollars per week; in private rooms, from eight to fourteen dollars per week, according to circumstances.

NASHVILLE BOARD OF HEALTH.

One of the most important institutions of Nashville is its Board of Health. In no city, however naturally healthy, can there be permanent immunity from sickness, especially from the ravages of prevailing epidemics, where the laws and conditions of health are habitually violated. This principle was fully recognized by the Nashville Medical Society in 1866, when the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in many portions of the United States created alarm for the safety of the city, and they sounded the note of warning to the municipal government to ward off the impending danger by wise and timely sanitary measures. In this movement the Board of Health of Nashville had its inception. The president of the medical society, Dr. C. K. Winston, called a meeting of the profession at the office of Dr. T. L. Maddin, on the evening of the 5th of June, 1866, at which time and place two physicians were selected for sanitary work in each ward of the city. The names and wards were as follows:

First Ward.—W. A. Cheatham and J. R. Buist.
 Second Ward.—J. C. Newnan and H. M. Compton.
 Third Ward.—T. L. Maddin and W. L. Nichol.
 Fourth Ward.—J. W. Morton and W. B. Maney.
 Fifth Ward.—J. D. Winston and J. H. Callender.
 Sixth Ward.—T. B. Buchanan and J. D. Plunket.
 Seventh Ward.—E. F. P'Pool and J. H. Currey.
 Eighth Ward.—C. A. Brodie and J. A. Beauchamp.
 Ninth Ward.—F. M. Hughes and Van S. Lindsley.
 Tenth Ward.—T. A. Atchison and D. Du Pré.

The board was organized by the election of Dr. J. C. Newnan president, Dr. T. L. Maddin vice-president, and Dr. J. D. Plunket secretary and executive officer. A full interchange of opinions took place, and much earnestness



Van S. Lindsley

of purpose was exhibited by the members. During the remainder of the month of June three other meetings were held. The board was divided into committees on hygiene, nuisances, endemic diseases, epidemic diseases, meteorology, and mortuary reports. On the 18th, Dr. W. D. Horton took the place of Dr. J. H. Currey. On the 26th, as the result of conferences with the city government, a bill was passed to establish a Board of Health. In July and August the board met five times. Cholera was then approaching from Louisville. Up to August 11th, Secretary Plunket reported one case, that of a visitor from Cincinnati. By the 31st of August seven deaths had occurred. By the 15th of September the epidemic was fully under way. By the 13th of October it was a thing of the past. The *Nashville Dispatch*, of that date, estimates that over eight hundred deaths had been the harvest which the pestilence had gathered while it held high carnival in the city, and says, "With the single exception of Memphis, the mortality has been greater in Nashville, according to population, than in any other city it has visited in this country." It also says that "the pestilence raged with greater force than during its former visitations."

"Under the smart of this terrible punishment for inattention to the warnings of medical science, the municipal authorities no longer hesitated to make the Board of Health a reality. On the 11th of April, 1867, the ordinance organizing the Board of Health was so amended as to create a health officer, with a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. With the exception of five months in autumn and winter, his entire time was devoted to his duties, while during all the year he was subject to the instructions of the board. The health officer was to be nominated by the Board of Health, and elected by joint vote of both boards of the City Council.

"On April 15th, Joseph Jones, M.D., professor of physiology and pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, was nominated as health officer, and afterwards duly elected. He was the first person who filled that office in Nashville or in Tennessee. An expert scientist, and a physician who had filled a high position in the army of the Confederate States during the four years' contest, he was thoroughly furnished for the difficult task to which he was summoned. He devoted his entire energies to the work, was cordially sustained by the board, the city government, and by the citizens generally.

"Nashville had in earnest entered upon a career of sanitary reform which if continued a few years would have made the city as renowned for health as it has always been for intellect.

"All this was frustrated by the strange political anomaly which disfranchised the wealth, intellect, and virtue, while it enfranchised the vice, ignorance, and misery, of the city. From the minutes of the Board of Health it appears that on December 11th, Professor Jones was unanimously and against his own protest nominated as health officer for the year 1868. The city government ignored this nomination, and elected a candidate of their own. The Board of Health did not see proper to contest this illegal step, and virtually came to an end, although a futile attempt was made to revive it July, 1869, when John M. Bass, as receiver, re-

placed the entire city government. Against the respectful remonstrances of the board, he made the fatal mistake of economizing at the expense of the public health.

"In 1873, a year whose fame will long be connected with that of Asiatic cholera, Nashville received another severe and costly lesson on the importance of sanitary common sense, and on May 27, 1874, the ordinance creating the present Board of Health became a law. On June 1st the board met and organized, Dr. J. D. Plunket being president, and Dr. J. R. Buist, secretary. The other members were the mayor T. A. Kercheval, Professor Charles K. Winston, M.D., and Henry M. Compton, M.D. Mayor Merton B. Howell became a member on Oct. 6, 1874. Dr. J. R. Buist resigned Feb. 20, 1875, and W. J. McMurray was elected to fill the vacancy. He went out October, 1875, being elected alderman, and Dr. Buist was chosen to fill the vacancy. October, 1875, Thomas A. Kercheval again entered the board as mayor.

"In May, 1876, Dr. John A. Draughon was elected Dr. Winston's successor. Dr. H. M. Compton, who died on July 20, 1876, was succeeded by Dr. J. B. W. Nowlin. Dr. Buist's term expired June, 1877.

"On June 3, 1874, John Watson Morton, M.D., was chosen health officer. The board at once entered upon its work with diligence. Proper blanks were prepared and a mortuary register commenced on July 4th. Dr. Morton retired from office on June 10, 1876, when Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley became his successor. The work accomplished by the board during the past three years is exhibited in the report of Dr. Morton, Nov. 24, 1875, and in other reports since made by the board.

"The great object of the board has been to lay a permanent foundation for durable future work. It has endeavored to carry the people with it, commencing its labors in the full tide of the greatest commercial revulsion America has ever known; it has been exceedingly cautious in urging expensive sanitary measures, and has contented itself with keeping before the citizens and the municipal authorities the unspeakable importance of cleanliness on all premises, private and public. It has also, in addition to reliable and valuable mortality statistics, collected a large amount of most important data, which will always be of use in the future.

"The great questions of water supply, of drainage, of sewerage, of night and day scavenging, have been taken up, and in some cases very satisfactory progress made."

Dr. Lindsley, in his annual report to the board in 1877, says,—

"Having within the past year studied with care the reports of fifty or sixty city and State Boards of Health, I may perhaps be allowed to congratulate our own people upon the fact that the essential elements of permanence, medical skill, and freedom from the deadly poison of politics, all unite in the composition of the Nashville Board of Health."*

Again, in the third annual report of the board, Dr. Lindsley says,—

* Extract from Second Annual Report of the Nashville Board of Health, 1877.

"Hitherto the co-operation of our city government and of our citizens generally has been kindly and satisfactory. The public appreciates the efforts of the board, and there is every reason for believing that here in our own beloved Nashville medical science will have full opportunity for showing how lasting and benign are the benefits it is capable of bestowing on a people. No higher honor can any one carve out for himself than that of leaving a city with a death-rate of seventeen per thousand per annum, which he took in hand with one of thirty-four per annum per thousand. If the saving of one life in the good olden time entitled to the civic crown, with what laurels shall the brows of him who saves seventeen lives of each thousand of population in every year of a city's continuance be encircled?"

On June 19, 1877, the board was organized for the ensuing year by the election of Dr. J. R. Buist as president, and Dr. J. B. W. Nowlin secretary.

The Nashville Board of Health has been one of the most active and efficient bodies of the kind in the United States, and has received the encomiums of leading sanitarians and health officers in the chief cities of the Union. What has it done to merit these encomiums?

1. It has awakened a vast amount of thought, and furnished a vast deal of information to the people, on the most vital subject, the health of the city. All reforms of this kind must proceed upon the assumption that ignorance is not only the mother of vice, but of filth, squalor, poverty, and disease. Hence the first necessity of the reform is the enlightenment of the public mind. Sanitary science becomes a most valuable means of popular education. Recognizing and acting upon this principle, the Board of Health has circulated information of the most valuable kind, and which previous to the publication of their proceedings was unknown to thousands, who never thought of acquiring the information for themselves. The published reports of the board form a perfect compendium of sanitary science, such as can nowhere else be found in so complete and condensed a form. It furnishes all this, in addition to the exhaustive special matter relating to Nashville. The reports of the board have called forth the highest commendations of men of science in several of our large cities. Dr. Joseph Holt, sanitary inspector for the First District of New Orleans, a fine scholar and writer, says in a letter to Dr. Lindsley, "Allow me to express my opinion of this work as the most complete and satisfactory of any of its kind I have ever seen." To the same effect are commendations from Drs. J. G. Richardson and Henry Hartshorne, distinguished professors of Philadelphia.

2. The board, by its wise and skillful management and by the weight of character of the members of the profession which constitute it, has secured the co-operation of the city government and the Legislature, without which it would have been impossible to carry out practically the reforms proposed. The importance of this is seen in its true light when it is considered that without the appropriations made from time to time by the City Council nothing could have been done towards the practical sanitation of the city. Take the matter of hospitals, city dispensary, water-works, sewage, disinfection, scavengering, etc., as ex-

amples. Most of these measures, originating with the Board of Health, have been taken up and heartily and practically indorsed by the intelligent and liberal city government, and thus there has been a happy and hearty co-operation between the board and the municipal authorities.

3. The board inaugurated and has carried out successfully a system of registration, upon which has been based a most accurate and reliable collection of mortuary statistics, showing the real state of the health of the city as correctly as the thermometer indicates the temperature, or the barometer the state of the weather.

4. It is shown by these statistics that the Board of Health has actually reduced the death-rate of the city to a minimum of seventeen and forty-three one-hundredths in every one thousand of the white population, and thirty-three and fifty one-hundredths for the colored population, per year. Assuming the population to be fifty thousand, that is a saving of eight hundred and fifty lives a year out of the list of mortality for the city. Surely that is a good showing for the practical work of the board, and more may yet be expected of it when the perfect system of sanitary appliances which it has in contemplation shall have been carried into complete effect.

5. The agency of the Board of Health in the inauguration and successful establishment of the new system of water supply for the city is too important to be passed over without notice.

In 1866 an agitation of the question of a *pure* as well as an *ample* supply of water was commenced by the then existing Board of Health. Their views attracted eager public attention. The fearful ravages of cholera in the autumn of 1866 and in the summer of 1872 added much to their weight and potency with the people. James Wyatt, Esq., superintendent of the water-works, early in 1876 brought forward his very ingenious idea of using the corporation island as a filter. His petition to the City Council asking for an appropriation of fifty dollars for a preliminary experiment was likely not to pass. At the meeting of the board, July 9, 1876, Dr. Plunket offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this board the plan suggested to the City Council by Mr. James Wyatt, superintendent of the water-works, of converting the island above the city into a filtering apparatus for purifying the water supplied the city is of the greatest importance, and in appearance quite feasible.

"*Resolved*, That we hope the small appropriation asked for to test the matter practically will be allowed.

"*Resolved*, That we assure the City Council that a system of purifying the drinking-water of the city is imperatively demanded on the score of health and decency, and that our people cannot much longer be imposed upon in the quality of the water supply."

The City Council, with that cordiality which ordinarily marks its appreciation of the suggestions of the Board of Health when fully explained and understood, at once made the appropriation.

On the 30th of September, 1876, a vote was taken at the municipal election on the question of expending one



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

T. E. ENLOE, M.D.

T. E. Enloe is of English descent, but his paternal grandfather was a native of South Carolina, from which State he emigrated to Humphreys Co., Tenn., about the beginning of the present century. Benjamin S. Enloe, Dr. Enloe's father, was born in Humphreys County, Sept. 22, 1815, but when very young moved to West Tennessee, where he still resides.

He was tax-collector of Carroll County several years, was prior to the war of the Rebellion an old-line Whig, and when the subject of secession was agitated he sided with the Union cause, but took no active part in the civil war which ensued. His family consisted of five children,—two daughters and three sons, of whom T. E. Enloe was the eldest. He was born the 12th of March, 1845. His early days were passed on the farm with his father, and in 1861, when President Lincoln's proclamation was issued calling for troops to suppress the Rebellion, he was attending college. Like most of the young men of that period, his martial ardor was aroused, and he abandoned the prosecution of his studies and enlisted in the Federal army as a private. He served three years, and when the army was disbanded he had attained the rank of sergeant-major of brigade.

Returning home, he married, Sept. 7, 1865, Miss Rebecca A. Spellings; exchanged the sword for the plowshare, and continued the avocation of farming during the next five years. His predilection for

medicine led him to commence the study of that profession in 1871. He was an earnest and thorough student, and graduated at the University of Nashville in March, 1874, with the highest honors of his class. He had previously determined to make his home in Nashville, and had brought his family to that city in January of the same year. Believing that the principles and practice of homœopathy were in accordance with the laws of nature, he commenced his career as a homœopathic physician in August, 1874. Homœopathy was at that time comparatively in its infancy in this county, and the young practitioner had many prejudices and strong opposition to overcome. In this he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, winning by his care, skill, and attention the confidence and esteem of the people. He is justly regarded as one of the rising physicians of Nashville, and is already in possession of an extensive and lucrative practice.

Socially, Dr. Enloe is a pleasant companion, a man of decisive character, firm in his opinions and conscientious in his actions. He is ever the friend of progress, improvement, and education. Religiously, he is an adherent to the Baptist faith, and a sincere and conscientious Christian.

His home circle is blessed with three children,—Benjamin H., Nannie E., and Mattie F.,—Aunie L. having died at the age of five years.

hundred and ten thousand dollars for a new engine, the vote being two thousand three hundred and eighty in favor, to four hundred and seventy-four against the expenditure. Thus the island filter project was fairly inaugurated.

When it was determined to expend the large amount above mentioned upon the purchase of new machinery, which was designed to supply the city with water for many years to come, the board at once saw the great importance of again arousing the public to the necessity of getting good while they were getting plenty of water. Accordingly it invoked the assistance of seven public-spirited citizens, entirely without self-seeking, through whose aid a series of public meetings was held for free conference. These meetings took place during October, November, December, and January, at the health office. Their proceedings were fully reported in the daily papers. Many prominent citizens took part in the discussions. These also became the theme of general conversation at the fireside and in the street.

At one of these meetings Professor Thomas L. Maddin read an elaborate paper. This appeared in the *American*. The board had four thousand copies printed on a broadside and circulated throughout the city.

In the *American* of Jan. 19, 1877, may be found the report giving the matured views of the citizens' committee, signed by J. M. Hamilton, J. M. Safford, Thomas L. Maddin, John M. Lea, T. A. Atchison, and N. E. Alloway. The remaining member of the committee, K. J. Morris, was absent.

In accordance with the tenor of the recommendations made by the citizens' committee, efforts were made to procure the passage of an act by the General Assembly of Tennessee, then in session, authorizing the issuance of bonds to a limited amount, and under due restrictions, for the erection of a new water-works. Under the guidance of Senator Frank P. Cahill this bill passed the Senate without opposition. In the House it was killed owing to various complications.

The advocates of pure water were not daunted. They still insisted that one hundred and ten thousand dollars should not only get a new engine, but go a great way in meeting the expense of bringing good water from the island filter, and even if that should, contrary to all probability, prove a failure, from the river just above the island, where the water is free from all pollution. The City Council entered heartily into these views. Their committees were very slow and cautious in entering into contracts. A special committee was appointed to visit the principal cities of the West for the purpose of examining their water-works machinery. The results of their labors are given in an interesting report published in the *American*, June 17, 1877.

As the result of all this patient deliberation and action, a new engine is now in use, capable of amply supplying a city several fold larger than Nashville. Also great progress has been made upon the conduit up the river for pure water. For particulars we are under obligations to City Engineer Foster's report, from which we extract the following:

"On the 10th day of July, 1877, a contract was en-

tered into between the city of Nashville and Dean Brothers, of Indianapolis, Ind., whereby the latter agreed to build and place in position two sets of their double-acting, condensing pumping-engines, which together should be capable of lifting ten million gallons of water to a height of two hundred and seventy-five feet above low-water mark in Cumberland River in twenty-four hours, the 'duty' test to be sixty million foot-pounds for each one hundred pounds of coal consumed. Preparatory to erecting said machinery it became necessary for the city to entirely remodel and rebuild the eastern portion of the old engine-house, in order to place the building in proper condition to receive the new machinery. This was a work of much magnitude and great difficulty. Many serious obstacles were met during the progress of the work, and it was only by the most determined perseverance and unflinching determination to succeed that the work was accomplished. . . .

"The engine-house has been completed, and we now have in position and ready for service three pumping-engines,—to wit, two double engines, built by Dean Brothers, capable of running separately or together, and the old machinery which has served the city for twenty-five years, and is still capable of work in case of necessity.

"In addition to the work at the engine-house there has been erected near the old reservoir a new wrought-iron stand-pipe, inclosed by a brick tower, the top of which is two hundred and seventy-six feet above low-water mark in the river. Connecting the new stand-pipe with the pumping machinery and with the reservoir, there has been laid a new rising main pipe, three feet in diameter, provided with the necessary check-valves, and also in the reservoir with suitable valves, overflow-pipes, and reducers, connecting with the main pipe leading to the city. The work at and near the engine-house and reservoir may be regarded as finished. . . .

"The filtering gallery at the island has been constructed and placed in its proper position substantially as originally contemplated. An excavation was made at the position selected for the gallery, near the centre of the island, until the bottom of the excavation reached the level of the water in the river. The filtering gallery, one hundred and thirty-two feet long, thirteen feet wide, and six feet high, with the top and bottom open, was then erected in the bottom of the excavation by S. E. Jones & Son, the contractors for the same. The material of which it was composed was entirely cast and wrought iron. The gallery having been erected, the gravel and sand were excavated from the interior, and thus by undermining its sides it was gradually lowered to its intended position, the top of the gallery being only slightly above low-water mark when in position. The process was an interesting one, requiring great care and watchfulness, and while in progress the work was visited by large numbers of our citizens as well as strangers. The top of the gallery was then floored over with railroad iron, a man-hole pipe was erected from its centre to the level of the top of the island, after which the gravel was replaced and the gallery covered to a depth of twenty feet with clean river gravel. A cast-iron pipe, three feet in diameter, was laid from the gallery to the edge of the island, forming a part of the conduit intended to connect with the pumping-

engines, and the work at the island was completed. The character of the water with which the gallery was instantly filled upon reaching its position realized the most sanguine expectations, being of the most limpid purity, and even then, midsummer, almost as cool and palatable as the best spring water.

"The only work remaining to be done to enable us to realize the full benefit of this work, so successfully accomplished, and with such satisfactory results, is to lay the pipe which shall connect the work at the island with a receiving-well to be constructed near the engine-house, from which the water will be taken through suction-pipes by the new pumping machinery, and forced through the city mains to consumers. Upon the completion of this work Nashville will be able to boast a water supply equal, if not superior, to any in the United States."

6. The Board of Health of Nashville has been instrumental in solving one of the grandest practical problems in sanitary science. It has been well termed the "Nashville Experiment," for until it was demonstrated by the Nashville Board of Health it was a problem unknown to the test of experimental science, so far as the history of the country shows. We refer here simply to the fact that under certain well-organized sanitary conditions yellow fever need not become epidemic, as was demonstrated in Nashville during the prevalence of that pestilence in 1878. So strong was the faith of the Board of Health in this position that, in that terrible autumn when thousands were dying and thousands were fleeing from the plague-stricken cities, the board refused to establish quarantine, but welcomed the refugees to the bosom of the city, and pledged its faith and appliances to take care of all who should come. The result was a glorious triumph of science and philanthropy.

Dr. J. D. Planket, in retiring from the presidency and as a member of the board, gracefully epitomizes its work, etc., for the five years ending June, 1879, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—Five years ago to-day, in the revival and reorganization of this, the Nashville Board of Health, the City Council paid me the compliment of electing me one of the four physicians to compose the board, and again with re-election for the long term in June, 1875. To-day as I look around me, I find things changed; new faces now occupy the places of those who began this work with me (with but one exception), and the query naturally arises, Where are they? To this the records make answer that the energetic, charitable Compton, while in the active discharge of duty, went down with harness on, and now sleeps the untroubled sleep of death, and that the sincere and noble-hearted Morton, full of years and experience as an active member of our profession, too, has laid down the thread of life and passed to his reward; while the philanthropic Christian physician, Winston, who, possessed of such grace and dignity, either in debate or in the discharge of a duty, has gone from among us, yet he still lives, though practically his soul has passed beyond, and now, amid the dreary desolation of a clouded intellect, patiently awaits the final summons to rest.

"The retrospect, though containing much that is sad and disheartening, yet also embraces much that is gratifying and

encouraging. For from an indifferent, if not ignorant, public sentiment regarding sanitary science, we have seen an active, enlightened public interest develop under the leadership of the Board of Health, until to-day it is questionable if there be a reading adult in the entire community who has not received instruction in some measure upon the fundamental principles of that all-important subject, hygiene, and who are in many instances adopting the same in a greater or less degree in their every-day concerns. The past has mainly been an era of education, as, indeed, also must the future largely be, and the Board of Health has stood before the community in relation to this great question of public health as its schoolmaster, to furnish facts in regard thereto, with such deductions as were justifiable, leaving the application largely to the heads of households or to individuals, as circumstances might require. Again, latterly, the press, that great factor in human progress, has come most generously to the rescue, publishing now columns on hygiene where but a few years since it gave only short paragraphs, thereby throwing a flood of light and information upon this vital subject, which, in the nature of things, cannot fail to accomplish, at no very distant day, the most gratifying results, for is it not alone through the application of these daily lessons upon hygiene that the race is to be redeemed from that deterioration and ultimate extinction which indifference to and ignorance of the laws of health must inevitably produce?

"As pioneers in this service in Nashville, it was proposed that the Board of Health should early develop a fixedness of purpose to execute the legitimate objects of its creation, and not yield an iota to ignorance, though it should confront in formidable array, and through prejudice strive to circumvent or entirely defeat the operations of the board in its unselfish endeavors to improve the condition of all in the removal or abatement of such influences as are silently but forever at work in and around our homes, producing disease, and, not unfrequently, death."

"These early struggles were prolonged and discouraging, as defeat, at least for the time being, attended some of the best efforts of the board, encouraging thereby the friends of filth and disease to such an extent that they were emboldened more than once to make the attempt to have the City Council abolish entirely the Board of Health. In this they failed, be it said to the credit of the city authorities. It is now believed that the darkest hour of the night has been passed, and henceforward the light will become stronger and stronger; and in this connection it is gratifying to be able to state that but a few days ago the chief executive of the city government of Nashville, in an official communication to the City Council, remarked, in substance, that after much observation and reflection he was firmly of the opinion that the health department was the most important of any in the city. This, while it is the emphatic opinion of sanitarians over the world, could, if time and occasion would admit, be greatly strengthened by the citation of many facts which, if they did not carry conviction to the minds of all, viewed as the subject may be from the standpoint of each, would at least give an importance and consequent prominence to the subject which reading and thinking men and women would no longer ignore, and the

result would be to require of the public functionary an interest and a liberality of support to measures looking in this direction which in that respect must contrast most strikingly with the past.

"When we recall the fact that 'the first law of nature is self-preservation,' is it not a little surprising that we do not find the genius of health inspiring the every act of our officials, since the prime object of the several offices they hold is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number? Especially it would seem that this should apply with peculiar force to our law-makers, and we would find their best intellectual efforts spent in securing such wise legislation as would give to all in its largest measure that grand desideratum, health,—health in our homes—health to the teething babe as well as to mitigate the sufferings of the aged—health to the poor as well as the rich. The rich are enabled to select desirable localities to construct the most approved character of houses and surround them with every comfort that judgment or fancy can dictate, while the habitations of the poor are provided for them. They rent, and from necessity are often compelled to take refuge in, those nurseries of disease the tenement houses, there to be subjected to the deteriorating influences of defective ventilation, defective lighting, defective surroundings; to which if you add the meagre supplies of food and raiment that they in their dire distress are enabled to obtain, you have a combination of morbid influences which are mind-distracting, soul-destroying, and at last find their final expression in intemperance, crime, and death.

"Wise legislation it is believed would modify greatly this condition of things. Though the authority has been very limited with which the Board of Health has been clothed, and the means which have been placed at their command exceedingly sparse and irregular, often amounting to nothing whatever, as in the first annual report of the Board of Health is described by Health Officer Morton as being the situation in the fall of 1874. He says, 'All the facilities offered the Board of Health to keep the city in a good sanitary condition were taken away from it, leaving that department to take care of itself.' Notwithstanding all this and more as evidence of the capabilities of an active Board of Health, I point you to that dial-plate which practically is the summing up in a word of all the doings of such a board. I refer to the death-rate, as in those two words is to be seen at a glance the character of the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the soil saturation we allow, the houses we live in; in short, the influences under which we live and under which we die. Upon that dial-plate the index-finger points to Nashville's death rate for—

	Total death-rate.	White death-rate.	Colored death-rate.
1875.....	34.55	23.78	44.69
1876.....	33.25	25.31	45.55
1877.....	27.89	21.82	38.72
1878.....	23.11	17.43	33.50

"Thus, you will observe that the figures grow smaller year by year, and while this decrease may not be due wholly to the work of the Board of Health, yet that it is largely due to its efforts no fair-minded person can doubt. If then this be true, is it not the most criminal folly to deny longer to this department the most ample means and such powers

as will make the board most effective in accomplishing the end of better health to all, and at the same time redeeming the fair fame of our city from that shadow which she herself has voluntarily permitted to be cast over her, in being ranked among the unhealthy cities of America?

"Before leaving this subject, perhaps it is but proper that I should *emphasize* the fact that the above figures are accurate, as recently they have been brought in question somewhat. The mortuary register is kept with the most scrupulous care, and all deaths occurring in the suburbs, or rural districts surrounding the city, and who are brought into Nashville for interment, are excluded from the published death-rate, and therefore it embraces only the deaths occurring within the corporate limits proper of the city, with the single exception possibly of occasionally here and there an infanticide is perpetrated, and the victim's remains are clandestinely disposed of,—with this single exception, let me repeat, it is believed that every death is accurately recorded. This, with a reliable census, makes it but a simple mathematical calculation to tell the exact death-rate. Four years ago (1875), at the suggestion of the Board of Health, the mayor had the census of the city taken, but as the death-rate under it was unexpectedly large, the board ordered the census retaken, which was done with the greatest care again in 1877, this differing from the former census by only eighty-five,—an increase. Now, much (especially of late) has been said in the public prints upon the death-rate of Nashville, some going so far as to condemn the publication of such information, fearing, as they would say, its effect upon the outer world, ignoring *in toto* that phase of the subject, which is as fifty to one more important, its effects upon our own people at home, for, as is remarked above, the death-rate of a city is a perfect mirror, in its minutest detail, of its sanitary condition. If that be bad the death-rate will be large, and *vice versa*: therefore, by the publication of such facts, you but give notice to the people of the dangers which surround them, and enable them thereby to arouse themselves, and, as one man, demand of the rulers of the city such reforms as a complete system of sewers, an ample supply of pure water, a thorough inspection by competent experts of the food that is brought to our city for consumption; these together with other similar and much-needed reforms realized, you will find the death rate go down, and Nashville be recognized at home and abroad as one of the healthiest, if not the healthiest city on the continent. Prompted therefore by a sincere desire to promote what was conceived to be the best interests of Nashville, the Board of Health has made such publications as facts and the future good of our own people would justify. If such publications are unpleasant to see and hear of, it is suggested that if the City Council and the people will co-operate fully with the Board of Health in its legitimate work, and practically adopt such measures as it from time to time may recommend, the day will be not far distant when the large figures complained of will be no more.

"The time having now expired for which I was elected a member of this board, and my other duties being such as to make it impossible for me longer to give my time gratuitously to this service, permit me, before taking final leave

of the members of this board, to express my kindest personal feelings for each and all of you; though we have differed widely in debate upon many important points, yet it is gratifying to recall that upon no single occasion has the even flow of friendly feeling between us been disturbed; and especially do I desire to express my many thanks for and my high appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me twice as your president. In what manner I have discharged the duties of that responsible office, and such other duties as the board time and again in the past has called me to perform, I will not speak, but leave the records of the board, which are open to the inspection of the public no less than yourselves, to say.

"And now, wishing you as an organization god-speed in this work,—grand, self-sacrificing, and sublime,—and as individuals, including the subordinates of the board, health and success, I bid you adieu."

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

Many years ago a society for the collection and preservation of historical papers, relics, antiquities, etc., existed in Nashville. It did not accomplish much, but its very organization showed the tendency of the minds in the city noted for scholarly attainments to endeavor to rescue from oblivion the history of a people remarkable for patriotism, chivalry, and intelligence. After it ceased to exist for a considerable time several public-spirited citizens met in the library-rooms of the Merchants' Association to reorganize a historical society. This was in May, 1849, and the organization was effected by the election of Nathaniel Cross as President; Col. A. W. Putnam, Vice-President; William A. Eichbaum, Treasurer; John R. Eakin, Corresponding Secretary; and W. F. Cooper, Recording Secretary. This society did not exist many years, but was again brought to life in 1857, and at the May meeting elected the following officers: A. W. Putnam, President; Thomas Washington, Vice-President; W. A. Eichbaum, Treasurer; R. J. Meigs, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Anson Nelson, Recording Secretary; John Meigs, Librarian. Contributions of valuable manuscripts, newspapers, relics, etc., poured in from all parts of the State, as well as a few from other States.

A public anniversary meeting took place on the 1st of May, 1858, in Watkins' Grove. An immense procession of old soldiers of the war of 1812, the Creek war, the Mexican war, the officers and cadets of the Western Military Institute, the Shelby Guards, the Nashville Typographical Union, the Philomathean Society, the teachers and pupils of the Nashville Female Academy, the superintendent, teachers, and pupils of the public schools of Nashville, citizens on horseback, in carriages, buggies, etc., and citizens on foot, marched from the public square to Watkins' Grove, where a collation was served in excellent style to all present. The Hon. James M. Davidson, of Fayetteville, was the orator of the day. Judge T. T. Snaley read a historical account of the services of the Third Tennessee Regiment in the war with Mexico. Governor William B. Campbell and Rev. Dr. C. D. Elliott delivered eloquent addresses. Bands of music were dis-

tributed along the line of the procession, and the whole city made it a holiday occasion to commemorate the organization of the "provisional government" at Robertson's Station, now Nashville, May 1, 1780, and the formation of this society, May 1, 1849.

At the annual celebration, May 1, 1859, Randal W. McGavock, Esq., mayor of Nashville, and a grandson of Hon. Felix Grundy, presented a full-length portrait of Judge Grundy, painted by Dury, in a neat little speech, to which Col. A. W. Putnam, president of the society, responded. The Hon. John M. Bright, of Lincoln, delivered an eloquent oration on the life, character, and public services of Hon. Felix Grundy, the best criminal lawyer in the South. The exercises took place in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of as many people as could obtain admittance. An excellent band of music enlivened the ceremonies. Several companies, military and civic, were present. The portrait of the deceased jurist was elegantly framed, and is now in one of the library-rooms in the Capitol.

In September, 1859, a committee, consisting of Hon. Thomas Washington, Col. A. W. Putnam, and Rev. Dr. R. B. C. Howell, was appointed to urge the council of the city of Nashville to adopt suitable measures for the removal of the remains of Lieut. Chandler, formerly paymaster in the United States army, from their place of interment in the Sulphur Spring bottom, to Mount Olivet Cemetery. The committee accomplished their purpose, and on the 23d of September the remains were exhumed, and a procession, accompanied by a band of music, large numbers of citizens, the mayor and City Council, the Historical Society, and others, marched to the McKendree church, where an appropriate and patriotic address was delivered by the Hon. E. H. East. Lieut. Chandler died here in 1801, and his remains were found in a good state of preservation.

In October, 1859, at the request of the society, Lieut. M. F. Maury, the distinguished scientist, delivered his celebrated lecture on the geography of the sea.

In January, 1860, the society received from Egypt the fine Egyptian mummy now in the Capitol, sent by Col. J. G. Harris, of the United States navy. After the meeting in September, 1860, the society ceased active operations until several years after the war. Many articles, papers, books, etc., were lost during the war, but the small collection of coins was all preserved by being taken away from the Capitol and placed in a private house, free from the dangers of war.

In 1874 the society elected the following officers: Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, President; Dr. R. C. Foster, Vice-President; Dr. John B. Currey, Treasurer; Gen. G. P. Thurston, Corresponding Secretary; Anson Nelson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. P. Haskell, Librarian.

On the 16th of June, 1874, the society held a called session at Knoxville, Tenn., the home of the president, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, who presided on that interesting occasion. The recording secretary exhibited the original commission of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam, on parchment, issued on the 19th of June, 1775, signed by John Hancock, president, and Charles Thompson, secretary, of the Continental Congress. The society has also in its possession a vest worn

* Prepared by Anson Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary.

by "Old Put" in the Revolutionary war, donated to it by Miss Julia C. Putnam, a lineal descendant, then living on Park Street. An invitation was received and accepted to partake of the hospitalities of Perez Dickinson, Esq., and of Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Humes, president of the faculty of East Tennessee University.

In October, 1874, the society decided to participate in the fourth annual exposition of Nashville, and on the evening of the 6th of October, the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, the Rev. Dr. T. A. Hoyt delivered an address, giving the history of that important battle. The reverend gentleman subsequently repeated the oration in Staub's Opera-House, Knoxville, to the largest and most intellectual audience that ever assembled in that city. The venerable Dr. Ramsey presided on the occasion.

At one of the regular meetings in 1874, Prof. W. A. Smith, A.M., M.D., read an interesting paper on the anniversary celebration of the Icelandic government when that government was one thousand years old. The paper was published in the *Union and American* on the 2d of September, 1874.

The centennial anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775, was celebrated by the society at the Nashville Fair Grounds. The mayor of Nashville, Morton B. Howell, read the declaration, Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown delivered the oration, while Gen. Thruston and others participated in the exercises.

At the May meeting in 1875 several delegates were appointed to attend the Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Charlottesville, N. C., only one of whom attended,—Hon. Hugh Lawson Davidson, of Shelbyville. It was a grand success.

Prof. W. A. Smith, of Columbia, read an elegant anniversary address on the labors of the society and kindred topics.

At the annual meeting in May, 1876, the following officers were elected, to wit: Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, President; Hon. John M. Lea, Vice-President; Anson Nelson, Recording Secretary and Treasurer; Gen. G. P. Thruston, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, Librarian.

The National Centennial was duly celebrated by the society in the hall of the House of Representatives, Dr. John H. Callender reading the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Dr. T. A. Hoyt read an elegant historical centennial address, written by Dr. Ramsey, president of the society. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelly, etc. Excellent music interspersed the proceedings.

At the annual meeting in 1877 all the old officers were re-elected, with Joseph S. Carels as treasurer, that office being disconnected with the office of secretary.

Every attention possible was shown to the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met here in the latter part of August, 1878. An elegant reception was given them by the society at the Maxwell House, through the liberality of the acting president, Hon. John M. Lea.

In 1878 the society commenced agitating the subject of celebrating the centennial of Nashville, and appointed a committee on that subject, who afterwards reported a pro-

gramme for the exercises. Subsequently the idea expanded, and finally the society appointed a committee to wait upon the mayor and urge him to request the City Council to call a public meeting to take action in the matter. This was done, and the citizens took hold of the matter with alacrity. Various committees were appointed, an exposition was inaugurated, the orators chosen by the Historical Society were approved, a grand civic procession for the 24th of April provided for, and many other matters arranged to give *éclat* to the occasion. All of which was most successfully carried out, and the most sanguine expectations of the Historical Society were more than realized. Before the exposition, the purchase of the Jackson equestrian statue from Clark Mills had engaged the attention of many persons as well as the society for many years. Maj. John L. Brown went to work obtaining subscriptions for the statue, and finally the purchase was made and the statue unveiled on the 20th of May, 1880, under the superintendence of Clark Mills, the artist. The Hon. John M. Bright was the orator of the day, an original ode, written by Rev. F. W. E. Paschau, was sung, prayer offered by Rev. Dr. T. A. Hoyt, a prize poem, by Mrs. Bowser, was read by Dr. G. S. Blackie, etc. A grand military procession had paraded the streets, in which several United States officers, including Gen. Buell, Gen. Pennypacker and others, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Cheatham and others, of the old Confederate army, participated. More people were in Nashville on the 20th of May, at the unveiling of the statue, than on any other occasion.

RELICS.

Among the relics of the society may be mentioned the musket of Daniel Boone, the veritable "Old Betsey;" the sword of Governor John Sevier, and one of the pistols presented to him by the State of North Carolina; the sword of Col. Dupuyser, of the British army, taken from him at the battle of King's Mountain; the red silk sash worn by Gen. Ferguson when he was killed at King's Mountain; one of the chairs of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame; one of the chairs of ex-President Fillmore; sword, coat, and epaulette of Capt. Samuel Price, worn in the battle of Frenchtown, Raisin River, Mich.; the pitcher used at the treaty of Hopewell, given to President Polk and by his wife to the society; three canes formerly belonging to President Polk,—one in the form of a serpent, one containing the electoral vote cast for him for President, the other a hickory cane from the Hermitage; the first greenback five-dollar note issued by the United States; the portfolio owned and used by Hon. Henry Clay in the United States Senate; over thirty battle-flags used by Tennessee soldiers in different wars, from 1812 to 1865, etc.

Among the manuscripts of the society are an old book in an excellent state of preservation, kept in Nashville by a merchant in 1795, presented by our venerable fellow-citizen, Col. Samuel D. Morgan; the journals of Governor William Blount from 1790 to 1796,—Governor Blount was Governor of the territory south of the Ohio River; the proceedings of the courts-martial during Jackson's campaign in 1813, kept by Col. William White, acting judge-advocate; journal of Capt. John Pondson and companions from Holston River down the Tennessee, up the

Ohio and Cumberland to French Salt Lick, now Nashville, 1779-80, etc.

The society possesses a large number of portraits, to wit. Governor William Blount, John Sevier, Willie Blount, William Carroll, Sam Houston, Newton Cannon, James C. Jones, James K. Polk, Aaron V. Brown, Neill S. Brown, William Trousdale, William B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson and one or two other ex-Governors, Prof. Priestly, Dr. Gerard Troost, Dr. Philip Lindsley, Hon. Felix Grundy, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Henry Clay, Dr. Felix Robertson (the first male child born in Nashville), Davy Crockett, etc.

The society has a copy of the Polydori Vergili, in Latin, bound in vellum, printed in 1644; a copy of Cicero's discourse on old age, printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1744; "Dioscoridis Mat. Med." (Latin), bound in parchment, 1552; a copy of the Bible printed in Edinburgh, 1678, from Hon. George W. Jones, of Fayetteville; a copy of the Bible, from Churchill, Lanier, printed in London, 1757.

The portrait of Davy Crockett, painted by Miss Louise Goodwin, of Nashville, recently presented to the society, attracts universal attention from all visitors to the Capitol.

The present officers are: Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, President; Hon. John M. Lea, First Vice-President; ex-Governor James D. Porter, Second Vice-President; J. A. Cartwright, Corresponding Secretary; Anson Nelson, Recording Secretary; Jos. S. Carels, Treasurer; Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, Librarian.

HON. JOHN M. LEA.

Owing to the advanced age and feeble health of its venerable president, the meetings of the Historical Society have for some years been presided over by its vice-president, the Hon. John McCormick Lea, whose prominence and services to the public are deemed sufficiently great to entitle him to a more than passing mention in the history of Davidson County.

He was born in Knoxville, Knox Co., Tenn., Dec. 23, 1818, and is the only surviving son of the Hon. Luke Lea, who during his life filled with honor and credit many public offices, both State and national.

Fond of study from his youth, and eagerly seizing upon all the educational advantages of the time, he completed his school education at the University of Nashville in the summer of 1837, and at once began the study of the law.

In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and in a short time thereafter selected Nashville as the place for the practice of his profession and his home.

His reputation as a scholarly and successful lawyer being soon established, he was, in 1842, at the age of twenty-three years, appointed United States district attorney, the duties of which office he performed with increasing credit to himself and greatly to the satisfaction of the government until the time of his resignation, in 1845.

In 1856, after a spirited canvass, he was elected mayor of Nashville, and while occupying that position earned for himself the reputation of an active, able, and upright official.

During the fearful visitation of the cholera in 1851, which occurred while he was in office, he showed himself fully equal to the emergency. While not engaged in office-

duty he spent his time in counseling and encouraging the well, in visiting the sick, and in assisting at the burial of the dead. Declining to offer for re-election at the end of his term, he continued to perform the duties of his chosen profession until the demands of an increasing private business compelled him to retire from active practice.

During the war he was, on account of his high character and personal influence with the parties then in power, enabled to do many acts of kindness, and to secure many indulgences for his less fortunate fellow-citizens and their families; and doubtless the persons still living are many who profited by his kind intervention in those troublous times.

In 1865, at the urgent solicitation of members of the bar, he accepted from Governor Brownlow an appointment to the office of judge of the Circuit Court of Davidson County, and in that capacity presided to the satisfaction of suitors, the pleasure of the bar, and with honor to himself until his resignation in 1866.

Soon thereafter he received a commission from the same Governor as judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, but believing that his services were not imperatively demanded by the public needs, and having a predilection for private life, he declined the appointment.

Though never seeking and but once holding political office, he has always had decided views on all public questions, and has ever exhibited the liveliest interest in the political welfare of his fellow-citizens. Much exercised at the discontent consequent upon the disfranchisement after the war of all ex-Confederates, he urged unceasingly upon the then State authorities their re-enfranchisement, and with such success that a special message from Governor Brownlow to the Legislature, in 1867, recommending such action, was the result. And thus, it may be said, at his instance was taken the initial step in a policy which, under the succeeding administration of Governor Senter, resulted in the removal of all political disabilities entailed by the war.

In 1869, when a bill to remand the State of Tennessee to military control was before the Reconstruction Committee of the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the request of a public meeting held in Nashville, he visited Washington to oppose its passage. Appearing before the full committee, he read a carefully-prepared statement, admitting the existence of political disorders and race troubles in the State, but at the same time showing that reconstruction would only make matters worse instead of mending them. The failure of the committee to report in favor of the passage of the bill was, according to intimations from some of its members, largely owing to the effect produced by this statement and argument.

The only political office ever held by him was that of member of the lower house of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in 1875, to which position he was nominated while absent from the State, and afterwards elected by an overwhelming majority. While in the Legislature he wrote and secured the passage of a general law for the organization of corporations,—a law which is a monument to his skill and industry, and which has worked admirably in practice, resulting in the saving of much time and expense both to applicants for charters and to succeed-



John M. Lea



Amos Nelson

ing Legislatures. During the same session he also advocated the payment of the interest upon the entire State debt, presuming that the resources of the State, already great, would be largely increased by such fidelity to public obligations.

He is a man of unusual foresight, of most excellent judgment, of exact information, of varied culture, and public-spirited in the true sense of the word, contributing not only of his time, but also liberally of his means, to the amelioration of society; and in this connection we may mention his gift to the trustees of the Tennessee School for the Blind of the beautiful grounds and original house where the school now stands, and also his joint donation with Samuel Watkins, Esq., of a house and lot to the Woman's Mission Home.

Such are the most salient features we have been enabled to gather in the life of this well-known citizen, who, did not his unselfishness and his devotion to duty far exceed his ambition and his desire for self-aggrandizement, could easily occupy a much more conspicuous, though perhaps less useful, position before the public.

ANSON NELSON, ESQ.,*

who for many years has been the secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society, was born in Washington County, in this State, on the 19th of November, 1821. His father, Daniel Nelson, removed the next year to the Hiwassee Purchase, now McMinn County, subsequently to Marysville, and then to Knoxville in 1828. In 1832, having a great passion for the printing business, Anson succeeded in obtaining a situation in the office of the Knoxville *Register*, as an apprentice under the venerable Maj. F. S. Heiskell, who is still living at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Heiskell had a remarkable set of boys, first and last, under his hand as proprietor of one of the most important newspapers of his day; among them Clayton, of Alabama, Gen. Zollicoffer, Midshipman Harrell, William Fields (of "Fields' Scrap-Book," and a member of the Legislature of Texas), and several others, who became men of more or less note in different States.

Maj. Heiskell sold his establishment in 1835 to Ramsey & Craighead, and Mr. Nelson completed his apprenticeship with them and became a journeyman printer. He came to Nashville in August, 1840, and soon after took charge of the *Nashville Whig* as foreman. In 1849 he bought the *Daily Gazette*, and established a job-office in connection with the publication of the daily. He published, by contract, the *Presbyterian Record*, a weekly paper established by the Nashville Synod; also the *Western Boatman*, a monthly, edited by Capt. Embury, but which did not long remain. He bought the *Tennessee Organ* of Rev. John P. Campbell, and edited that paper some time, during which it reached its highest circulation. It was a temperance paper, and had considerable influence throughout the State. He was identified with the order of the Sons of Temperance, a strong and powerful organization in that day, and was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Division of the State, and subsequently held all the higher offices of that body.

Disposing of the *Gazette* and the job-office in 1853, he was elected by the mayor and aldermen revenue collector of the city of Nashville, and was unanimously re-elected each successive year, until all the officers were displaced by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, in 1862. Mr. Nelson was idle for more than a year, when he established a real-estate office, in which he was remarkably successful, and which he carried on until 1869, when he was induced by public opinion to take charge of the tax-books of the city, under Hon. John M. Bass, who was appointed receiver under a decree in chancery. He was urged to remain when the Morris administration was placed in possession of the city government by the voice of the people. He served through K. J. Morris' administration of three years as treasurer, Mr. McCann being elected revenue collector. He has held the office of city treasurer ever since, under the administrations of Thomas A. Kerecheval and M. B. Howell.

Mr. Nelson, in connection with William L. Murfree, Esq., who was his partner in the real-estate business, established the Second National Bank of Nashville in 1865 or '66, and was president of that institution for the first year of its existence, and left it in a flourishing condition. He aided in the founding of the first street-car line in the city, and was president of the South Nashville Street Railroad Company the first year after its organization. He was one of the directors in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company immediately after that road was turned over to the stockholders by the military authorities, who had possession of it during the war. Being on the executive committee, which required too much of his time, he declined to serve longer than three years in that capacity. He was more or less identified with every public movement for many years, and was one of the directors in the Mount Olivet Cemetery Company for several years. For more than thirty years past he has been closely identified with the Tennessee Historical Society, during all of which time he has been its recording secretary, which position he now holds. Mr. Nelson is a ready and accurate writer, and has compiled many valuable contributions to local history, besides his voluminous correspondence as secretary of the Historical Society of the State.

In religion he is a Baptist, having united with the First Baptist Church of Nashville in 1841, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Howell. He has been an exemplary member of that church ever since, of which he is a trustee, and was several years ago ordained a deacon.

Mr. Nelson possesses in a very high degree the confidence and esteem of his contemporaries. His popularity and influence in business and social circles are very great. He is a devoted and earnest worker in all measures for the public welfare, and on many committees and in other ways does a great amount of work for which he receives no compensation save the universal award that his work is always well done.

To no man more than to Mr. Nelson are the citizens of Nashville, and of Tennessee generally, more indebted for the brilliant success which has attended the Nashville Centennial. He is emphatically a peacemaker, and many a difficulty among men has been amicably and happily adjusted by his kindly and wise conciliation.

* Added by the author of this work.



TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This noble institution is situated about six miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' turnpike. The grounds include four hundred and eighty acres, a beautiful farm, in one of the healthiest localities in Tennessee. The value of the building and grounds is about four hundred thousand dollars.

In November, 1847, the well-known philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, visited Tennessee, and, finding the accommodations for the insane inadequate, memorialized the Legislature, and aroused the representatives of a generous people upon the subject. Feb. 5, 1848, an act was passed establishing a "hospital for the insane." The Governor appointed Alexander Allison, Lucius J. Polk, Andrew Ewing, T. J. Player, Samuel D. Morgan, John J. White, H. S. Frazier, D. D. Donaldson, and J. B. Southall as commissioners, Dr. John J. Young superintendent, and Gen. A. Heiman architect of the building to be erected. The superintendent and architect visited various institutions in Northern and Eastern States for the purpose of perfecting their plans. Finally, the plan of the Butler Asylum, at Providence, R. I., slightly changed in architectural style, but similar as to internal arrangements, was adopted. The Butler Asylum was erected under the supervision of Dr. Bell, of the McLean Hospital, near Boston, and the plan was copied by Dr. Bell, when on a visit to England, from the asylum at Maidstone.

The Tennessee Hospital for the Insane is of the castellated style of architecture, with twenty-four octagonal towers, of proportionate dimensions, placed on the corners of the main building and its wings, while from the main building rises a larger octagonal tower, twenty-five feet above the roof, and sixteen feet in diameter. A range of battlements, from tower to tower, surrounds the whole edifice, following the angles of the several projections, giving a fine relief to it from any point of view. The extreme length of the building, from east to west, is four hundred and five feet, by two hundred and ten feet from north to south. There are two airing courts in this area, each about one hundred and fifty feet square. The height of the main building, from the ground to the top of the main tower, is eighty-five feet. The centre, right, and left of the main building are four stories high without the basement; the intervening ranges and the wings are three stories high.

Its interior construction and arrangement are in accordance with a plan which experience has demonstrated as the most approved and best calculated to promote the great and benevolent objects had in view in institutions of this character. In all the minutiae of detail, the comfort, convenience, and health of the patients have been carefully studied. Its wards, dormitories, corridors, and various other apartments exhibit alike the same happy features of admirable arrangement. The whole building contains two hundred and sixty-five rooms, exclusive of all domestic apartments; laundry, bath-rooms, clothes-rooms, etc. It is capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty patients.

The ventilation of the building is a decided feature in its construction. It is carried on by means of a centrifugal fan seventeen feet in diameter, driven by a steam-engine. The air is conducted through subterranean passages to the

central chambers in the basement, and thence through the steam-pipe chambers into vertical flues, passing through the entire building. The quantity of air discharged may be carried up to seventy thousand cubic feet per minute, which gives about two hundred and fifty feet per minute to each occupant. Thus a constant supply of pure fresh air may be constantly kept up during the most oppressive weather. Means of heating the building are no less complete. The series of vertical flues, before alluded to, are constructed in the longitudinal walls of the halls, starting from a coil of pipe or hot-air chambers in the basement story. From these flues the air, heated to any desired temperature, enters the halls and rooms of the different stories near the floors. By this arrangement the air supply is constant, without reference to any external condition of weather or temperature. Water is pumped by the engine from a reservoir to a tank in the centre of the building, and from thence distributed by pipes to other parts of the institution. There are five tanks, holding altogether about eight thousand gallons of water. Bath-rooms are on each floor of the building.

A few years since suitable quarters, removed from the main building, were erected by the State, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars, for the accommodation of the colored insane of Tennessee. The usual number of patients is about forty. They receive constant attention from the physicians in charge.

Various kinds of amusement have been provided for the patients, which exercise a tranquilizing and soothing influence over the unfortunate inmates. The grounds surrounding the hospital are perhaps the most beautifully laid out in the South. Rare landscape views meet the eye in every direction. Lakes, fountains, and splendid gravel-roads and walks, lovely lawns, inviting arbors, and a fine collection of the rarest exotic and domestic flowers, shrubbery, etc., are among the many excellent features placed here to divert the patient's mind,

"Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow—
Rase out the written troubles of the brain."

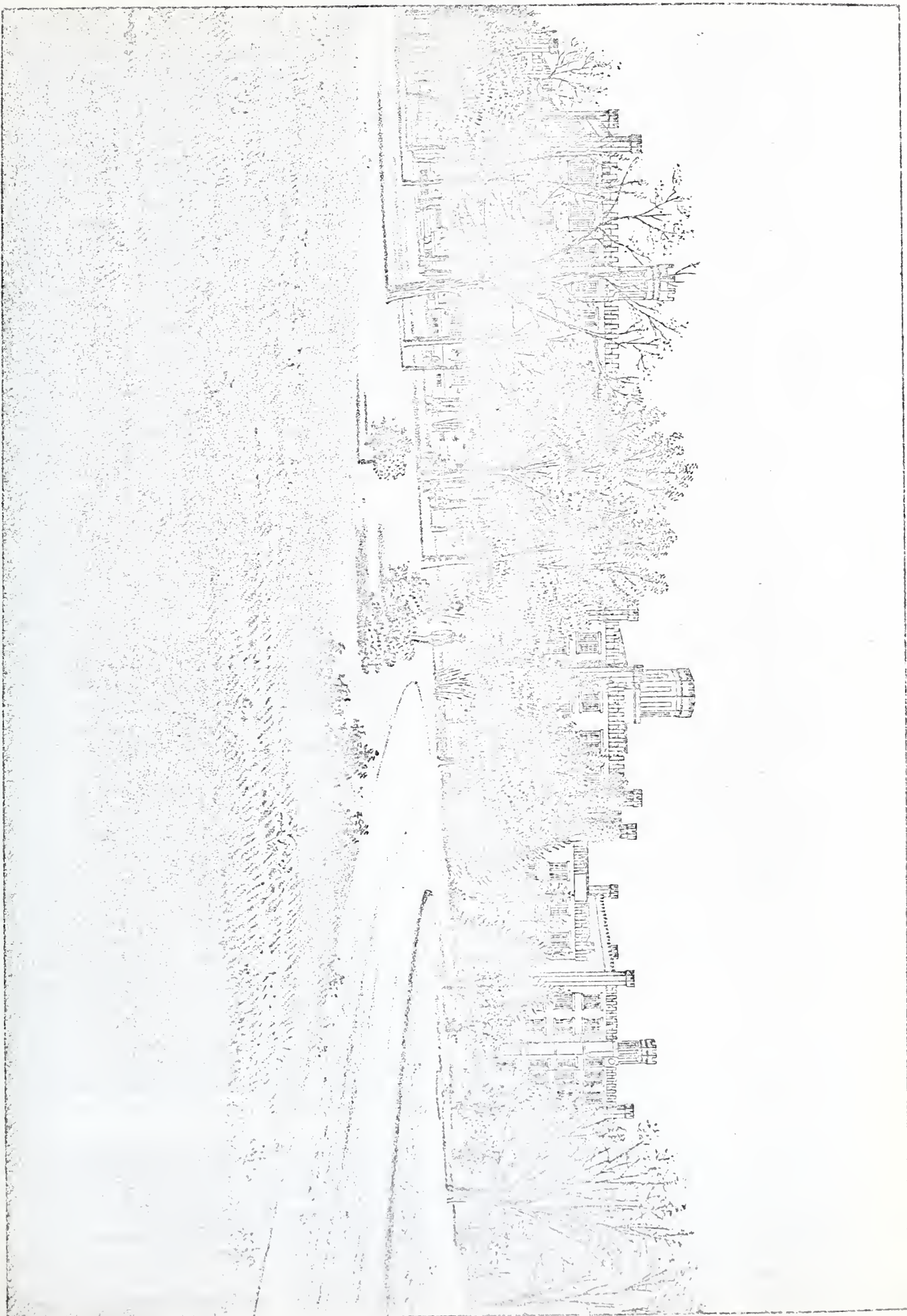
In extent the floral conservatories attached to the hospitals are unsurpassed in the South, while the orchards and vineyards, and many other peculiar attractions, render the place well worth a visit, and all that the State could desire as to pleasant surroundings.

The superintendent of the hospital is Dr. J. H. Callender.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This fine building is located upon the summit of a commanding eminence almost in the heart of the city. It is a parallelogram, one hundred and twelve feet wide by two hundred and thirty-nine in length, with an elevation of seventy-four feet, eight inches above the ground. The eminence on which it stands is one hundred and seventy-five feet above the Cumberland River, giving to the building, when seen from any of the adjacent hills, a sort of aerial appearance, as if it were swinging in the soft surrounding atmosphere. To a stranger coming into the city it is the first and chief object of attraction among the fine architectural structures which adorn many of the principal streets and avenues.

INSANE ASYLUM NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.



From carefully prepared statements which have been published, we select the following particulars.

History of the Building.—Previous to the year 1843 the seat of government of the State had not been finally settled upon. It had been located at various times at Knoxville, Kingston, Murfreesboro', and Nashville. The Davidson County court-house had been used previously for the meetings of the Legislature, but, the building becoming too small for the increasing members of the body, the project of building a State Capitol was spoken of, but the permanent establishment of the seat of State government had first to be determined. Its location at Nashville was not by any means a fixed fact, though the sessions of the Legislature had been held there for several years,—that is, for the years 1812, 1813, 1815, and from 1820 to 1843. Almost every town in the State having any pretensions at all to eligibility or convenience of position had its advocates. Thus the following places were successively voted for: Woodbury, McMinnville, Franklin, Murfreesboro', Kingston, Lebanon, Columbia, Sparta, Gallatin, Clarksville, Shelbyville, Harrison, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Athens, Knoxville, and finally Nashville.

The location had once been fixed at Kingston, but, on a reconsideration of the vote, Nashville was selected, though this result must be mainly attributed to the liberality of her citizens, having purchased the site, then Campbell's Hill, from Hon. G. W. Campbell, for thirty thousand dollars and presented it to the State as a free gift. This act was passed Oct. 7, 1843. Jan. 30, 1844, an act was passed making the first appropriation for the Capitol,—ten thousand dollars. Commissioners were appointed, Governor William Carroll, William Nichol, John M. Bass, Samuel D. Morgan, James Erwin, and Morgan W. Brown, to whom were added, May 14, 1844, James Woods, Joseph T. Elliston, and Allen A. Hall. John M. Bass was appointed chairman March 31, 1848, and held the position until March 31, 1854, when Samuel D. Morgan was appointed. April 20, 1854, Messrs. John Campbell, John S. Young, and Jacob McGavock were appointed commissioners by Governor Andrew Johnson. By act of Feb. 28, 1854, Messrs. R. J. Meigs and James P. Clark were appointed commissioners, and Mr. John D. Winston was appointed by the Governor. The following Governors of the State have, *ex-officio*, held the office of commissioner: William Carroll, James K. Polk, James C. Jones, Aaron V. Brown, Neill S. Brown, William Trousdale, William B. Campbell, Andrew Johnson, and Isham G. Harris. Upon the first appointment of the commissioners they were extremely fortunate in securing the services of so distinguished an architect as Mr. William Strickland, of Philadelphia, than whom no man of his profession in the country had a wider or more merited reputation.

Clearing of the ground for the site was begun about Jan. 1, 1845; foundations were dug and nearly finished by the 4th of July, on which day the corner-stone was laid in the southeast corner of the building with imposing ceremonies. An eloquent oration was delivered on the occasion by the Hon. Edwin H. Ewing. The building was carried on regularly and steadily without error or interruption till the time of Mr. Strickland's death, April 7, 1854. His funeral

ceremonies were conducted in the Representative Hall, and he was entombed in a recess in the wall of the north basement portico. There are but few instances in which so noble a work has served as the tomb and monument of its designer. Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the architect of the Cologne Cathedral, are the noted examples of that sort.

After the death of Mr. Strickland, the work was for several years carried on by his son, Mr. W. F. Strickland. The last stone of the tower was laid July 21, 1855, and the last stone of the lower terrace March 19, 1859, which completed the stone-work. The building was first occupied by the Legislature Oct. 3, 1853. Since that time, chiefly from 1867 to 1873, convict labor was employed in completing the grounds, which are now among the most attractive and complete in the United States. The entire cost of building and grounds was upwards of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Plan and Structure.—A concise statement of the site, plan, and structure of the building is indispensable to the formation of a correct idea of its appearance.

The State House is a parallelogram, 112 by 239 feet, with an elevation 64 feet 8 inches above an elevated terrace walk, which surrounds it, or 74 feet 8 inches above the ground. Rising through the centre of the roof is the tower, 36 feet square and 80 feet high. The main idea of the elevation of the building is that of a Greek Ionic temple, erected upon a rustic basement, which, in its turn, rests (in appearance) upon a terraced pavement. The building has four fronts, north, south, east, and west, each side graced with a noble portico. The end porticoes—north and south—are each composed of eight magnificent Ionic columns; the side porticoes—east and west—are composed each of six columns. These columns, twenty-eight in all, are each 4 feet in diameter, 33 feet high, and rest upon the entablature of the basement. This entablature is supported by a rusticated pier, rising through the basement-story under each column of the portico above. The end porticoes are capped by an entablature, which is continued around the building. Above this entablature is a heavy pediment. The side porticoes are capped by the entablature and double blocking-courses.

The building inside is divided into three stories,—the crypt, or cellar; the basement, or first floor; and the main, or second floor.

The crypt is used for the State Arsenal, and for furnaces and the like.

The basement has a passage or hall through the centre of the building, 204 feet long by 24 feet wide, crossed transversely by three halls, the main one 100 feet long by 30 feet 3 inches; height of this floor, 16 feet 4 inches. This floor is divided into offices for the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, Register of Lands, Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and Keeper of Public Arms (each of which is 16 by 24 feet), and by the Archive Room, which is 34 feet square. Besides, there is a Supreme Court-room and a Federal Court-room, each 25 feet by 52 feet 8 inches, the latter, however, now occupied by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines.

These rooms are fitted up in a handsome manner, with book- and paper-cases made of white walnut, and the rooms otherwise handsomely furnished. The court-rooms are also well furnished, the Supreme Court-room in a very excellent manner.

The main floor is reached by a handsome flight of twenty-four steps, eleven feet wide, at the west end of the basement transverse hall. The balusters or hand-railing of this stairway are of East Tennessee marble, a most beautiful mottled marble, very hard and taking a high polish. The transverse hall of this upper is the same as that of the lower floor in dimensions. The longitudinal hall of this floor is 128 feet 2 inches long by 24 feet 2 inches wide, the side passages the same as below. The height of these halls and of all the rooms of this floor is 39 feet. The rooms are: the Representative Hall, 61 by 97 feet; Senate Chamber, 34 feet 8 inches by 70 feet 3 inches; Library Rooms, respectively 16 by 34 and 34 by 34 feet; Law Library, 16 by 34 feet; and committee-rooms, each 16 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 8 inches.

Representative Hall.—The Representative Hall is a truly noble apartment, and an honor to the taste and genius of the architect. The main floor, 61 by 97 feet, is flanked on the east and west sides by eight committee-rooms, 16 feet 8 inches square. Above these rooms, on each side, are the public galleries. The front of each of these galleries is graced by eight coupled columns, 21 feet 11 inches high and 2 feet 10 inches in diameter, of the Composite order, and fluted. The shaft of each column is of one block of stone, capped by exceedingly graceful and elaborate capitals, the device of the architect. This room is well furnished and windows curtained. The Speaker's stand and screen-wall is composed of red, white, and black Tennessee marble. The chandelier is from the establishment of Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia, and is one of the largest, most elaborate, and graceful chandeliers in the country, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. The chief points, in the design are representations of the natural, animal, and vegetable productions of the State, such as cotton, corn, and tobacco. There are also six buffaloes, extremely well executed, a number of Indian warriors, each nearly two feet high, and of most excellent proportions. The burners are forty-eight in number.

The Senate Chamber.—The Senate Chamber, 34 by 70, is also handsomely fitted up, and is surrounded on three sides, north, west, and south, by a gallery for the public, 10 feet 9 inches wide, supported by twelve smooth Ionic columns of red Tennessee marble, each 10 feet 3 inches high and 3 feet 5½ inches in circumference, with black marble bases, and architrave of red and white marble. This room has also a chandelier, similar in design to that of the Representative Hall, though smaller and of probably better proportions.

There are thirty-four chandeliers, eleven brackets, twelve pendants, and eight gaselabras in the whole building, with four hundred and twenty burners. There is one chandelier of forty-eight burners, three of thirty burners, one of eighteen, one of fifteen, two of twelve, six of eight, two of six, eighteen of four, etc.

The Tower.—Above the centre of the building, and

through the roof, rises the tower, supported by four massive piers rising from the ground, ten by twelve feet. The design of the tower—for it is a splendid work in itself—is a modified and improved reproduction of the "Choragic Monument of Lysicrates," or, as it is sometimes called, the "Lantern of Demosthenes," erected in Athens about 325 B.C., and still standing. The tower is composed of a square rustie base, thirty-six feet square and forty-two feet high, with a window in each front. Above this the lantern or round part of the tower rises twenty-six feet eight inches in diameter, by thirty-seven feet high. It consists of a circular cell, with eight most beautiful three-quarter fluted Corinthian columns, attached around its outer circumference with alternate blank and pierced windows between each two columns, in each of the two stories of the cell. The columns have each a very elaborate and beautifully wrought capital of the purest Corinthian style, and, above all, a heavy entablature. The column shafts are two feet six inches in diameter by twenty-seven feet eight inches high, and capital four feet high. The roof and iron finial ornament are together thirty-four feet high above the last stone of the tower, making the whole height of the edifice above the ground two hundred and six feet seven inches, or over four hundred feet above low water in the Cumberland River. In comparison, it may be interesting to say that the head of the statue on the Capitol at Washington is but three hundred and seventy-seven feet above tide-water; the height of St. Peter's, at Rome, from the pavement to the top of the cross, is four hundred and thirty feet, and that of St. Paul's, at Loudou, four hundred and four feet.

Visitors to the Capitol should not fail to ascend the tower, for from its observatory may be obtained a series of views—*rus in erbe*—city and country, ravine and river, exceedingly grand and lovely, and perhaps the most picturesque in America.

Table of Dimensions.—The following table exhibits some of the principal dimensions of the building at a glance:

Length.....	239 ft. 3 in.
Length, including terrace at each end, seventeen feet wide, and projecting steps sixteen feet ten inches...	306 " 8 "
Width at each end.....	112 " 5 "
Width at each end, including terrace seventeen feet wide at each side.....	142 " 5 "
Width at the centre, including side porticos, each thirteen feet wide.....	138 " 5 "

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDING.

Lower terrace, or pavement.....	2 ft.
Upper terrace.....	8 " 9 in.
From upper terrace to top of entablature of main building.....	64 " 8 "
End pediments, or of the roof.....	13 "
Stonework of tower, above roof of main building.....	79 " 2 "
Iron finial ornament, together with tower of roof.....	3+ "
Total height.....	206 ft. 7 in.

Some more of the minute details should be mentioned. The roof of the building is constructed of rafters composed of Cumberland River wrought-iron ties and braces, trussed in sections, and joined together by cast-iron plates and knees, by wrought-iron purlins; the greatest span of these wrought-iron rafters is over the Representative Hall, a distance of sixty-five feet. The whole is sheathed and

covered with copper. The water is conveyed from the roof by cast-iron gutter pipes eight inches in diameter, inserted in the walls, and is carried to basins under the terrace pavements all around the building. This water is to be used to irrigate the grounds.

The walls of the building for the foundation are seven feet thick, upper walls four and a half feet thick, inner walls are respectively three feet, two feet, eighteen inches, and twelve inches thick. All of the inside walls are laid with rubbed stone; the terraces, pavements, and the round part of the tower, square-droved or chiseled; outer walls of the first story and square part of the tower rusticated-work and tooled. The walls around the grounds are drafted bush-hammered.

The material of the building is of a stratified limestone, full of fossils, some of it very hard, of a slightly bluish-gray tint with cloud-like markings. It was procured within half a mile west of the building, in a quarry opened by the State on the grounds of Mr. Samuel Watkins. Stones have been quarried from this place weighing, in their rough state, fifteen or twenty tons, and thirty or more feet long. One of the terrace stones of the building is eight feet three inches by fourteen feet, and the cap-stones of the terrace buttresses are five feet ten inches by sixteen feet eleven inches, the heaviest weighing probably eight or ten tons. The stone may be considered, both as to durability and beauty of appearance when worked well, equal, if not superior, to any building stone in the Union. The building, or parts of it, have now stood the test of the storms of over thirty years, and is still without flaw, though our climate is exceedingly changeable, and very destructive to building-stone when much exposed. The doors, window-frames, and sash are of Tennessee oak. The stairways throughout are hanging and of stone, except the tower steps and the splendid spiral stairway leading to the upper corridors of the library, which are of iron. Nearly the whole of the work on this building was done by Tennessee mechanics and artisans. The stone-cutting and setting are most admirably done, and not excelled, or hardly equaled, in the United States or Europe.

Ornamental Statues.—On each step buttress, on each front of the building, are ornamental iron lamp-posts (sixteen altogether), made at the establishment of Wood, Perot & Co., Philadelphia, which are certainly the most elaborate and costly objects of the kind which have yet been put up in iron in this country. Each post consists of a composite fluted column, resting on a heavy base, and supporting above a large glass lamp with gas-burners. Around this column, and standing on the base, are three youthful figures, nearly life-size, representing "Morning" and "Night" (female figures half draped), and "Noon," a youth holding a torch,—a happy conception of the artist and a credit to him. There are twenty-four of these figures altogether.

State Library.—In the beautiful and elegant library-rooms of the State-house may be seen a collection of twenty thousand volumes, embracing not only a full collection of State and law publications, but many rare and costly theological, scientific, medical, and miscellaneous works,—poets, essayists, critics, historians, etc.—together with a full file of all the daily papers published in Nashville, and other points

in the State, for many years back. In fact, there is nowhere in the South to be seen such a collection of intellectual *pabulum* as in this large and varied library, the gatherings of years of constant labor. A good library properly sustained by the State would prove, if sufficiently used, the most valuable gift which could possibly be made to the youth of the country. The present librarian is Mrs. Gen. Hatton, widow of the gallant and beloved Gen. Robert Hatton; assistant, the accomplished Miss Emma Hatton. These ladies are ever courteous and attentive to visitors. The library is opened from nine A.M. till four P.M.

Museum of the Historical Society.—There is still another feature about the State-house worthy the attention of the visitors. It is the collection of rarities and curiosities gathered by the Tennessee Historical Society. The museum of the society occupies, in conjunction with the State library, the same apartments. Here one may see many unique and curious objects,—from an Egyptian mummy to the rude battle swords of our forefathers, coins of all nations, geological, mineralogical, and botanical specimens in profusion, with many a relic of the past,—all interesting, all instructive. Portraits and paintings, flags and trophies, adorn the walls, and form a sight so delightful and entertaining as to well repay a visit to the Capitol.

The Grounds.—The grounds of the Capitol are unsurpassed in picturesque beauty by those of any public building in America. The esplanade is beautifully terraced and intersected by splendid stone walks and graveled carriage-ways. Lakes, fountains, rustic bridges, arbors, and other attractive features in landscape gardening are to be seen. Each county in the State has planted a centennial tree, and these, when added to the exquisite shrubbery already full grown, make the "Capitoline Hill" delightfully romantic.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This beautiful building occupies the square formed by Broad, Spruce, and Vine Streets, very nearly in the geographical centre of the city. The site is three hundred and thirty by one hundred and sixty-five feet in size; the building one hundred and fifty-one feet six inches by eighty-one feet six inches, and three stories high, surmounted by a tower one hundred and ninety feet high from the sidewalk. The style of architecture is Pointed Gothic. The building is constructed entirely of stone and iron,—rock-faced ashlar relieved by fine cut stone carvings. The basement is of granite from Winnsboro', South Carolina; superstructure of cream-colored limestone from Bowling Green, Ky., and sometimes called "Green River Marble;" the columns are of polished red Missouri granite, and the roofing of iron, covered with slate.

The first floor, which is nineteen feet high, is arranged for use of the post-office entirely. Aside from the general delivery and the general working room, there are four private offices, for postmaster, assistant-postmaster, money-order business, and route agents and carriers' rooms. There are entrances from Broad and Vine Streets, respectively. The iron stairway—the stair-well fifteen feet in width—runs to the upper stories, and also a passenger elevator, at the Vine Street entrance, runs from the basement to third story. On the first panel, constituting the exterior of the

staircase, is a representation of the prow of a vessel with two oars and two dolphins, the head of Liberty as the figure-head of the vessel, the American eagle, the Treasury shield, with the thirteen stars on its bars, the key of Uncle Sam's strong box, the United States flag, and the custom-house flag.

The second panel, opposite the staircase, is devoted to an allegorical representation of the post-office. Here is a locomotive, with its cow-catcher, and a leaf on each side, the wings of the iron horse. From a scroll are hanging packs of letters, and there, too, are seen hounds carrying missives, and arrows, which have often been used in besieged cities to carry messages from one army to another. Amid the leaves is observed the winged cap of Mercury, the swift-footed postman of Jupiter, king of gods. There are also carrier pigeons, the bearers of news, and a telegraph pole with its electrical wires.

On the third panel is a lighted torch, supporting a scroll of parchment on which laws are written. Pens with two antique swords crossed behind the scroll are on one side of the torch. Next is Minerva's helmet, and on the other side a lion's head, intended to suggest the idea of the deities of Justice.

On the frontispiece are emblems of Trade and Justice. In the centre of the book of laws, the scales and the sword represent Justice. On each side are winged Geniuses, with foreheads adorned with the American stars, and holding in their hands wreaths of oak, laurel, and olive.

Next to these are scrolls of foliage, one adorning the fasces with the axe, crossed by the roll of the United States Constitution. Farther on are two oars for internal navigation, and Neptune with his trident for commerce of the sea. On the right of the Geniuses is the hand of justice and the torch of light. At the end of the frontispiece a winged *caduceus*—the wand of Mercury—with an anchor are also symbolical of commerce. Two pigeons here present also the idea of speed and fidelity.

The second floor, which is fifteen feet high, is to be used for general customs of the internal revenue service. It is divided into eleven offices.

The third floor, corridor, and offices are fifteen feet high, but the main portion is divided into United States Court-rooms. The main court-room is over the Spruce Street end, and is forty by seventy-five feet large; distance from floor to ceiling, thirty-four feet. The minor-court room is over the Vine Street end, and is forty by thirty-five feet large; distance from floor to ceiling, twenty-four feet.

The tower is built in unison with the rest of the edifice. It is nine stories in height, each story ranging from fifteen to eighteen feet. An iron spiral stairway commences in the fifth story of the tower, and extends upward to the dormer windows.

In the construction of the building sixty-eight thousand cubic feet of stone have been consumed. The building with all its appointments, heating, water, and gas apparatuses, and parking the grounds, will cost not far from one-half million of dollars. The work of construction was first begun in September, 1875, but the plans were changed, and the present building was commenced in August, 1876, and will probably be completed in the spring of 1881. The build-

ing was designed under Mr. William A. Potter, government architect, was pushed forward under Mr. James G. Hill, supervising architect, at Washington, and is now under the immediate supervision of Maj. James H. Cochran, superintendent of construction.

CITY HALL.

That venerable establishment which serves the city of Nashville the double purpose of City Hall and market-house is among the oldest and most unsightly of all our public institutions. A portion of the building was erected in 1827 or 1828. In 1855 it was remodeled and enlarged, and the addition of the City Hall made to it; but the work, as intended, was never fully carried out, as it was proposed to build a public hall, extending over the entire market-place, and accessible from both the north and south ends. Some years ago an effort was made to remove this building, but the projectors were met by the stubborn fact that the General Assembly of North Carolina, in 1784, reserved four acres (the present public square) for public buildings, and the question has never been settled whether the city could divert the space to other purposes. The writer is not a prophet, but he dares prophesy that ten years from now the demands of progressive civilization will have removed the market-place, and on the present site thereof a superb and creditable City Hall will be erected. Furthermore, that the "public square" will lose its primitive nomenclature, and be known to the next generation as "City Hall Square" or "Court Square." The present building cost fifty-five thousand dollars, and on the first floor has one hundred stalls. The upper stories contain the council-chambers and the offices of the municipal authorities.

CITY WORKHOUSE.

The city workhouse is on North Front Street, near the Louisville and Nashville depot, and on the south bank of the Cumberland River. It was built in 1858, under the administration of Col. Randal W. McGavock, then mayor. The property and building is four hundred by seventy feet in dimensions, and is valued at forty thousand dollars. The prison rooms are capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty prisoners, and have had as high as one hundred and thirty prisoners in "durance vile" at one time. The usual number is about fifty. They are chiefly a vagabondish set, petty offenders, etc.

DAVIDSON COUNTY JAIL.

Davidson County jail is on North Front, between the public square and Church Street. It is built precisely on the spot occupied by the "fort at Nashboro'" in 1780. It is constructed of stone and iron entirely, was built in 1852, cost twenty-five thousand dollars. Gen. A. Heiman, architect.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

A magnificent wire suspension-bridge spans the Cumberland at this place, which has been regarded as one of the finest and most substantial bridge structures in America, and perhaps the longest in the South. The first suspension-bridge at Nashville was built in 1850, but was destroyed by having its wires cut when the Confederate forces, under



Photo. by Poole, Nashville.

R. Russell

DR. ROBERT RUSSELL was born in Bethel, Me., in 1832; his family on his father's side are Scotch, and on his mother's side of English descent. His father, Chandler Russell, served three years in the war of the Revolution, during which time his family knew extreme privations. His avocation was that of a farmer, and Robert worked with him until sixteen years old. He showed at an early age a taste for mechanical pursuits, and found in the shops of the carpenter and carriage-maker more to interest him than in the ordinary sports of boys of his age.

At eighteen years of age he sought and secured an engagement with a physician and dentist, and at the same time pursued his education at the academy at Groton, Mass., where he subsequently graduated.

To perfect his education in mechanical dentistry he removed to Boston and placed himself under competent instruction in the dental art. At this time there was no dental college in Boston, and to learn all the better methods it was necessary for the student to go from one dentist to another and secure the special information of which each was possessed.

In this manner our young dentist met and gathered instruction from such distinguished men as Drs. Ball, Tucker, Harwood, and Keep, practicing his profession and pursuing his studies at the same time. After leaving Boston he removed to Philadelphia, which had then established a dental college, and he was duly graduated thereat.

He settled in Tennessee, in Maury County, in February, 1852; removed to Nashville in 1857, where, in addition to his dental degree, he graduated in medicine, and added the title of M.D. to that of D.D.S.

Dr. Russell is to-day regarded as one of the fathers of the profession in Nashville; he has never been satisfied with any half-way proficiency in his profession. In 1869 he made the tour of Europe, studying in the leading capitals whatever pertained to his calling, but he found, as others have before and since that day, that the standard of perfection in American dentistry is far higher than that in Europe: this fact is well attested. American dentists have received princely honors; the patrons of one such include many of the crowned heads of Europe. The doctor has kept pace with the improvements of the age.

To Dr. Russell belongs the credit of founding the dental department of the College of Nashville, which college has been adopted by the University of Tennessee. At the commencement last celebrated this school graduated more dental students than were ever graduated by any school of the same age in the United States. Dr. Russell's reputation has largely attracted this patronage, though due credit should be given his eminent associates, among whom may be mentioned Prof. Duncan Eve and Prof. George S. Blackie.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, evacuated Nashville, in February, 1862. The new bridge was built in 1866, at a cost of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The architect was Maj. Wilbur F. Foster, now city engineer, and who, during the war, served as chief engineer on Gen. A. P. Stewart's staff.

The wood- and wire-work was done under the supervision of Col. Albert Fink, the distinguished railroad officer. The masonry of the present bridge is the same as that of the old one, save the addition of six and a half feet to the piers on the East Nashville side, the present pitch of the bridge being twenty-five feet lower on that side. The weight of the original cables was about 93,800 pounds; weight of present cables 165,000 pounds. The number of wires in each of the two cables is 2456, making the total number of wires supporting the bridge in the centre 4912. The weight of the bridge between the towers is about 648,000 pounds, and the total strength of the cables is 7,368,000 pounds. The greatest load which can be placed on the bridge at one time, counting forty pounds to the square foot, is 604,800 pounds, and this, added to the weight of the bridge, gives us 1,252,800 pounds, so that the bridge has a strength equal to the support of *almost six times the weight that can be loaded upon it*. The length of the bridge is 700 feet; width 35 feet, including the carriage-way 25 feet, and two sidewalks, each 5 feet wide. The carriage-way is guarded by a heavy framing of timber, firmly riveted and bolted, and known as the McCallum Truss pattern. This truss is secured to the cables in the centre by heavy wrought-iron rods, which increase in length as we go towards either end of the bridge, until they reach almost to the top of the four towers. The height of the bridge above low-water mark is 110 feet.

COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house of Davidson County is situate in the east centre of the public square. It was built in 1857, on the site of three former court-houses, and after the burning of its immediate predecessor, in the spring of 1856, during that extensive conflagration that consumed the old Nashville Inn and several other prominent buildings. The building is in the Corinthian style, is one hundred and fifteen by seventy-two feet large; cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; architect, James Strickland; contractors, Smith, Hughes & Sloan. The lower story is built of cut stone, and the two upper of brick. A terrace-wall extends the full length of the east and west flanks on the first floor. The two upper stories, at their north and south ends, open out into handsome porticoes or Corinthian colonnades, running with the pitch of the roof, supported each by eight large wooden columns with cast-iron capitals. The east and west porticoes are in the centre of the building, and are each colonnades of four columns, each supporting a square roof. The corridor of the basement, extending the full length of the building, is crossed in the centre by a transverse corridor, where two wide iron stairways afford access to the upper floors. On the first floor are the offices of the sheriff, trustee, and the clerks of the County, Circuit, and Criminal Courts, and the court-room of the County Court. The second floor contains the court-rooms of the Criminal,

Circuit, and Chancery Courts. The third story has a handsome public hall, with a complement of anterooms. In this hall the "Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1870" was held. It is now the armory of the "Porter Rifles."

IRON RAILROAD DRAW-BRIDGE.

The finest draw-bridge in Tennessee, and one of the finest in the United States, is the splendid iron structure built by the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad in 1859, and spanning the Cumberland from the north central portion of the city. The original bridge was built under the supervision of Mr. A. Anderson, chief engineer of the Edgefield and Kentucky road, but the wooden structure was burned in the evacuation of Nashville, Tuesday night, Feb. 18, 1862. In May, 1862, the bridge was rebuilt by the Federal authorities. In 1867 the wood portion was removed and a splendid iron superstructure of the Fink V-truss pattern was put up at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, under the supervision of Col. Albert Fink. The value of the present bridge is about three hundred thousand dollars. Its length is 700 feet, in four spans,—two fixed spans, one on each side, and two draw spans in the centre. Each fixed span is 200 feet in the clear between the supports, and the clear opening of each draw span is 120 feet, making it the longest railroad draw in the world, that at Rock Island, Ill., being 120 feet on one side and 116 feet on the other. The total length of draw, from one extremity to the other of the movable portion, is 280 feet. The masonry supporting the bridge was built by Maxwell, Saulpaw & Co., contractors, and consists of two abutments, two main piers, one centre pier, and two rest piers. The centre pier, on which the immense draw is turned, is circular, 30 feet in diameter at the top, and 34½ feet at the bottom and 68½ feet high, and contains 2295½ perches of masonry. The eastern main pier is 75½ feet high, and contains 1208½ perches of masonry. The western main pier is 70½ feet high, and contains 1072½ perches of masonry. The foundations of all the piers are laid upon the solid rock, in water about 12 feet deep at ordinary low stages. The extreme rise of water at the bridge is 47 feet. The total quantity of masonry in the bridge is 6800½ perches. In the original superstructure 454,000 feet of timber and 160,000 pounds of iron were used.

FAIR-GROUNDS AND MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The Tennessee Fair-Grounds, and place of the Centennial Military Encampment, are located two miles west of the city, accessible by the Harding and Charlotte pikes, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. The grounds are eighty acres in extent, and are admirably situated. The buildings are constructed in the Swiss style of architecture, are quite imposing, and comprise a grand amphitheatre, capable of seating ten thousand people, mechanics' hall, floral and textile fabric hall, pagodas, cottages, reservoirs, etc. The speed-ring or race-course is made in shape of the letter B, and has two excellent fifty-foot tracks,—viz., half-mile and mile stretches. The buildings and grounds cost one hundred thousand dollars, but are soon

to be converted into an immense iron-manufacturing establishment.

NASHVILLE RACE-COURSE.

The famous Nashville race-course, established in the early days of the city, when such prominent men as Gen. Jackson attended the turf contests, is situated two miles north of the city, on a beautiful peninsula formed by an abrupt curvature in the Cumberland River. The race-course farm contains two hundred and twenty-five acres, and is the property of M. Burns, Esq. The course, the grand stand, stables, dwellings, etc., are leased from the owner by the Nashville Blood-Horse Association. There are both running and trotting courses, each one mile long and forty feet wide. The course is regarded as the softest track in the United States to train on, the soil being impregnated with fine sand, and at all times kept in the most perfect order. Burns Avenue, a beautiful thoroughfare, seventy feet wide, is one of the most beautiful drives leading out of Nashville.

NASHVILLE BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The rooms of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association are at No. 8 Baxter Block, Union Street. W. H. Johnson, President; George W. Darden, Secretary.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

The City Water-Works are situated on an elevated bluff of the river, about one and a fourth miles south of the public square. The water-works were first established in 1833, and so great was the rejoicing of the people that "cannon were fired, and a procession paraded the streets, headed by a band and composed of hundreds of citizens, a large number of ladies, the members of the Legislature, then about to assemble, strangers," etc. The original cost of the works was \$55,000. In 1860 they were greatly enlarged and improved, and in 1870 they were valued at \$1,000,000. The works, during 1878-79, were again greatly improved. The large engine, of 250 horse-power, was repaired and retained, and two magnificent duplex Dean engines, each 500 horse-power, were put in, at a cost of \$90,000. The filtering process has also been adopted, and a new stand-pipe 115 feet high, and with 36 inches inside diameter, was built in 1878. The two reservoirs have a combined capacity of 2,260,000 gallons, but which will not hold 24 hours' supply, the total daily consumption of water in the city being near 3,000,000 gallons. In 1870 the daily consumption was about 1,100,000 gallons. Then again, for the sake of comparison, the length of the main pipe in 1870 was about 25 miles, but in 1880 is *forty-seven miles*. In 1870 there were 2800 buildings in the city supplied with water, but in 1880 *five thousand* buildings are supplied. The present value of the works is estimated at \$1,500,000; annual revenue assessment, \$65,000. Superintendent, James Wyatt; Water-tax Receiver, John L. Glenn; First Engineer, J. T. McKenzie; Second Engineer, McPage. Visitors admitted at all hours. Engines run from 3 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CITY GAS-WORKS.

The "Nashville Gas-Light Company" was chartered by the Tennessee Legislature at its session of 1849-50, with

a capital of \$100,000, and privileged to increase to \$500,000. The original incorporators were Messrs. Washington Barrow, John Kirkman, Samuel R. Anderson, N. E. Alloway, and W. T. Berry. The first gas was made Feb. 11, 1851. The original cost of the works was \$100,000, but they have since been vastly improved and enlarged, and are now valued at \$500,000. Of this amount fully \$200,000 is laid in pipes, and some idea of the rapid growth of Nashville may be obtained when we state that in 1870 the value of pipes was but \$100,000. In 1851 they began business with only about one hundred consumers, and about the same number of public lamps. In 1870 the number of private consumers had increased to fifteen hundred, and the number of public lamps to three hundred and twenty-five. Mark, however, the increase: In 1880 the number of private consumers is two thousand two hundred, and the number of public lamps seven hundred.

The company claim to have the most complete gas-works in the South, employ an improved exhaustor and compensator, and all of the latest improvements and patents in the art of gas-making. They can now supply 500,000 cubic feet of gas per diem, or about 150,000,000 cubic feet per annum. The lowest estimate of gas now actually consumed is 175,000 cubic feet per diem, or 54,000,000 feet per annum. The quality is "sixteen-candle gas." In 1870 they had 13 miles of main pipe, and 20 miles of service pipe. Now, in 1880, they have 34 miles of main pipe, and 30 miles of service pipe, to say nothing of the many miles of pipe running into the premises of private consumers. They employ coal from the mines of Pittsburgh, and Black Creek, Alabama. In 1870 the cost of gas to private consumers was \$3.00 net. In 1880 the price per thousand cubic feet is \$2.52 net, and one-half thereof for city purposes. Memphis pays \$3.00; Louisville, \$2.35; St. Louis, \$2.50; Cincinnati, \$2.09; New York, \$2.25. The works are on Front and Market Streets, adjoining the Union Stock-Yards and Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad. The company's up-town office is 14 Church Street. Officers: Samuel Watkins, President; Thomas F. Kendrick, Secretary; George H. Wells, Superintendent; Joseph Gibson, Clerk.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The House of Industry for Females, No. 24 North Vine Street, was established in 1837 by that benevolent and public-spirited gentleman, Hon. Joseph Elliston, ex-Mayor. Mesdames M. R. Fogg, R. N. McEwen, Felix Grundy, Dickinson, and Carroll were the board of managers. Mr. Elliston made a deed of gift of the site, and the rear portion of the building, or "L." The front building was afterwards erected by subscription. Present value of buildings, etc., about \$30,000. It is a home for orphan girls, and for young ladies who need homes. Since its establishment more than forty years have passed, and the House of Industry has stood as a monument of genuine benevolence, while its protecting roof has sheltered hundreds of young girls, who have been reared, educated, and dispatched to the world under the most satisfactory auspices, both in a moral and material sense. It is under most excellent management. Visitors are cordially welcomed. Mrs. R. H. Mc-



E. G. EASTMAN.

Ewen, President; Mrs. E. Elliston, Secretary; Mrs. A. Atchison, Treasurer; Mrs. Sarah Glasgow, Matron. Managers, Mrs. E. S. Gardner, Mrs. Love Woods, Mrs. Andrew Anderson.

McKENDREE HOME.

The benevolent ladies of the McKendree Methodist Church have established a comfortable home for the aged, infirm, and indigent members of their congregation, on Harris Street, near Currey, in the southwestern part of the city. Mrs. M. Hamilton is president of the board of managers.

WOMAN'S MISSION HOME.

One of the most praiseworthy and truly beneficent institutions in the city is the Woman's Mission Home, No. 23 Ewing Avenue. The object of this institution is to reclaim fallen women, bring them back to the path of virtue, and to provide comfortable homes, where they will be under proper moral and Christian influence. No higher work can claim the attention of our noble-hearted women. The Mission Home is under the management of a board of directors from the various Protestant churches of the city. Mrs. A. H. Redford, President; Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Secretary; Mrs. J. C. Bates, Treasurer.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Another excellent humane institution, standing as a monument to the philanthropy of the noble-hearted ladies of Nashville, is the Protestant Orphan Asylum. It was established Jan. 16, 1845, under the direction of a board of managers, with Mrs. H. Hitchcock as the first president. It was first located on McLemore Street, near Church, but in 1866 was removed two miles from the city, on the Franklin pike. Subsequently it was removed again to the present location, No. 143 South Spruce. Since its organization the asylum has had under its fostering care about five hundred children, most of whom have found comfortable homes among our citizens. The present number of wards is about thirty. Mrs. E. A. Richards is matron. Among the members of the board, in their untiring and zealous care of these little unfortunates, Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter and Mrs. H. G. Scovel should be mentioned honorably, and be remembered with gratitude. Visitors are admitted, and cordially welcomed, on any week-day except Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. F. G. Porter, President; Mrs. M. Hamilton, Vice-President; Mrs. W. B. Cooper, Treasurer; Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. W. Hoyte, Corresponding Secretary.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This noble charity is situated two miles from the city, on the Murfreesboro' turnpike. The location is an admirable one, and commands fine views of the city and country for miles around. The asylum was founded Nov. 15, 1863, by the "St. Mary's Orphan Association," composed of members of the Cathedral congregation. The buildings and grounds cost ten thousand dollars, and are in charge of the Sisters of the Dominican Order. The grounds include six

acres, highly ornamented. Usual number of orphans, about seventy. Visitors are given cordial welcome.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The original building of the Tennessee State Penitentiary was erected in 1830-31 by David Morrison, under the direction of the Governor and board of commissioners. In 1857 the west wing was added at a cost of thirty-six thousand dollars, and in 1867 two large workshops, known respectively as the east and west shops, were built. On the 21st of June, 1867, the east shops were destroyed by fire, but in a few weeks they were rebuilt in a more substantial manner than at first. The buildings of the prison now occupy three sides of a hollow square, bordering on the north side of West Church Street, and embracing an area of about five acres in extent, the main building being about three hundred feet long. The whole property is estimated at about six hundred thousand dollars. The number of convicts has been as high as twelve hundred, but it varies, and many of them are employed outside of the prison in mining, railroad-building, and other labor. They were employed by the State, under appointed officers, until December, 1871, when the law was changed, and the prisoners and shops have since been let by contract for a term of six years. The first contract was taken by W. H. Cherry, Thomas O'Connor, and Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, a practicing attorney of Memphis, under the firm-style of Cherry, O'Connor & Co. Mr. O'Connor acted as superintendent. The second lease was taken Dec. 1, 1876, by Messrs. Cherry, O'Connor, A. N. Shook, and William Morrow, under the old firm-style, with M. Allen as superintendent of the works. The wagon-shops turn out about twelve thousand farm-wagons, which find their chief market in Virginia, Kentucky, and the States south and west, including Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Florida, and the Gulf States. Carts and wheelbarrows are made in the same shops.

The foundry consumes about two thousand tons of pig iron per annum, making stoves and hollow-ware.

The furniture-shops use about one million six hundred thousand feet of lumber per annum in the manufacture of low-priced furniture. These products are placed upon the market by various wholesale dealers throughout the South and Southwest.

There is about ten thousand dollars' worth of machinery belonging to the State, and twenty-six thousand dollars' worth of machinery and buildings additional have been placed on the grounds by the contractors. Only about three-fifths of the State prisoners are received here, the balance being furnished on requisition of contractors at Coal Creek, Tracy City, and Suwanee coal-mines, and Ensley Farm, near Memphis, and forwarded upon their conviction. The prisoners work nine and a half hours in winter and ten and a half in summer.

The present superintendent for the State is Nathan Boone, Esq.

An unsuccessful attempt to burn the prison buildings was made March 10, 1875. Many important government prisoners were confined here during the late war. May 14, 1867, three hundred convicts joined in an attempt to escape, and created great excitement. The mutiny, how-

ever, was quelled without an escape and without bloodshed, through the vigilance of the officers, and quiet restored.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR AND INSANE.

The people of Davidson County are justly proud of their arrangements for the care of their insane and their needy poor. The grounds at present occupied by the county asylum comprise one hundred and thirteen acres of choice farming-lands, which were purchased in 1874 for thirteen thousand dollars.

A fine home and superintendent's office were built in place of the ordinary farm building upon the purchase. A lunatic asylum, a row of cottages for colored people, and comfortable buildings for the unfortunate white people were placed respectively on three sides of an open square, to which the family residence formed the fourth side. All needed outbuildings were erected, the whole, with the lands, costing the county thirty-one thousand dollars when completed,—a sum said to have been economically used by the builders.

Water-works, bath-rooms, and all needed facilities for the health, comfort, and happiness of the inmates were introduced. A galvanic battery and other necessary apparatus are provided for the resident county physician, Dr. Lofton.

Although organized under the general law of the State, this is not known as a poor-house, and it stands so high in the estimation of the citizens that it is considered no dishonor to be permitted to hire keeping there when disabled by age or infirmity.

Previous to 1824, and for some time after, the poor were hired out by the county, or, if able to manage their own affairs, were provided with the necessary means. Through the exertions of Herbert Towns, Esq.,—now the only surviving member of the old life-appointed court,—the Quarter Sessions of justices established a poor-house about 1830, and Mr. John Wesley Baker was appointed by the court as first keeper. For several years the county poor were kept by him on his own farm. The county then purchased the one-hundred-acre farm in District No. 2, now owned by Thomas Bailou, Esq., and James Peay was placed in charge as keeper. This was afterwards exchanged for the present farm of Thomas Harris, in the same district. Mr. Harris became keeper at the close of the war, and in 1874 purchased the farm, when the county moved upon the one now occupied. The pauper lunatics were confined in the common jail at first, but were afterwards, on petition, admitted to the State asylum until a separate department could be established by the county.

The annual expense of the poor and lunatic is about fourteen thousand dollars, of which, by skillful management, a large portion is met by the products of the farm. There is an average custody of about one hundred and ninety persons, of whom one-half are colored. No children are sent here; all these go directly to the orphan asylum, under the official supervision of Hon. John Ferriss, county judge, whose plan has been to find them good moral homes as soon as possible, where they shall be tenderly cared for. Through his energetic management these institutions have become the models of the State, and furnish many valuable suggestions to other counties.

The asylum is managed by a commission of three, of which James Haney is chairman and E. H. Childress and T. K. Griggs members. Isaac Lanier is local superintendent in charge of the premises for the commissioners, and Mrs. Lanier, his wife, is superintendent of the female department. The commissioners are appointed by the County Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.

First Presbyterian Church of Nashville.—Rev. Thomas B. Craighead is believed to have been the first Presbyterian minister who visited the settlements on the Cumberland River. He came with a party of emigrants from Kentucky early in the year 1785, reaching here on Saturday evening. The next day he held divine worship, using the stump of a tree for a pulpit. During the year he fixed his residence at Haysboro', or Spring Hill, eight miles east of Nashville. A neat rough-stone church was built at once, and in this the Davidson Academy was opened the 25th of September, 1786, Rev. Mr. Craighead being the teacher. He was a graduate of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., of the class of 1775, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Orange in 1780, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was a tall, erect, dignified-appearing man, calm in his style of speaking, but possessed of great oratorical powers. He was an earnest advocate of education, and to his exertions more than any other man's the Nashville University was indebted for its first endowment. The old stone church was occupied by him as pastor and as a school-room for more than thirty years. Rev. Mr. Craighead also preached to a congregation in Nashville for several years previous to 1816. He died in 1824. There was gathered a congregation of Scotch Seceders in Nashville near the close of the last century. Rev. Wm. Hume came to Nashville in 1801, and was admitted pastor of the congregation December 2d of that year. He preached to them until about 1818, when he joined the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized by him Nov. 14, 1814, with the following members: Mrs. Andrew Ewing, Mrs. Mary McNairy, wife of Frank McNairy, Sr., Mrs. Josiah Nichol, Mrs. Thomas Talbot and her daughter, Mrs. Sophia Hall, wife of Elihu S. Hall, Margaret L., wife of Col. Patton Anderson of the United States army, and Robert Smiley, who was made ruling elder. This meeting was held in the court-house by Rev. Mr. Blackburn and Rev. Robert Henderson, D.D., of Murfreesboro'. George M. Martin and wife, Calvin Jackson and wife, and eighteen other persons, *all married ladies*, were soon after added. Rev. Gideon Blackburn, the first pastor, told of Dr. Henderson, who exchanged pulpits with him sometimes, that he remarked that "he was not in the habit of preaching to such a congregation,"—composed of ladies only. Among their number were Mrs. Felix Grundy, Mrs. Sheriff Michael C. Dunn, Mrs. Jesse Wharton, and others whose husbands were leading citizens. Though never installed, Mr. Blackburn was stated supply from 1811 to 1818, and moved to Nashville in 1816. He would hold week-day meetings in Mr. Hume's meeting house and

on the Sabbath preach to immense congregations in the woods near the public square. A Wednesday four-o'clock ladies' prayer-meeting, organized by Mr. Hume, lasted for many years. In 1816 a "society house" was erected by seven hundred dollars' subscription, and an industrial charitable society held meetings there to prepare and distribute clothing, visit the sick and needy, and distribute tracts and Bibles. The members attended the meetings on all occasions, unless detained by sickness. The building was burned in 1848. Rev. Allan D. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, became the first settled pastor, in 1820, and remained until 1827. His pastorate was especially marked by the organization of a Sunday-school. Rev. O. Jennings, D.D., of Washington, Pa., was installed the next pastor, in April, 1828. Through his exertions some of the prominent gentlemen of the city became members of the church. He died at this charge, Jan. 12, 1832, after increasing its membership to one hundred and sixteen. The meeting-house, a neat brick building forty by eighty feet, was built in Nashville, fronting on Summer Street, and occupied in 1816. This was burned on the night of Jan. 29, 1832, while still draped in mourning for the late pastor.

With occasional preaching by Mr. Hume and others in the Masonic Hall, the congregation went at once to work rebuilding the meeting-house. Rev. Dr. John T. Edgar, one of the earliest students of Princeton College, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1816, and entered upon his labors as pastor of this church Aug. 4, 1833. The new church was dedicated during the fall. It was one hundred and fifty feet in height from the vestibule to the cross of the spire, handsomely finished at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and had a seating capacity of one thousand. It was burned Sept. 14, 1848. The congregation accepted the use of the Masonic Hall in which to continue worship, and immediately proceeded upon the erection of the third and present edifice. The corner-stone was laid on Saturday, April 28, 1849. The following list of officers was, among other relics, placed in a zinc box beneath the stone: John T. Edgar, Pastor; Elders, N. A. McNairy, R. H. McEwen, M. C. Dunn, A. W. Putnam, James Nichol, John M. Hill, A. A. Casseday, W. Williams, N. Cross, W. A. Ramsey; Deacons, S. V. D. Stout, B. H. Shepherd, W. Eakin, A. Hume. Communicants, three hundred and fifty-seven. On Sunday, Jan. 5, 1859, worship was held in the lecture-room for the first time. The house was completed the following spring, at a cost of fifty-one thousand dollars. It is of Egyptian architecture, with two front towers each one hundred and four feet high. The main room has a seating capacity of thirteen hundred. The building was almost wholly unroofed in 1855 and again in 1859. It was occupied as an army hospital by the United States government from Dec. 31, 1862, until June, 1865; after which eight thousand dollars were expended in repairs, seven thousand five hundred dollars of which were received from the government as compensation for damages. In 1867 a bell weighing four thousand and fifteen pounds was presented by Mrs. Adelia Aeklin, afterwards Mrs. Dr. William A. Cheatham.

Rev. Joseph Bardwell was installed pastor with Dr.

Edgar, Dec. 17, 1859. He was installed pastor in April 1861, and that relation dissolved June 26, 1864. Rev. J. T. Hendrick, D.D., supplied the pulpit from March to August, 1862. Rev. R. F. Buntz, D.D., began his labors in July, 1865, was installed June 10, 1866, and was succeeded, Aug. 30, 1868, by Rev. T. V. Moore, D.D., of Richmond, Va. Rev. Dr. Van Dyke succeeded Dr. Moore, and was pastor till 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D.D., who was called and installed pastor in 1873. Dr. Hoyt had previously been pastor at Louisville, Ky. He was born in South Carolina and educated at Columbia, in that State, and at Athens, Ga.

Deacons.—G. M. D. Cantrell, William K. Hunter, elected May, 1859; Andrew J. Smith, November, 1865; Bradford Nichol, May, 1867; William C. Collier, Frank Porterfield, January, 1870; Byrd Douglas, Jr., John H. Eakin, Wilbur F. Foster, Alfred Hume Lusk, Thomas H. Maney, J. Thompson Planket, Henry Sperry, December, 1873; L. T. Webb, J. McG. Dickinson, January, 1876.

Organization of the Diaconate.—Wilbur F. Foster, Chairman; T. H. Maney, Secretary; A. H. Lusk, Treasurer; F. Porterfield, Assistant Treasurer.

Ruling Elders.—Adam G. Adams, James M. Hamilton, H. Hill McAllister, elected May, 1867; Joseph B. O'Bryan, January, 1870; Dr. J. R. Buist, Robert S. Cowan, John C. Gordon, Robert G. Throne, December, 1873; Dr. J. M. Safford, January, 1875.

Members on roll in 1876, six hundred and four; renewed since, two hundred and forty-one; present number, seven hundred and seven. The total collections for 1879 were thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-three cents, of which two hundred dollars were for the yellow-fever sufferers.

Sabbath-School Officers.—First Presbyterian Church, corner of Summer and Church Streets: Adam G. Adams, Superintendent; J. M. Hamilton, Assistant Superintendent; Robert S. Cowan, Secretary and Treasurer; C. A. Thompson, Librarian.

Cottage Chapel, corner of Bass Street and Stevenson Avenue: H. Hill McAllister, Superintendent; Bradford Nichol, Assistant Superintendent; Frank P. Elliott, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian.

Edgar Chapel, McGavock Avenue near Cheatham Street: Joseph B. O'Bryan, Superintendent; R. S. Cowan, Assistant Superintendent; R. S. Gillespie, Secretary and Treasurer.

Church Society Officers.—Ladies' Benevolent Society: meets in the lecture-room first Wednesday of each month from October to June: Mrs. D. F. Wilkin, President; Mrs. Anna Johnson, Secretary; Mrs. H. S. Gaynor, Treasurer.

Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society: meets in the lecture-room first Wednesday of each month from October to June: Mrs. A. G. Adams, President, Mrs. M. A. Spurr, Secretary and Treasurer.

Girls' Missionary Society: Mrs. T. A. Hoyt, President and Treasurer; Miss Ada Cunningham, Secretary.

Boys' Aid Society: Mrs. Mary Clare, President; Robert Dyes, Secretary; Robert S. Gillespie, Treasurer.

SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

In 1867 the Synod of Nashville made the northern boundary of North Alabama, now Columbia, Presbytery to correspond with the northern lines of Perry, Lewis, Maury, Marshall, Lincoln, and Franklin Counties; and in 1871, at the request of Nashville and North Alabama Presbyteries, the county of Franklin was transferred to Nashville Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Nashville, then, is bounded on the south by the above line, on the west by the Tennessee River, on the north by the Kentucky State line, and on the east by the line between East and Middle Tennessee, and comprises twenty-nine counties, besides Davidson. Eight of its thirty-five churches are within this county.

The First Presbyterian Church of Edgefield was organized May 8, 1858, in a school-house on Fatherland Street, by Rev. John T. Edgar, pastor of the First Church in Nashville, Rev. J. T. Hendrick, and Rev. J. S. Hays, who delivered a sermon on the opening of the meeting. Jackson B. White, Esq., was then made chairman of the meeting, and R. S. Hollins recording secretary. Ten persons from the First Church and twenty from the Second then presented letters from their respective churches, and were enrolled as members of the new church. Officers were then elected, as follows: Ruling Elders, Nathaniel Cross and Col. W. B. A. Ramsey, who were former elders in the First Church, and Jackson B. White and Robert S. Hollins (who were ordained by Rev. Dr. Edgar); Deacons, William H. Webb, Arthur C. White, and Josiah Boston.

Rev. J. W. Lanius was chosen pastor March 31, 1859, and remained until his death, September 9th of that year. A meeting-house was immediately commenced. Meetings were held in the school-house until its completion. It was built on a lot on Woodland Street, presented to the society by Col. W. B. A. Ramsey for that purpose, and dedicated, out of debt, by Rev. Mr. Lanius, May 7, 1859. The building, which is of brick and has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, cost five thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Rev. J. T. Hendrick became the next pastor, May 27, 1860, and remained until his death. He was a young man, son of Rev. J. T. Hendrick, of Clarksville, Montgomery Co., and a very promising divine. He died March 14, 1862, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

The church remained without a pastor during the war, but the elders met every Sunday, and with the assistance of army chaplains and Sanitary or Christian Commission agents services were continued through the war. The church doors were ever open to any and every one who would come and listen to the teachings of the gospel. Thousands of soldiers from the surrounding camps attended worship here, and thus the church was preserved from injury.

Rev. E. C. Trimble became pastor May 17, 1864, and remained until Sept. 16, 1867. On November 16th, Rev. J. H. McNeilly was elected pastor, and served nearly ten years, resigning in April, 1877, to accept a charge in Houston, Texas. Rev. E. O. Frierson, the present pastor, accepted this charge in April, 1877.

Col. W. B. A. Ramsey was succeeded as clerk in May, 1874, by the present clerk, Jackson B. White, Esq.

The following persons have been elders: Nathaniel Cross, W. B. A. Ramsey, William Williams, James Anderson, and Joseph A. Bowman, all installed Oct. 13, 1861, and since deceased; William H. Webb, installed July, 1862, Baxter Smith, installed June, 1875, removed; and the present elders David P. Rankin, installed March, 1868; C. N. Ordway and Henry Cooper, installed March, 1869; H. F. Banks, installed June, 1875; R. S. Hollins and J. B. White, ordained March, 1869. Of the first deacons, Mr. White is dead, Deacons Boston and Webb removed, and Sherwood Smead, since appointed, has moved to Texas. The present deacons are C. H. Lesueur, F. S. Hall, Arthur A. Breast, C. D. Longhurst, and William R. Bell.

The church property consists of a fine parsonage worth twelve thousand dollars, and church and grounds worth seven thousand dollars. There are now one hundred and eighty-five members in the church, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and fifteen scholars, under the superintendence of Deacon F. S. Hall. The contributions for benevolent purposes during the last year were four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville.—From the philosophical remark of Rev. Dr. Baker to a young clerk, a member of his charge, "There is nothing the matter with you; go to work." given in answer to an anxious inquiry for moral advice, in the spring of 1841 a Sunday-school was started by the young man and an older member of the First Presbyterian Church among the then few and scattered homes along Line Street and beyond "Fish Branch" towards the north. This Sunday-school was opened April 13, 1841, in a basement room of Col. Andrew Hynes' warehouse, where salt was stored. Samuel Hill and A. G. Adams, its projectors, called together the families who would come, explained their plans, and opened the school with eight teachers and fifteen scholars. From this a series of prayer meetings commenced September 25th, and were conducted at sunrise throughout the winter. A religious interest thus awakened was concentrated, through the exertions of Mrs. Alpha Kingsley, and a half-yearly subscription was started for the establishment of a Second Presbyterian Church. By the spring of 1843 this sum had increased to three hundred dollars. Rev. Allen Vancourt and Rev. R. A. Lapsley preached to them during the summer.

In the fall of 1843 an application was made by the following members of the First Church to the Presbytery of Nashville, in session at Smyrna, September 28th, requesting that proper steps be taken to organize a new church in the city, to be called the Second Presbyterian Church, namely: Alpha and Elizabeth Kingsley, James and Margaret Erwin, James B. Fergusson, Samuel Hill, Phæbe Caldwell, Harriet Rosser, Lucy and L. A. Wingfield, Agnes Norvell, Mary Kelly, Nancy and C. H. Peabody, Elizabeth T. Clark, C. F. Williams, M. A. Eastman, A. G. Adams, James M. Hamilton, Abram Stevens, Andrew J. Smith, John and Janet McCrea, George T. and C. A. R. Thompson, and Horace J. Berry.

In response, Rev. John R. Thompson was appointed to organize the applicants into a church, and they were accordingly dismissed for that purpose November 10th, together



Wm. M. Dismukes

THE Dismukes family are of French extraction. The ancestors of the Dismukes of America are said to have come over in the colonial days with the Huguenots.

Paul Dismukes was born in Virginia on May 1, 1762. He married a Miss Richardson. Their family consisted of seven sons and four daughters. In 1811 he moved from Virginia to Davidson Co., Tenn., and settled near the Sumner County line. The old homestead is still in possession of his descendants. He was two years a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having enlisted in his eighteenth year. After returning from the war, he engaged in farming, and spent his life in that pursuit, living a quiet, retired life, never seeking or accepting any office or public trust. He died in 1838, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Wm. Miller Dismukes, his son, and whose portrait is presented above, was five years of age when he came with his father to Davidson County, having been born in Virginia, May 30, 1806, was reared on his father's farm, and received such literary instruction as the common schools of our county at that day gave. On the 7th of June, 1836, he married Judith Ann Burks, daughter of Col. David J. Burks, of Logan Co., Ky., one of the pioneers of that section. After his marriage he continued to reside upon the homestead of his father, and during his long life followed the occupation to which in his youth he had been reared.

His children were David J., Paul, George R., Sallie M., John L., Lizzie P., Sue C., and William M. Only three of his sons are living,—David J., farmer and lumber merchant; John L., now a prominent merchant of Nash-

ville; and Wm. M., who is a farmer, residing upon the old home-place. Though never aspiring to public honors, yet Mr. Dismukes was a public-spirited and enterprising man, always alive to the importance of enterprises tending to the improvement of his county. He aided in building the Nashville and Gallatin Turnpike, and was for nearly thirty years secretary and treasurer of the company controlling the same.

Both himself and wife were devoted members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which church he was for many years an elder. In politics he was prior to the civil war a Whig, and when the question of secession arose he voted for the Union, but when Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for troops to suppress the Rebellion, he gave his vote in favor of the Confederacy, preferring, as he expressed it, "secession to coercion." Being, however, at that time quite aged, he took no active part in the war; but, in common with the rest of his neighbors and friends who had espoused the cause of the South, he suffered much persecution, and was for quite a while imprisoned in consequence of his refusal to take the "oath of allegiance." While his views were by no means radical or extreme, yet, being based as they were upon honest conviction, he was too true a man to sacrifice them to personal comfort or advantage. His firmness in this matter was so much admired by Governor Johnson that he granted him an indefinite parole, and he was not molested further. Mr. Dismukes died Nov. 11, 1878, and his wife on Jan. 1, 1880. Their loss was deeply mourned by the large circle of friends whom they won by an upright, honest life.

with seven others, among whom was Samuel Seay, a ruling elder, and were organized as a second church Nov. 12, 1843. Others joined, and the organization was formed in the old warehouse with thirty-five members. William H. Marquis was made ruling elder, and Abram Stevens, Samuel Hill, Foster Williams, and John McCrea deacons. Ten days later a plan was adopted for a church, to be built upon land on College and Gray Streets donated by Mr. Erwin. The cornerstone was laid in April, 1844, by Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., assisted by Rev. J. T. Edgar. The house was completed in August, 1846, at an expense of eleven thousand one hundred and five dollars and eighty cents, eleven hundred dollars of which were furnished by a ladies' fair. Rev. Mr. Lindsley dedicated the house September 6th; Rev. R. A. Lapsley was supplying pastor until May 9, 1850, when he was regularly installed. He retired from poor health in 1855, after eleven years' service, and died soon after. Rev. B. H. Charles, of Springfield, Ky., became supply in October, 1850, John S. Hayes in March, 1857. He was installed the next year, and remained until 1869. His ministry was marked by an increase in the church, and the dismissal of some fifteen families to form the First Presbyterian Church of Edgefield. In the latter part of 1863, Rev. R. H. Allen, from the Walnut Hill Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, was installed pastor. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in the spring of 1867, and in September, Rev. W. W. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, took charge. He was installed Jan. 5, 1868, and remained until February, 1870. The church was transferred from the General Assembly North to South in the fall of 1871, and attached to the Presbytery of Nashville by its own request, and with Rev. J. W. Hoyte, stated supply. He was installed pastor May 1, 1872, and succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John S. Young, in March, 1876.

The present membership is one hundred and twenty-three, besides which there is a Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty-nine members. The officers are:

Elders.—James Geddes, Clerk; James E. Wilson, William A. Hartwell, Horace C. Smith, John Rahm.

Deacons.—N. T. Freeman, William M. Cassetty, A. G. Turner, S. G. Wood.

COTTAGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1850, Col. A. W. Putnam, W. K. Hunter, and Alfred Hume resolved to open a Sabbath-school on the vacant grounds south of the railroad, near Franklin pike, which were used on the Sabbath for ball-playing and other riotous assemblies. Fifteen or twenty children living in the neighborhood were sometimes assembled in the small brick kitchen of the Stephens house, but chiefly taught in the shade of a large apple-tree. The first class of Col. Putnam occupied the tongue of a convenient ox-wagon for their seat. From this beginning the school constantly increased, and a larger room near the Franklin pike was rented and supplied with a stove. After two years more of continued schools the Cottage church was erected, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. This is the property of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hume did not long aid in the work, but was succeeded by Nathaniel Cross and his son, N. Davidson Cross, as teachers. Each Saturday

afternoon and Sunday morning one of these workers rode through the neighborhood to solicit the attendance of children and parents. The building was dedicated by Rev. John T. Edgar, D.D. Regular services were afterwards held by Rev. W. H. Thompson, city missionary; Rev. J. Twitchell, of New Orleans. A day-school was also taught previous to 1859. During the war the building was used as a hospital. In 1865, Mr. McAllister reorganized the school, and the United States quartermaster restored and partially repaired the house. There is here a fine library and constant attendance under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church have furnished, as fruits of their revivals, both ministers and lay-members to all other Christian churches. Seats are free, and a cordial welcome is extended to visitors in all their churches. Before a church was organized revival meetings produced converts whose only choice was to join some of the already-existing societies. Robert Donnell, who appeared before the first session of the Presbytery in March, 1810, as a candidate for the ministry, was the first preacher here. He had made a profession in 1800, at the commencement of the great revival, and soon began to preach. Though not educated to the ministry, he was especially endowed. He boldly courted the largest assemblages of his opponents. At Nashville he first preached in the old market-house, at the court-house, and under the shade of the trees. Afterwards a bush-arbor was built on Summer Street and a two days' meeting held, which resulted in one hundred and thirty-four conversions. He was assisted by Thomas Calhoun, but neither them was ordained. A lady opponent, thinking to embarrass Mr. Calhoun, asked him, "In what school did you study?" "In the third heaven!" was his quick reply. It was not until 1828 that a church was formed, and then with but seven members,—Mrs. Eleanor Whitson, five other ladies, and one gentleman. These met in the legislative hall of the court-house. A house of worship was built in 1832. Rev. James Smith, a learned Scotchman, came and remained two years, rendering service which proved a source of disaster. The church was supplied by many different revival-workers in those early days. Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Burney was pastor for two years when the house was finished. The next preacher remained a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. John Smith, a preacher of ability, but of poor health. Rev. Dr. Baird, the present pastor, came here first to assist him, and found a congregation of thirty-seven. These were increased to above sixty, and Rev. J. C. Provine was called to the pulpit. The church was then a small building with basement and galleries around the main room. A little cracked bell hung in the box which answered for a steeple. The galleries were afterwards taken down, and the bell was sold for twenty-one dollars to a neighboring church. Rev. Wiley M. Reed, the next pastor, came in 1858, and opened regular prayer-meetings in the old low basement with a congregation of eleven. Seven of these were of one family name. Mr. Reed was discouraged and was going to leave, but was restrained by Rev. Mr. Provine, and soon the

people became interested, repaired the meeting-house, and gave him a fair support. When Rev. Dr. Baird came to assist him, in 1860, the church had ninety-seven members. Sixteen members were added. Rev. Mr. Reed was forced to leave in February, 1862, and the house was occupied as a United States army hospital. In 1864 the late pastor died. At the close of hostilities, Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Baird, then in the service of the American Bible Society, received a call from "the congregation," and, there being no seats in their own church, preached to them in McKendree. Y. B. Jones was the only elder left. Judge Caruthers, Dr. Ward, and the ladies signed the call, the learned judge remarking that "the circumstances warranted a little irregularity in the proceedings." For two months Dr. Baird made daily calls upon the quartermaster for means to repair the church, and then appealed to President Andrew Johnson, whose response immediately secured an indemnity of eleven hundred dollars, with which the house was refitted. This church did not divide over politics during the war. On the reorganization a Baptist brother led the choir, which contained—as it always has since—men who had worn both the blue and the gray in the opposing armies. An ex-aide-de-camp of Confederate Gen. Stuart and an officer of the Federal army together took the lead in organizing and sustaining the Sunday-school.

The church, which commenced with thirty-four members at the close of the war, has now five hundred and fifty-one members, a beautiful house of worship splendidly furnished, and is free from debt. Over one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars have been expended during that time. The Sunday-school has two hundred and forty members, with an average attendance of two hundred and sixteen. The officers of the church are:

A. J. Baird, D.D., pastor.

Elders: James A. Adecock, R. L. Caruthers, Jr.; R. A. Campbell, W. L. Danley, Dr. R. R. Freeman, John M. Gaut, C. B. Glenn, Y. B. Jones, L. H. Lanier, P. H. Manlove, R. L. Morris, W. C. Smith.

Deacons: L. D. Baker, R. L. Campbell, W. T. Cartwright, B. F. Cornelius, R. T. Creighton, Nat. F. Dortch, J. D. Dean, C. H. Freeman, William Porter, W. J. Wallace, W. H. Wood, W. A. Wray.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has for many years past been concentrating its publishing business in Nashville, under the direction of the General Assembly. Their Board of Publication and book-store are at No. 41 Union Street, where are kept all the books of the church,—the initial founding, as described in the "Old Log House" by Rev. Dr. T. C. Blake, and their belief, as established in the Word of God and detailed in a large collection of denominational works. This publishing house was organized on its present basis in 1874, and is a union of all the former scattered works of the kind. The officers of the board, who are named below, are but a few of the many able writers and workers in this especial branch of moral instruction, the press of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Cumberland Board of Publication, 1879-80.—John Frizzell, President; John M. Gaut, Corresponding Secretary; Robert L. Caruthers, Recording Secretary; P. H.

Manlove, Travis Winham, Members of the Board, all of Nashville. President of the Trustees, Rev. J. M. Gill, Elkton, Ky.

Edgefield Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—This is the outgrowth of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized in the south part of Nashville in 1857, by members of the First Church in that city, under the leadership of Rev. A. G. Goodlett. A meeting-house was built at the corner of Summer and Elm Streets, but the society were unable to pay the debt incurred in building, and it was traded in 1867 for the Methodist Episcopal South church, at the corner of Mulberry and College Streets, and some securities in addition. April 11, 1872, the pastor in charge, Rev. J. D. Kirkpatrick, called a meeting of his church to consider the financial embarrassment, when it was decided to dissolve the church and regularly establish a church of the same members in Edgefield, who should, when organized, be proprietors of the church property, on condition of paying the entire indebtedness. The Edgefield congregation were to assist in building a house of worship whenever it should be advisable to reorganize the South Nashville Church.

There were then forty-one members, of whom twenty-eight joined in the act of conveyance and dissolution. These all united in organizing the Edgefield Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in a meeting held at the Russell Street school house, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 5, 1872, after the delivery of a sermon by Rev. A. J. Baird, D.D., pastor of the First Church.

J. M. Bruce, John Frizzell, Oliver H. Hight, Hugh C. Thompson, and S. B. Hogan were elected ruling elders. W. R. Cornelius and John E. Gilbert deacons, O. H. Hight clerk, and John E. Gilbert treasurer. May 12th, a Sunday-school of eight persons was organized. Twenty-one new members were admitted during the first year. In January, 1874, a lot was purchased on Russell Street, near Sixth, from Dr. Morrow, who donated two hundred and twenty-eight dollars towards its purchase. The old house in South Nashville was sold for two thousand six hundred dollars, and a beautiful house was built of wood, with cut stone basement, by John Frizzell, W. R. Cornelius, and James J. Pryor, committee. This was dedicated, free from debt, April 4, 1875, in the presence of a large congregation of visiting brothers, by Rev. Dr. Beard, in a sermon from Isaiah vi. 7, and prayer by Rev. M. B. De Witt. The sacrament was then administered by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the pastor. Rev. Mr. De Witt became stated supply Jan. 1, 1876, and remained until May 13, 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert M. Tinnon, the present pastor, July 1, 1877. The church has now one hundred and fourteen members and a Sunday-school numbering one hundred and twenty-five. There is also a summer mission Sunday-school sustained in North Edgefield. There has been no change in the church officers since the first election.

The Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church of West Nashville is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school held for several years in a cabin on McNairy Street, under the management of Mr. George B. O'Bryan, superintendent, and several members of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, among the most prominent and active of whom were



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

A. B. Shankland

ALEXANDER BEATTY SHANKLAND is descended in a direct line from the Shanklins of Scotland, the present orthography of the name being a corruption. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland. The name still prevails extensively in Aberdeenshire. At the battle of the Boyne, July, 1690, one of the Shanklins was in command of a regiment of dragoons, and by his gallant conduct so distinguished himself that he received in acknowledgment of his services an estate called Butler's Hill, near Inniskillen, in Ireland. About the year 1740 his grandson, Robert Shanklin, then a young man, went to Dublin to attend the university; but, the study of the sciences not being exactly compatible with his impetuous nature, he boarded a vessel bound for America, and, after landing in New York, proceeded up the Hudson to Orange County, where he found the Clintons and other settlers, who were formerly from his father's neighborhood in Ireland. Here he married a Miss Beatty, a relative of Gen. James Clinton, of Revolutionary fame. Upon his arrival in the United States, Robert Shanklin, for some reason not at present known, changed his name to Shankland. Three of his brothers subsequently came to America, and one of them also adopted Robert's orthography of the family name, while the other two refused to corrupt the original; hence there arose two different names of the same family. Robert Shankland performed gallant service during the war of the Revolution, and died in 1794, leaving six children,—four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Alexander, is the grandfather of A. B. Shankland. His father, Jesse Shankland, was born in New York, Sept. 7, 1789, and after his marriage resided at Pompey, N. Y., where A. B. Shankland was born, Sept. 17, 1816. About nine months later his father died, and his mother removed to Homer, N. Y., where Mr. Shankland grew up to manhood. He was educated at Homer Academy. In 1839 he went to Albany, N. Y., to live, and there, in 1842, he married Miss Sarah E. Scovel, eldest daughter of Col. Hezekiah Scovel, a prominent merchant of that place, and whose family have for many generations been noted for their literary tastes and culture, and many of whom have figured prominently in the learned professions. Soon after his marriage Mr. Shankland came to Nashville, Tenn., where he resided till the time of his death. Soon after his arrival in Nashville he became associated with J. R. Graves in the proprietorship and as associate editor of *The Tennessee Baptist*, then a small sheet called *The Baptist*, and it is in a great degree owing to his financial skill and untiring energy that the paper subsequently acquired the circulation and high character which it eventually attained. In 1852 he disposed

of his interest in the paper to Marks, a brother-in-law of Graves, and began operations as a real-estate broker, in which occupation he continued to the time of his death. There has probably never been a man in Nashville more thoroughly conversant with the value of lands and property in and about the city than Mr. Shankland.

In politics he was always an old-line Whig, and at the outbreak of the civil war both his education and political principles led him to warmly espouse the cause of the Union. While he had no political aspirations or desire to figure in the turmoil of party strife, yet being a man of positive character, and entertaining as he did decided opinions, the result of earnest and honest convictions, he always, when called upon, expressed them; yet, notwithstanding his pronounced Union proclivities, he acted the part of the Good Samaritan to many a poor Southern soldier, and many a Southern mother's heart has poured forth its volume of thanks to the generous Christian spirit that prompted Mr. Shankland to secure the release of her son from some Northern prison.

As an evidence of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, we will mention a few of the many positions of trust which they conferred upon him.

He was for over thirty years a deacon in the Baptist Church, and most of the time chairman of the board of deacons; was for many years treasurer of the General Association of Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, and was always placed at the head of building committees, etc. He was at one time a member of the County Court, and president of the city council, city revenue collector, and for one term director of the penitentiary; an active member of the State Historical Society, and for many years a member of the educational board of Union University, at Murfreesboro', to the establishment and maintenance of which institution he contributed largely.

Owing to heavy investments in real estate and the subsequent rapid depreciation of values, Mr. Shankland lost very heavily; yet with all his financial embarrassments he never abused a trust or deserted a friend, as is evidenced by the fact that since the war he has paid many thousand dollars securities, denying himself and family all of the luxuries and many of the comforts of life to meet these liabilities.

A marked trait in his character was his persistence of purpose and wonderful executive ability. He died Jan. 8, 1877, leaving behind him his wife and two children,—a son and daughter,—the former of whom, James H. Shankland, is now a prominent lawyer in San Francisco, Cal.

some lady members. The church was organized Nov. 23, 1873, in the First Church building, by members of that church who were transferred by letter. Rev. Frank B. Moore, of Covington, Ky., then a young man just entering the ministry, was active in forming the church, was its first minister, and was complimented by the society giving to their house of worship the name of "Moore Memorial." This house, which is a fine brick structure, was erected in 1873, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The lot on Broad Street cost four thousand dollars more. Rev. Mr. Moore remained until November, 1878. During the ensuing year Rev. J. H. Boyson was temporary supply. The church then called Rev. J. H. McNeilly, of Houston, Texas, who had formerly been pastor of the First Church in Edgefield. There has been no change in the organization. The officers are C. A. R. Thompson, J. P. McGuire, William Henry Smith, and C. F. Ordway, Ruling Elders; Robert J. Gordon, Ruling Elder and Clerk; Edgar Jones, George B. O'Bryan, William D. Kline, James T. Grigsby, James H. Bryan, Alexander McKay, and William B. Lawrence, Deacons. Mr. O'Bryan still remains superintendent of the large and flourishing Sunday-school from which the church took its rise.

Second Presbyterian Church of Edgefield.—In response to a petition of citizens of Edgefield to the committee of the Presbyterian missions of the Presbytery of Nashville, asking that a second church be organized in Edgefield, a meeting was held in Sharp's Hall, Jan. 24, 1875, over which presided Rev. James H. McNeilly, chairman of the committee of missions of this Presbytery, and Elders J. B. White, R. S. Hollins, and D. P. Rankin, of the Edgefield Presbyterian Church. They at once proceeded to organize the Second Presbyterian Church of Edgefield by accepting as members fourteen persons who presented certificates of good and regular standing in evangelical churches, and eight who were examined and admitted on profession of faith.

Nelson P. Powers and George R. Brooks were elected ruling elders, and Samuel A. Fletcher and Johnson P. Hutchison deacons and trustees. Among the first members were Dr. Joseph A. Bowman, who united as elder from the First Church, S. M. Ware and wife, Mrs. J. P. Hutchison, Mrs. N. P. Powers, William Coltart, Mrs. Grace Cameron, Mrs. A. A. Cowan, and Mrs. Eliza McGill.

The elders and deacons were installed Jan. 31, 1875. Rev. Mr. McNeilly at once entered upon the duties of pastor, and remained nearly three years. Rev. Alexander Cowan succeeded him for about sixteen months. Rev. H. S. Yerger, the present pastor, became stated supply in November, 1879. At this time the church, which had held worship in Sharp's Hall, were offered and accepted the use of the Edgefield meeting-house of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. A house of worship was commenced on the corner of North Second and Wetmore Streets in 1878, and first occupied for worship Jan. 1, 1880. This is a fine brick building forty by sixty feet in the main, with a beautiful spire one hundred feet in height, the whole costing about four thousand five hundred dollars. It was named McNeilly Chapel, in honor of Rev. James H. McNeilly, the founder and first pastor of the Second Church. There are now about forty members and a Sunday-school

with seventy scholars. The present officers are Rev. H. S. Yerger, Pastor; N. P. Powers, Clerk and Elder; R. G. Brooks, Elder; S. N. Fletcher, J. P. Hutchison, O. A. Kellum, and F. H. Ross, Deacons, the last two of whom were ordained Sept. 23, 1879.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized in the Associate Reform church building, at the corner of College and Ash Streets, on the 6th of April, 1879. The building, a small wooden structure, had been erected by the Reform Society in 1859 and abandoned to the use of the United States government, who turned it into a stable during the war. Although they renewed their occupation and worship with the return of peace, they were unable to keep up an organization, and as such soon ceased to exist. In 1874 a mission Sunday-school was opened under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, and mainly through the exertions of Mrs. James H. Wilkes. Mr. Wilkes was made superintendent of the Sunday-school, and remained so for the four years previous to the organization of Westminster Church, contributing liberally to the enterprise. Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D.D., of the First Church, effected the organization, with forty-six original members, representing thirteen different churches in their former membership. From these, Dr. A. S. Duval and James H. Wilkes were selected as ruling elders, and C. F. Gray, J. L. Elder, and J. McG. Lindsley deacons. Mr. Wilkes was made clerk. Rev. Thomas M. McConnell was immediately installed pastor. March 15, 1880, R. G. Rockrock was also made an elder, and G. W. Gifford and R. B. McLean deacons. The present membership is seventy-five. There is also a flourishing Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Dr. A. S. Duval. Their library numbers four hundred volumes. The house of worship, with the lot, one hundred and eight by one hundred and thirty-five feet, became the property of Westminster Church in March, 1880, and the work of improving and beautifying the house and grounds was at once commenced.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first Baptist organization in Middle Tennessee was gathered by Rev. John Grammar, on Sulphur Fork of Red River, in 1786. The pastor removed soon after, and the organization became extinct. The present Red River Church was organized in 1792. Some families from North Carolina are said by Rev. Mr. Bond, in his "History of the Concord Association," to have come across the mountains with their minister in 1795-96, ready organized, and to have planted their church at the head of Sulphur Fork. John Dorris was their minister. The church on White's Creek was organized early enough to be one of the original members of the Mero Association, which was organized by five churches,—one at the mouth of Sulphur Fork, one at White's Creek, one six miles east of the city, one on Middle Fork, and one on the west fork of Station Camp Creek, in Sumner County. The church at the mouth of Sulphur Fork was organized in 1791. Mill Creek, or Gathsemane Church, was organized in 1797, and was represented at the second annual meeting of the Association. This church was some three miles from Nashville. It was long the center of the Baptist organizations in the surrounding country.

Rev. James Whitsitt was pastor from 1797 to 1846. He helped to build three brick meeting-houses on Mill Creek previous to 1810. The one of which he continued pastor had three galleries; they were all three forty by sixty feet in size and well finished. This organization is still in existence.

The association was reorganized in 1803, under the name of the Cumberland Association, with fifteen churches. The church of which Mr. Dorris is pastor and three other small churches remained separate.

That territory lying east of a line beginning at Red River Ridge, at the crossing of the Lexington and Nashville Railroad, and thence by Haysboro' to Nashville and Harpeth Lick and south to the Tennessee River, was organized into the Concord Association at the annual meeting held in 1809. This association divided in 1827, and formed two Concord Associations, one Calvinistic and the other Armenian in its doctrines. Still another difference of opinion arising in one of these divisions in 1836, Stone's River Primitive Baptist Association was formed of one part, while the remainder reunited with the old Concord Association in 1842.

The name of Cumberland was again revived in 1870, and assumed by a new Association containing most of the Nashville Baptist churches, and several also in the counties of Sumner, Robertson, Cheatham, and Montgomery. White's Creek Baptist Church was constituted in the year 1794. It is two miles south of Goodlettsville and nine and a half miles by road from Nashville. The name has been changed to New Bethel, and the old name long since become forgotten by those not familiar with its history. The church records, containing much valuable and interesting historical matter extending through a third of a century, have been lost. The second volume begins with the year 1827, when Elder James Whitsitt, long settled over the Mill Creek Church, was their preacher.

Among the first names on the oldest existing roll are those of Edward C. and Martha S. Butler, Deacon Martin Pierce, Polly Pierce, Drewry and Edward Seruggs, Enoch Cunningham, Sr. and Jr., Eppy, John, Robert, and Harriet Cunningham, Andrew Hoover, Robert, Preston, Eliza, and Penina Dorris, William and Mary Kirk, George G. Brown, Lancelot Foster, Henry Cole, Thompson Dickinson, Alfred Ray, James Rayner, James Hitt, and fourteen others, female members. Of all these, Robert Cunningham and Penina Dorris are the only survivors.

Among the pastors are names sacred in the memory of many of the members of other churches in Middle Tennessee. Rev. William Herring was pastor from March, 1828, to 1839; Rev. William Kirk, 1830-34; Rev. Mr. Phillips, 1834-39; Rev. Peter Fuqua, 1839-42; Rev. W. D. Baldwin, 1842 to December, 1858. During his pastorate a new house of worship was built, and given the present name of New Bethel on its completion, in 1854.

Rev. E. D. Stephenson was pastor from December, 1858, to 1859; Rev. A. C. Dayton, 1859-60; Rev. W. D. Baldwin, from December, 1860, to his death, which occurred Aug. 23, 1863. The church was then without a pastor until February, 1866, when Rev. D. B. Haile became pastor and remained until September, 1867. Rev. W. G. In-

man, the next pastor, remained from February, 1868, to December, 1869. Rev. Eugene Strode succeeded, for a short time in 1871, when his death left the pulpit again vacant. Rev. R. S. Blankenship was pastor from February, 1872, to December, 1873, and Lewis Lindsay to September, 1875. Rev. W. S. Adams, the present pastor, was called to the charge in December, 1875.

Among the deacons have been Martin Pierce, who was ordained many years previous to the earliest record made in 1827; John Cunningham, ordained 1836; James S. Hitt and William Berry, ordained July, 1838; W. B. Trenary, ordained 1846; S. T. Fryer and Robert Cunningham, ordained 1855; Eppy Cunningham and G. C. Kemper, ordained July, 1859; G. W. Kemper and A. W. Hitt, ordained March, 1869; D. H. Hall and W. F. Lassiter, ordained November, 1876; G. E. Cunningham, ordained April 11, 1880.

Clerks: Edward Butler, to 1830, Eppy and Robert Cunningham, R. S. Hitt, and on his death, Dec. 5, 1855, G. W. Kemper, the present clerk.

The following members have become ministers: William Kirk, W. N. Chandoin, W. B. Trenary, G. W. Trenary, W. H. Baylis, L. A. Woolfork, R. H. Jones, J. J. James, James Guy.

There have been four hundred and forty-one persons members of this church since 1827. Present membership, one hundred and ten.

First Baptist Church of Nashville.—Jeremiah Vardeman, of Kentucky, a man of marked ability, learning, and power, came to Nashville during the month of May, 1820, and opened a series of protracted meetings, assisted by Rev. James Whitsitt. These continued several weeks and made many converts, who became members of the Mill Creek Church, three miles south of the city. On June 22d letters were given to those who desired to form themselves into the Baptist Church of Nashville, and that body was then organized. Richard Dabbs, a Virginian, of thirty years' experience in the ministry, became the first settled pastor, in December, 1822. Mr. Dabbs is mentioned in Taylor's "Lives of Virginia Ministers" as a man of great energy and remarkably successful in his ministry. He died May 21, 1823.

In May, 1826, Philip S. Fall became pastor. It soon became manifest that he sympathized with the doctrines taught by Rev. Alexander Campbell, and the church found themselves hopelessly involved in controversy. A meeting was called in July, and the Mill Creek Church, as senior, was requested to take action in the matter. The Nashville Church declined to appear before their bar, and were, in turn, refused fellowship. They then assumed the ordinance of weekly communion. The minority, who adhered to the old faith, were powerless. In January, 1828, the church adopted the full form of the Disciples' worship. In May ensuing the whole creed was repealed. The church at this time numbered between three hundred and four hundred souls. The minority met for worship at the court-house, Oct. 19, 1829, and there, after denouncing "Campbellism," organized the First Baptist Church of Nashville, and abandoned their land-owning church to the "Reformers."

Meetings were regularly held at the court house, then at



DR. E. F. P'POOL, was born Nov. 12, 1814, in Mecklenburg Co., Va. His ancestors were from Wales, and the original orthography of the family name was Petty Pool. This has been abbreviated in the course of years to P'Pool.

Stephen P'Pool was a captain in the war of 1812, and at one time represented his county in the State Legislature. He was a farmer and miller and a man of considerable wealth and influence. When his son, Dr. P'Pool, was about fourteen years of age, however, unfortunate security debts took from him the bulk of his property, forcing our young student (who was the youngest, save one, of eight children) to relinquish school and accept a position as salesman in a country store. Here he remained until 1832, when he removed to Montgomery, Ala., where he engaged as salesman for two years. His health failing him, he returned to Virginia, where, on April 20, 1836, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Arta Gregory, Esq. After his marriage, Mr. P'Pool engaged in farming, surveying, etc., pursuing at the same time his medical studies. He was naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, quick to comprehend and grasp anything in that direction, and conducted to success everything of that nature which he undertook. This life he led for several years, when he commenced merchandising in Halifax, Va., connecting with it a saw- and grist-mill, a foundry, plow-factory, etc., still keeping his farm. He held the positions of magistrate and captain of militia for many years, and was at one time, in early life, deputy-sheriff.

In 1857 he removed to Nashville, and engaged in the publishing business as one of the firm of Graves, Marks & Co. This partnership continued until 1862, when, quitting business, he resumed his medical studies, neglected for years, and received the degree of M.D. at the University of Nashville in 1865. He engaged immediately in a large medical practice, and continued at work in his chosen profession until his death, which occurred May 16, 1880. He rejected every proffer of political advancement, sought

no office, and neglected many things that others would desire in order that all of his time might be given to his patients. He was at home in the sick-room, and his gentle, soothing care seemed oftentimes to accomplish as much good as the medicine given. He would not trust a difficult or critical case with any one, but would sit all night, if he deemed it necessary, by the sufferer's bedside to catch the first indications of change. He was truly, as has been often said of him, "the faithful physician."

Of his twelve children attaining maturity, eleven now survive,—seven sons and four daughters. The other, John E., was sergeant in a Virginia battery of artillery in the Confederate service, and fell at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Four of the sons—Elbert S., Emmet J., A. Gregory, and Frank E.—are practicing physicians, and all graduates of the University of Nashville. Harvey B. is residing in Virginia, a farmer and miller. Laurence D. is a book-keeper in the employ of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad. Calvin E. resides with his mother in the pleasant home on South Cherry Street, Nashville. Roberta A. (Mrs. A. M. Griffin), Addie S. (Mrs. T. A. Knowles), Jennie M. (Mrs. W. O. Griffin), and Ella E. constitute the remainder of the family.

Politically, Dr. P'Pool was conservative,—in early life an old-line Whig, in later years a Democrat.

Both Dr. and Mrs. P'Pool were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a deacon for nearly thirty years, and their children, with but three exceptions, belong to the same organization.

Dr. P'Pool was a member of Claiborne Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and Myrtle Lodge of the Order of the Golden Cross, of which he was physician.

Strong in local attachments, home was to him the dearest place on earth, and he was always devising something new to add to its comforts. He was a warm, staunch friend, an unostentatious gentleman, and an earnest Christian. He had a large circle of personal friends, who were attracted to him by his geniality and worth.

the city school-house, on High Street, and at Masonic Hall. Rev. Peter S. Gale became their pastor in July, 1831. At the close of his three years' efficient service the church numbered about fifty members. He was succeeded in the ministry by Robert B. C. Howell, D.D., a graduate of Columbian College, in 1826. Rev. Dr. Howell came to Nashville in July, 1834, in response to a call of the American Baptist Home Mission. He became the settled pastor in January, 1835, and soon after began the publication of *The Baptist*, a weekly religious newspaper.

The announcement from his pulpit that on the first Sunday in April a Sunday-school would be organized created much excitement, and was received by many with suspicion. On the day appointed a large congregation from far and near was assembled, some of them having come twenty miles, and listened with deep interest to an explanatory sermon on that subject. Active opposition was withdrawn, and the school became an important auxiliary to the church, with which it continued uninterruptedly until closed by the disasters of the civil war.*

A beautiful Gothic house of worship was built on Summer Street, between Union and Deaderick Streets, in 1838.

The Baptist State Convention of Tennessee was organized by those styling themselves United Baptists, at the Mill Creek church, Oct. 25, 1833, for the purpose of more effectually supplying preachers of the gospel in destitute places throughout the country. This union was strenuously opposed in all parts of the State where it claimed jurisdiction, as usurping too much power. On his arrival, Dr. Howell had at once entered into missionary work, which he supported from his pulpit and through his paper, which soon attained a circulation of sixteen hundred copies. Missionary work in the church, as a part of their duty, became a subject of controversy, and after several years caused an open rupture, resulting in much opposition. A convention was held in which Sunday-schools and various modern innovations were opposed as not Baptist in object or sentiment. Majorities expelled minorities everywhere, seized records and meeting-houses, and declared themselves the "Orthodox and Orderly Church." The annual Association, reorganized by each faction, brought order out of chaos, with two churches bearing the same name where there had formerly been but one. The First Church in Nashville was the only one which escaped this division. This church was now attacked by the opposition, and in May, 1838, a minority report was passed in Washington Lowe's place of worship, on Broad Street, in which they declared themselves the First Church, and elected Mr. Lowe pastor. Some twenty persons, members at Mill Creek, McCrory's Creek, Antioch, and the surrounding churches, joined this organization. The two Concord Asso-

ciations, which had lost some of their elements and were once more in harmony, united in 1845. There were four hundred and sixty-three members received into this church in the decade ending with 1845. A part of these left to form two new churches. In 1846 it was one of the first of the Concord connection in numbers and prosperity, and reported three hundred and twenty-nine members.

The others numbered: Mill Creek, 225; Bradley's Creek, 231; Pleasant Grove, 129; McCrory's Creek, 325.

Rev. Dr. Howell left the First Church to become the pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., in April, 1850. He was immediately succeeded by Samuel Baker, LL.D., an Englishman, and then settled pastor at Hopkinsville, Ky., who remained until December, 1853, when he accepted a call to Williamsburg, N. Y.

William H. Bayless, a graduate of the State University of Georgia, and previously a member of the bar, abandoned his profession in Memphis to enter the ministry. He became the next pastor, and remained until August, 1856, when his resignation was accepted, and Dr. Howell returned. The church was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Feb. 17, 1853, and a faction following the sentiments of Dr. Graves were separated from the organization. These held a session in the church and voted the others out, but soon afterwards established themselves in Firemen's Hall and assumed the name of Spring Street Baptist Church, which has ceased to exist.

During the civil war the churches encountered many trials. In June, 1862, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, with several other ministers who declined to take the oath of allegiance presented to them, were arrested by order of the military authorities occupying the city, and confined for two months, the church meanwhile being deprived of preaching and other pastoral assistance. During this period regular services were held by the members of the church. In January, 1863, the house of worship was taken possession of by military order, stripped of its pulpit, pews, and furniture, and turned into a hospital. On the ensuing Sunday the congregation and Sunday-school met in an upper room over a store on College Street, where they continued to hold services for several months. In the following August the church was restored and once more occupied for worship. Two months later it was again dismantled and occupied as a hospital. The manager of the new theatre having offered his building from morning until midnight every Sunday, it was gladly accepted. Week-day meetings were held in the Christian church. Dec. 23, 1863, their own house of worship was again restored to them, but twenty days later it was converted into a barrack for soldiers passing through the city. In May, 1864, an order was issued directing the house to be put in good condition and restored; but this was countermanded, and the house occupied thirteen months as a hospital. The military authorities finally returned it to the officers of the church, June 26, 1865, with five thousand dollars in cash from the government as compensation. It was then refitted at an expense of twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

In April, 1867, twenty members obtained letters of dismission, and with others constituted the Edgefield Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Howell resigned his pastorate of the

* Just after the opening of the Sunday-school in connection with the church, it became the subject of conversation between two young men of the city one Sabbath morning, when one suggested to the other that they should go. He was answered in a jesting manner that if he would go, and "stick," he—the speaker—would give one hundred dollars to start a library. The young man, the late honored Alfred H. Hicks, went to the school that morning, stated the proposition, and joined the Sunday-school. The one hundred dollars were paid in, a library bought, and Mr. Hicks was made librarian. He continued to hold this office until his death,—a term of more than forty years.

First Church in July, 1867, and was succeeded in November by Rev. Thomas E. Skinner, of Raleigh, N. C. April 7, 1868, he performed the last earthly rites over the remains of the late honored pastor, Rev. Dr. Howell, at which every evangelical minister in the city was present. He died April 5th. He was succeeded in 1871 by the present pastor, Rev. Tiberius Gracchus Jones, D.D., of Norfolk, Va., a writer and speaker of great power. Soon after, Rev. Dr. A. B. Earle, of Newton, Mass., assisted in a revival, adding nearly one hundred members to the church, increasing the membership to above three hundred and seventy. This church has now five hundred members, after granting letters of dismission to over fifty, who were constituted a church in North Nashville, known as the Third Baptist Church of Nashville. The present deacons of the First Church are James Thomas, Sr., James Thomas, Jr., Dr. C. K. Winston, Dr. W. P. Jones, A. C. Beech, W. L. Murfree, Anson Nelson, Capt. M. B. Pilcher, S. L. Demoville, A. E. March, and E. W. Baker.

Peter R. Calvert is clerk, and James Thomas, Jr., is treasurer of the church. There are nine trustees.

The "Baptist Educational Society for Ministerial Improvement" was organized in the First Church of Nashville, Oct. 8, 1836, for the special improvement of those entering the ministry. Their efforts resulted in opening the university at Murfreesboro' in 1841.

The Baptist Publication and Sunday-School Society was organized at that church in October, 1841. A Bible Society was organized there in 1836. Oct. 15, 1839, twenty-two years after the first effort in that direction, the West Tennessee Baptist Foreign Missionary Society was organized there. The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, of Greenville, S. C., since removed to Louisville, was originated there. The Bible Board was organized in the First Church in 1851. Prominent in these enterprises and many others was Rev. Dr. Howell, who spent the greater part of his useful life as pastor of this church, and by his labors contributed to the support of many others in the surrounding country. He was the author of several religious works, one of which was republished in England. "Howell on Communion," Howell's "Evils of Infant Baptism," "The Way of Salvation," Howell on the "Deaconship," "The Cross," etc., all met with ready sale. He left more than eighty bound volumes of written sermons; also a manuscript "History of the First Baptist Church of Nashville"; also a large and strong work, entitled "Christology of the Pentateuch"; also a work in manuscript, entitled "The Family." He was often the moderator of Associations, the president of conventions, etc., and especially of the Southern Baptist Convention on different occasions.

The colored people of the First Baptist Church, whose tastes were somewhat different from those of the more cultured white members, were provided by Dr. Howell with separate semi-weekly instruction, where the general discourse of the Sabbath was more fully explained to them, and instruction given more adapted to their circumstances in life. Two members named "Andrew" and "Brentz" were early licensed to preach. About 1845 the old city school-house was obtained, and Samuel A. Davidson, of Lynchburg, Va., was ordained and placed in charge. A colored mission was

formed, with authority to hold conferences, baptize, dismiss, expel, or do anything usually pertaining to Baptist churches, and to report quarterly to the First Church for approval. Mr. Davidson was succeeded by Rev. Thomas B. Ripley, of Portland, Me., and Nelson G. Merry, a free colored man, under whose successful ministry a brick church was built on Martin Street, west of the Capitol. This was much enlarged previous to the war. (See article headed "Colored Baptist Churches.")

The First Baptist Church of Nashville has always occupied a high position in the community in which it is located, as well as in the surrounding country. It has contributed a large amount of money for the cause of domestic, Indian, and foreign missions. Its members have, at different periods, aided largely in the promotion of the cause of education,—theological, literary, and primary education. They have always kept up mission Sunday-schools, some of which, as already mentioned, have grown into organized churches. Before the war the contributions of this church for missionary, Sunday-school, and educational work amounted to several thousands of dollars annually, while since the war these contributions have amounted to no inconsiderable sum. The training of the church in these matters by the Rev. Dr. Howell, who was the pastor for more than a quarter of a century, brought about these gratifying results. This church now has an active mission Sunday-school at work in the western portion of the city.

The *Central Baptist Church* is in line of regular descent from the First Baptist Church of Nashville, constituted in 1820. Of the nineteen original members, Mrs. Lucinda Garner is the only one still living, and is a member of the First Church.

On the 10th of October, 1830, two years and a half after the general change of sentiment in the majority of the old First Church, five of the minority members reorganized by formally adopting the original declaration of faith. A house of worship was erected by them in 1837, after they had increased in numbers and become a prosperous church.

These members of the First Church residing south of Broad Street met at the house of John Corbitt, Esq., in 1844, and there organized the Second Baptist Church of Nashville, adopting the covenant and articles of faith of the parent church. Rev. T. W. Haynes was elected pastor. A house of worship was built on Cherry Street, soon after, near the university. A second house of worship was commenced in 1858, then known as the Cherry Street church.

The corner-stone of the present large and substantial house of worship, on the corner of Cherry and Elm Streets, was laid by the Cherry Street Church in 1853. The house was first occupied in 1859. That church never outgrew the disasters of the war. April 14, 1870, soon after the death of their excellent pastor, Rev. Reuben Ford, the organization was disbanded, and fifty-one members joined the Central Church, to which their meeting-house had already been transferred. Thirty-nine more subsequently joined. The Central reported one hundred and fifteen members that year, which, with the new members, was increased to two hundred and four. There are now three hundred and fifty-four names upon the church rolls.

The following is the list of pastors since 1858: Rev. J. R. Graves, LL.D., July 1, 1859, to Feb. 16, 1862; Rev. J. T. Westover, supply, April to June, 1864; H. L. Wayland, D.D., 1864 to March, 1865; D. W. Phillips, D.D., to October, 1867; Rev. Wm. G. Inman, April, 1870, to November, 1875; Rev. Marshall H. Lane, 1875 to 1876; O. C. Pope, to 1877; and G. S. Williams until the present time. The first deacons of the Central Church were H. G. Seovel, Aaron Wright, and A. B. Shankland, who was also clerk.

This church has a flourishing Sunday-school numbering about three hundred and forty members.

The Third Baptist Church of Nashville had its origin in the efforts of some young men of the city, who organized a Sunday-school in a stonecutter's building. Ed. Baker, Esq., now a prominent young lawyer, was secretary of the organization. A. L. Wheeler, of Wheeler Bros., was the indefatigable superintendent of the school. Interest was at once awakened, and a large and constant attendance was the result. At a meeting held there in May, 1876, a church of fifty-four members, most of whom had belonged to the First Church, was formed. Harry Dunn was made clerk of the new organization, and T. J. Robertson, John Adler, and A. J. Moulton deacons. Rev. L. B. Fish, an evangelist, then living at Atlanta, Ga., and known as the "sweet singer of Israel," became the first settled pastor, in July ensuing. The corner-stone of the present neat brick church was laid in 1878, by John Frizzell, M. W. G. Master of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, of Freemasons, assisted by Revs. George L. Blake and L. B. Fish. The lower rooms of this house were finished and occupied for worship in June, 1879. The building has thus far cost two thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, and is entirely free from debt. Weekly prayer-meetings, young people's meetings, a Sunday-school, and a mission-school are maintained, besides the regular Sabbath sermons and prayer services. The subsequent deacons have been Z. T. Sweeney, who succeeded Mr. Moulton, William F. Sloane, and John Warren. In compliance with the early practice of the church, four deaconesses have been appointed: Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. John Richardson, Mrs. Rev. L. B. Fish, and Mrs. George Leascher. The church numbers one hundred and forty-eight members.

The Primitive Baptist Church.—With the first settlement of Middle Tennessee the Baptists organized themselves into a body named in 1791 the "New District Association." In 1809 they re-formed into a body named the Concord Baptist Association, and in 1810 amended their name by adding the word Cumberland after Concord. About the next year they divided, with the agreement that the road leading from Lexington, Ky., *via* Nashville, to Huntsville, Ala., should be the dividing-line. The churches along the line of the road were permitted to unite with either body,—the Concord on the east, or the Cumberland Association on the west, of that road.

In May, 1826, Elder Philip S. Hall entered upon his labors as pastor. In the course of two years he espoused the doctrines introduced by Alexander Campbell, and a majority of the members united with him in the change of belief.

Oct. 10, 1830, Henry Cartmell, Sarah Cartmell, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Deacon Lipscomb Norvell, and Mrs. Celia Fairfax met in the court-house to reorganize under the original faith and tenets of the Baptist Church. These were joined by others to the number of fifty in the next three or four years. July 11, 1831, Rev. Peter S. Gayle was chosen pastor and entered upon his duties. At the end of three years he removed to the church in Brownsville, Tenn. The fourth pastor was the Rev. R. B. C. Howell, who entered upon his duties in January, 1835.

At the meeting of the Concord Association at McCrory's Creek meeting-house in August, 1836, after a painful strife of several days upon the maintenance of modern missions upon the plan of a State convention and general association of all the churches, the Association voted to dissolve the organization by a vote of twenty-two for dissolution and fifteen against.

The churches favoring the dissolution met on the last Saturday in October, 1836, at Ridge meeting-house in Wilson County, and agreed upon a call to the churches to organize an Association disconnected with a State convention and other modern innovations then creeping into the Baptist churches.

In response to their call a meeting was held at the Ridge meeting-house, commencing on the fourth Saturday in August, 1837. At this meeting the Stone's River Association of the Primitive Order of Baptists was formed.

Meanwhile, the discontent growing out of the practice of innovations caused nine of the members of the church at Nashville and five from Mill Creek Church to unite in the formation of a Primitive Baptist Church, May 23, 1838, upon principles and practices formerly held. The Presbytery consisted of Elders James King and Jesse Cox, Cumberland Association; James T. Tompkins and John M. Watron, Stone's River Association; William Felts and W. Lowe, Red River Association; and James Osbourn, of Baltimore, Md.

A colored church was organized in the city under the auspices of the Primitive Baptists (white), away back in the slavery-days. Austin Williams, a slave of William Williams, Esq., who died at the close of the late war, about eighty years of age, was for many years their preacher. Meetings were long held on Spring Hill under the trees, and at "Old Hinney-Hope School-House" during the war. A small wooden building, on Lewis and Leigh Streets, formerly occupied by the white Methodists, was purchased by this society in 1874, and has since been their place of worship. Luke Mason succeeded William Cooper as pastor in 1876. This church has one hundred and forty-three members, and is well sustained.

Broad Street Primitive Non-Resurrection Baptist (colored) Church was organized by Alfred Nichols, a former slave, in 1876, with about one hundred members. Though calling themselves Primitive Baptists, they differ from them in denying the final resurrection of the body. Meetings were first held in an old church on Locust Street, and afterwards in the military barracks, on the site of their present meeting-house, 335 Broad Street, which they bought from the United States government. After meeting in the barracks for six years they were torn down, and a large sub-

stantial stone foundation and basement-walls erected for a house of worship, when, their funds becoming nearly exhausted, a low roof was placed over the entire structure, and it was occupied for regular worship. It is still awaiting the brick for the superstructure. In this room, which externally resembles a huge refrigerator, there assemble some three hundred members and crowds of visitors throughout the year to listen to the quaint sermons of Rev. Alfred N. Williams, who has been their pastor since 1866.

Richland Creek Church.—Elder John Dillahunty* was converted in Virginia, his old home, and with his wife united with the church the same day. He emigrated to Davidson County, Tenn., about the year 1794, and organized the first church of any denomination west of Nashville about the year 1795 or '96, on the bank of Richland Creek, at Gen. Harding's, and called it Richland Creek Church. He continued to have the care of that church till his death, which occurred in 1812 or 1813. He and his wife were buried in the same grave, he being ninety-six years old. After the death of Elder Dillahunty, Elder Joel Anderson preached to the church for a time, during which it was moved a mile or two farther west, and the name was changed to Providence. Elder John Little was the next pastor, and after his removal to Kentucky, Rev. Jesse Cox was called to the care of the church, and continued to serve it in that capacity forty-two years in succession. Mr. Cox, in writing of it, says, "I am now eighty-five years old, and too feeble to ride a distance of eighteen miles to preach to the church. This church has had three framed houses of worship destroyed by fire, and a brick house destroyed by the soldiers. It now has a comfortable house, and keeps up regular monthly meetings. The land occupied was deeded to the church by Joseph Hopkins in 1812. Six of the present members are descendants of the Dillahunty family. I heard Elder Dillahunty preach regularly once a month for about eight years; he was a man of small stature, and was, being old, quite feeble. He was not an orator, but sound in the faith, of unblemished character, and commanded large congregations. Some of his members were among the best citizens of Nashville."

Mill Creek Church was the second one organized south of the Cumberland River. It was organized in 1798, and went off with the missionaries, where it still remains.

Elder Peyton Smith, who had the care of Overall's church, a fluent speaker and popular among the Baptists, went off with Kurlee, another Baptist minister, to the Free-Will Baptists, and carried a majority of the members of Overall's, Stewart's Creek, and others with them. They remained but a few years with the Free Church, and finally went to the Campbellites and took another portion of the members of those churches with them. This event occurred previous to 1810.

The church at Stewart's Creek continued to decline until it was finally dissolved, and has never been revived.

Nashville Primitive Baptist Church.—In 1834 or 1835 the modern missionary system was introduced into the Cumberland Association. Elders Howell, Whitsitt, Fuqua, and Bond embraced the new order of things, and carried several

whole churches with them, and, having a majority, they claim the name. The First Baptist Church of Nashville went with the New School party in a body, except one member, old Brother Norvell. Says Rev. Jesse Cox, "I was preaching at White's Creek church at the time, and in passing through Nashville I was requested to preach at a private house at night, and then for a time in the corporation school-house. A few members returned from the missionaries, fitted up Norvell's warehouse, and organized a Primitive Baptist Church, consisting of about nine members of the old church."

This was in the spring of 1833. The Presbytery was composed of Elders James King and Jesse Cox of the Cumberland, and Elder John M. Watson and James T. Tompkins of the Stone's River Association, and others. In December, 1850, the congregation met for the first time in their present house of worship, on South College Street, near Elm. David Read and Shadrach L. Allen were ordained deacons in August, 1833; I. I. Garrett, W. C. Turner, A. G. Byron, and J. C. Hood, in April, 1873; S. J. Underwood, W. H. Corbitt, and Samuel M. Dickens, in September, 1878; and William G. Gilliam, in December, 1879. William L. Nance, the present clerk, was appointed to that position in June, 1846. The church numbers one hundred and twenty-three members.

Big Harpeth Church was organized in the south part of the county, eighteen miles from Nashville, in the latter part of May, 1800, with twenty members. Three houses of worship have been built there. The first one was shaken off its foundations by the earthquake of 1813. Elder Garner McConico was ordained a minister at the time the church was organized, and was its pastor until his death, which occurred in August, 1833. Elder Jesse Cox, an old and highly respected minister, and the only surviving member of that date, was one of the deacons in 1830. Elder McConico died in the same hour in which Elder Cox preached his first sermon. Rev. James King was pastor for one year, and was then succeeded by Elder Cox, until after 1850. The present church is south of the county-line, and in Williamson County.

The *Edgefield Baptist Church* was organized in April, 1867, by twenty members of the First Church in Nashville.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Nelson became pastor in September, 1871. There were then but twenty-seven members, who held their regular meetings in a rented office. The membership was largely increased during his pastorate, and a fine brick meeting-house with basement rooms erected on Woodland Street, at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars. A parsonage, costing two thousand dollars, and a mission building, worth one thousand dollars, were also erected through his efforts. A thriving Sunday-school and two mission-schools are also supported. In a letter to the church, Aug. 7, 1878, Rev. Mr. Nelson writes: "Unremitting toil, together with the most anxious pastoral solicitude, reaching through a period of seven years, have so impaired my health as to make it necessary to sever those tender ties which bind me to a church worthy of a better pastor." In response to his letter of resignation, from which these words were taken, an earnest response came from the church acknowledging his faithful labors in increasing the membership from thirty-

* A contraction of the French Huguenot De La Hunté.



E. Truett

EZEKIEL TRUETT was born July 28, 1812, in what is now known as Hickman Co., Tenn., about ten miles east of Centreville. It was then a part of North Carolina. By oral tradition he could trace his ancestry back to the Scotch-Irish settlers of the State. His physique and his sturdy integrity manifested all the traits of character for which we respect those people so highly. He had none of the advantages of an education at school during his boyhood, and he grew up a poor boy, contending bravely for a foothold among brave men. His early struggles for a livelihood developed a strength and tenacity of character that served him well in maturer manhood. He was married to Winnie Adams, Nov. 1, 1832. They reared a family of seven children, who looked to him for support and an education, which, though expensive in the absence of the free schools, was won and gained and given to each.

He won success and a fortune from the hard surroundings, and his later days were peaceful and quiet, although he maintained an interest in business until within a few months before he died, April 25, 1872. He was the founder of the famous enterprise known as "Rosebank Nurseries," the products of which, in later years, have been scattered from the Carolinas to Texas, and from Kansas to Florida. His sterling integrity of character inspired confidence in the products of his nursery, and in after-years, under a new management, with his sons as successors, the business was largely increased, and its products widely scattered.

Eleven States were tributary to its enterprise; the name Truett's Sons & Morgan made it easy to prosecute the business, because "Truett" was a synonym for honesty.

In appearance he was tall and slender, with an erect bearing in his young manhood. In later days, when declining health brought a stoop to his shoulders, his energetic spirit held sway, and the observer would involuntarily be reminded of Andrew Jackson. He was, however, gentle and kind and loving in his disposition, never captious or faultfinding, but charitable in all his thoughts and actions towards those with whom he came in contact. He was peculiarly careful not to be strong in his expressions of opposition, although he was as peculiarly tenacious of his opinions of right or wrong. With a quiet, steady, purpose, he won his aim,—never violent. For many years he was a consistent Christian, and a liberal member of the Baptist Church. During the later years of his life he contributed liberally to the success of the Baptist Church in Edgefield. By his wise counsel the first steps of success were taken, and just before he died, almost entirely by his own means, he built a parsonage for the occupation of his beloved pastor. He lived to see his children grown to manhood and womanhood, married and settled in life, and all members of a Christian church. By his success in business, and the winning of a fortune from the peculiar surroundings and under the disadvantages of his early life, he certainly deserves a prominent place among the representative men of his time.

one persons to more than three hundred, testifying their deep sentiments of regard for him, and consenting to his dismissal only upon the assurance that his physical health, and possibly his life, required of them the sacrifice.

L. A. Truett, G. W. G. Payne, Andrew McClaine, T. E. Enloe, A. W. Webber, and John D. Anderson, all prominent citizens, were appointed a committee to wait upon him and present the sentiments of the church. During the next nine months the services were conducted without a settled pastor. Rev. James Waters, of Passaic, N. J., the present pastor, succeeded to the charge in May, 1879. A. W. Webber is clerk of the church, which has now three hundred and fifty-six members. Deacons, G. W. G. Payne, E. H. Hill, L. A. Truett, John E. Lesueur, A. W. Webber, H. W. Buttrick, J. B. Patton, W. H. H. Truett, Charles E. Burton, John W. Otrey, John D. Anderson, W. M. Woodcock, A. J. Harris; Pastors, Rev. George W. Harris, from April 14, 1867, to June, 1867, a portion of which time was unsupplied; Rev. Eugene Strode, Nov. 1, 1868, to June 5, 1870; A. W. Nelson, Aug. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1878; James Waters, from May 25, 1879, present pastor.

The *Union Hill Baptist Church* was organized four miles west of Goodlettsville, on the White's Creek road, May 28, 1859, with twenty-one members. The first deacons were S. T. Fryer, W. G. Blair, and Andrew Rolen. Mr. R. W. Foster was the first clerk. A comfortable frame house was soon after built. The present house of worship was built in 1878, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred. The present membership is fifty-nine. J. M. Forester is the present clerk. Rev. W. B. Trenary is pastor. Rev. Samuel Carter is also a member of this church. J. R. Cole, R. M. Forester, and Q. C. Fryer are deacons. David Rice, whose death occurred in October, 1878, was for many years a deacon of this church.

Mill Creek Church was organized in 1797 by Elder James Whitsitt. This was one of the most vigorous and important of the early Baptist churches in this region, and contained upon its rolls the names of many of the earlier pioneers of Davidson County. In 1846 it reported to the Concord connection, to which it belonged, a membership of two hundred and twenty-five. As the population increased its members divided to form other churches in the surrounding districts. No higher honor can be awarded to the Mill Creek Church than to connect with its history a brief sketch of Elder James Whitsitt, its pioneer preacher.

James Whitsitt, one of the most noted and successful early Baptist ministers of Davidson County, was converted in 1789, at the age of nineteen years, and immediately took upon himself the duties of the ministry. He received a license to preach within a few months. In 1780 he traveled with the family of his uncle, James Menees, Esq., to the valley of the Cumberland. He soon returned to his old home in Virginia, whence, ten years later, he returned to Tennessee, and in 1792 settled upon Mill Creek. During his stay in Virginia he had ceased from Christian work. In 1794 he became awakened, and was restored to fellowship in the Mill Creek Church. He soon assumed pastoral charge of four churches in succession, as they were organized, dividing his time between them. These were Mill

Creek, Concord, in Williamson County, and Rock Spring and Providence, in Rutledge County. A few years later the Antioch Church was organized, and he exchanged one of his charges outside the county for that.

For his second wife he married Mrs. Elizabeth Woodruff, a member of the Mill Creek Church. In his old age he was connected with the Second Baptist Church of Nashville, which he supplied during the summer and autumn of 1848. In October he preached his farewell sermon, ending in these words:

"This is our last interview. I am old and rapidly sinking. The winter is almost upon us, during which I cannot visit you, and before the spring comes I shall die. Farewell."

This was, indeed, his last appearance in public. He died April 12, 1849, in the seventy-ninth year of his age and the fifty-third of his ministry.

The *Smith's Spring Baptist Church* was organized Nov. 15, 1874, in the third civil district, nearly two miles south of Stone's River, by Revs. T. N. Fuqua and W. A. Whitsitt, with twenty-one members. Rev. Mr. Fuqua was pastor until his death, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Whitsitt, the present pastor of Gethsemane Church. Rev. J. H. Casson is the present pastor. The deacons are J. T. Towns and R. F. Sweeney; clerk, J. H. Towns.

A house of worship was built in 1877. There is a prosperous Sunday-school in connection, of which Mr. J. B. Fuqua is superintendent. This church is connected with the Concord Association. For many years this was known as McCrory's Creek Church. In 1846 it numbered three hundred and thirty-five members, and was the largest society in the Concord Association.

The name of Providence Church has disappeared from the records. This was located at Reynolds' Mill, in civil district number fourteen, and was a member of Stone's River Association in 1837. In 1845 it reported one hundred and fourteen members.

Colored Baptist Churches.—The First Colored Baptist Church of Nashville was organized in 1852, by the colored portion of the First Baptist Church of that city, with one hundred and forty members. Rev. Nelson G. Merry, the janitor of the present church, became pastor, and has continued to occupy that position until the present time. Elder Merry was an "Old Virginia" slave in his younger days, but his mistress, a Christian lady, removed to Tennessee, and on her death freed her slaves, among whom was Mr. Merry, then a young man. A meeting-house had been built for the colored members of the white church in 1819. It was again rebuilt and enlarged in 1859 and 1865, and torn down to make way for the present church, which was built in 1873. This is one of the finest churches owned by colored people in the South. It is of brick, with stone finish, and cost twenty-eight thousand dollars. Through the original eloquence of the pastor, who is also president of the State Colored Baptist Convention, this church has obtained a wide reputation, and is much frequented by visitors of both races. The membership is twenty-three hundred. The house of worship was seriously injured by the gale of February, 1880, but was at once repaired.

A Second Church was established in Nashville in 1855,

and now numbers six hundred members. Rev. A. Buchanan is pastor.

There are four Baptist colored churches in Edgefield, with eleven hundred and eighteen members. The First, Rev. R. Vandavell, pastor, has five hundred and fifty members. Mount Zion, Rev. I. Bransford, pastor, has five hundred members. Mount Nebo Church, Rev. P. H. Benson, pastor, has twenty-five members, and the Fourth Baptist Colored Church has forty-three members. Rev. J. Stubbs is pastor.

All these churches were organized since 1864. They, together with the Second Church of Nashville, hold property valued at fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

There are thirteen colored Baptist churches in the county, outside the city of Nashville. These are as follows:

Trimble Spring Mission, J. W. Husky, pastor.

Otter Creek Church, Rev. J. Litton, pastor.

White's Creek Church, Rev. W. Shelby, pastor; four hundred and five members.

Ebenezer Church, Rev. H. Fuller, pastor.

St. James' Church, Rev. H. H. Harding, pastor; two hundred and ten members.

Olive Branch Church, Rev. W. G. Parks, pastor; one hundred members.

Edgefield Junction Church, Rev. S. Pride, pastor; thirty-seven members.

New Hope Church, thirty members.

Mount Gillem Church, Rev. G. Amos, pastor; sixty-five members.

Hermitage Church, Rev. N. Drake, pastor.

Shiloh Church, Rev. M. Mason, pastor.

Ewing Hill Church, Rev. James Burton, pastor.

Neely's Bend Church, Rev. S. Dismuke, pastor.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—In the year 1837, Benjamin Ogden, a young minister who had been admitted on trial the year previous with Presiding Elder James Haw, passed from the wilderness of Kentucky into "the Cumberland Country" of Middle Tennessee, and became the first Methodist preacher in the beautiful and fertile basin of which Davidson County forms a part. He was then a young man twenty-three years of age, inured to hardships as a soldier of the Revolution, naturally brave, and especially adapted to the life of a messenger of the gospel in the new settlements along the Cumberland and its tributaries. At the close of his first year's labors he reported sixty-three members, four of whom were colored persons. Richard Dodge and Frank Prince were the first persons who joined the Methodist Society. The hostile savages kept the feeble and scattered settlements in a state of alarm which forced them to go armed to worship, while the preacher, trusting in the truths he was sent to preach, passed unprotected, or sometimes accompanied by an armed escort, through the dense and unbroken wilderness from one settlement to another. Mr. Ogden, who formed the Cumberland Circuit, was succeeded in 1788 by James Haw and Peter Massie. Francis Poythress came to the Cumberland in 1789 as presiding elder, with Thomas Williamson and

Joshua L. Hartley, preachers. Their field of labor extended through all the new settlements in Sumner County and the surrounding country.

Among the prominent first members were Isaac Linsley, William McNeilly, and Lewis Crane, father of Rev. John Crane. Mr. Linsley, a man of talent, who settled at Eaton's Station in 1780, began to exhort soon after his conversion in 1787. His son, Isaac Linsley, became a prominent preacher. John Bell, Jonathan Stephenson, Henry Birchett, and others preached successively in Nashville and vicinity. Rev. Mr. Massie, the first to pass from this life while here, died suddenly Dec. 19, 1791, at the house of Mr. Hodges, near Nashville, and was buried by a negro servant,* who alone felled an ash-tree, framed a receptacle for the body in the open grave, and completed the solemn rites of burial during the sickness of his master, Mr. Hodges.

Another early preacher was Rev. Col. Green Hill, a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1774, and financial agent of North Carolina in 1776, whose journal records: "1796, Tuesday, June 21.—I preached at Mr. Thomas Edwards, to very attentive people. Wednesday went to Mr. Colliers, at Irish Station, nine miles above Nashville. Sunday heard Brother Duzan at Nashville, and preached from Colossians i. 27, 28. Some people went away, but the greater part quietly attended. June 29, we came to brother Richard Strothers', three miles from Nashville; an appointment at the preaching-house at this place for circuit preaching."

At this time the rides were long, the pathways narrow and dim; deep and narrow streams were to be crossed, with no bridges. It was common to lie in the woods or swim and make your way wet, hungry, weary, and cold to an open cabin, where, after a repast of the coarsest kind, sleep was had upon the floor or a rude hard bed, exposed to the inclemency of the weather in winter or to vermin in summer. The preachers were gladly received by good people who loved the gospel, and who sometimes gave them homespun clothes, of which they were not ashamed.

Thomas Wilkerson preached here as early as 1802, in company with Levin Edney, who continued on the Nashville Circuit the next year, and then settled on the Harpeth River, at what has since been known as Edney's Chapel.

Zadok B. Thoxton, a native of North Carolina, who had immigrated to Middle Tennessee in 1791 or '92, was converted at a prayer-meeting in Cane's Bend, commenced preaching about the year 1800, and in 1805 was assigned to Nashville Circuit.

Previous to 1796 the Yearly Conferences met at various places, to suit the convenience of the preachers. The journal of 1796 bears record that "for several years the Annual Conferences were very small," and that "they wanted that dignity accompanying a large body of ministers, and which every religious synod should possess." These and other inconveniences were removed by the formation of six Annual Conferences, of which the Western Conference embraced Kentucky and Tennessee, and held its first session at

* This servant's name was Simon. He became a local preacher, and lived to about the age of ninety years. He was universally respected both by white and colored people.



Robt. A. Young

ROBERT ANDERSON YOUNG, D.D., is a Tennessean, having been born at Campbell's Station, Knox Co., Jan. 23, 1824. Few ministers of his age are more widely known in the South than Dr. Young. He is probably the most successful pastor in the Church. He can take charge of a run-down station, and make an eminent success where other men failed. He leaves no part of his work undone; he accomplishes a great deal, but does it in such a quiet, systematic manner that one never suspects what he is doing. He works untiringly, and manages so as to make the best possible use of all the material in his church. He is proverbial for his punctuality,—never a moment behind time, and yet never in a hurry; his services commence at the appointed time, and if he says he will pay a debt on the first day of the month, he does exactly what he has agreed to do. As a preacher he has few equals; he is a power in the pulpit, and after preaching for four years to one congregation will have more hearers the fourth year than the first,—in other language, we may say that *he wears well*.

The doctor, physically, is a remarkable specimen, standing six feet seven inches in his socks, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and has no surplus flesh. He has published, we think, only two works,—one called "Personages," and the other "A Reply to Ariel;" and in addition he has for many years contributed a great deal to magazines and *Christian Advocates*. He is a fine correspondent, and a general favorite as a writer.

He is the son of Capt. John C. Young, United States

Army, who was a graduate of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Young united with the Methodist Church in August, 1842; was licensed to preach in January, 1845, when about twenty-one years old. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Paine, at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1848, and elder by Bishop Andrew, at Athens, Ala., in 1850. Without his knowledge or consent he was transferred from the Tennessee to the St. Louis Conference, where he remained seven years, returning to Tennessee in 1866. He has been secretary of the Tennessee Conference for twelve consecutive years. He was first elected to the General Conference of 1860, and has been re-elected to every subsequent session, and has served in that body on the committees of Itinerancy and Missions, and is at this time a member of the Board of Missions. He received his A. B. from Washington College, East Tenn.; D. D. from Florence Wesleyan University, of which latter he was president for three years. He was elected secretary of the Vanderbilt University May 9, 1873, and the Tennessee Conference at its last session assigned him to that work, which now occupies his entire time, and will require him to travel extensively. Dr. Young has done all kinds of ministerial work, having traveled circuits, filled stations, and served five years as a presiding elder. He preaches well, yet never writes his sermons, and does not even use notes in the pulpit. Take him either as a preacher, pastor, presiding elder, Conference secretary, president of a university, financial agent, or as a business man, he is a success.

P. W. MAXEY.

The nativity of the subject of this biographical sketch was in the county whose history we write, and the whole of his useful and honorable life was spent there. The prominent part he bore in shaping its history during an active career of manhood for more than forty years properly deserves to be incorporated in this record. Powhatan Woolbrige Maxey was one of fourteen children—seven sons and seven daughters—of William and Margaret Maxey, who moved from Virginia in 1804 and settled in Davidson County. Of this large family but one was his junior. His parents were in comfortable pecuniary condition, and enabled to rear their children becomingly and with a fair share of education procurable at the time, and to dispense in addition a generous hospitality, for which they were noted. Members of the Methodist Church, they kept open doors for the preachers of that faith in the early day, and those patriarchs of the Church, Bishops Asbury and McKendree, as did all others, found a place of welcome sojourn beneath their roof-tree.

He was born within a stone's throw of the spot at which he died,—a few miles east of Nashville,—May 7, 1810. At the age of sixteen years he was entered an apprentice to the trade of tinsmithing with William H. Moore, a venerable citizen of this county, still surviving beyond his four-score years. This pursuit he followed, engaging in it on his own account in 1835 or 1836, until his retirement from active business in 1864. His establishment was for many years one of the leading houses, in that line, in the city of Nashville. His character as an artisan and merchant was irreproachable for fair dealing and integrity and marked by industry and energy, which enabled him to acquire quite a fair estate. He resided in the city until the year 1859, when he purchased a farm three and a half miles on the pike leading to Gallatin, adjoining the homestead of his father, on which he built a new residence.

In 1835 he was made an alderman of the city, and served in that capacity for six terms. Active and public-spirited as he was, he took a leading part in municipal affairs, and the history of the city government, not less than that of the county, shows the impress of his labors. In 1843, after a spirited contest with an old and prominent citizen, he was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in the following year by an increased majority. Not long after his withdrawal from municipal service he was elected a justice of the peace, and continued a member of the County Court for nearly thirty years. In that comparatively humble yet highly important and honorable sphere of public duty, he was conspicuous for the best qualities composing the character of an official in any station,—rigid integrity, superior intelligence, and unquailing firmness.

His vigilance in protection of the public interests was proverbial. No job or semblance of one evaded his penetration or escaped his opposition. In speech he was frank to bluntness, and sometimes warm and vehement, provoking criticism; but believing himself to be right he cared not, and all knew him to be sincere as he was incorruptible. He was liberal in his views of the public service, but had no toleration for anything attempted indirectly or illegally. It was a misnomer to call his tenacity of purpose obstinacy, for he stood upon his rendered reasons, though like a rock. The minutes of Davidson County Court constitute a worthy portion of the history of his life, and that body never had an abler or truer man in its councils.

Esquire Maxey held no other public position, with the exception of the United States pension agency at the city of Nashville, to which he was appointed by President Johnson in 1865, and whose duties he performed during the remainder of that executive administration. Sanguine and earnest in temperament, his convictions were decided, and not less in politics than other matters. He was a devoted Whig, and took a strong and leading interest in the success of that party, and for a number of years



was an influential member of its State executive committee. An ardent and unselfish patriot, the event of the civil war gave him deep concern and anguish. His sympathies flowed freely and warmly in one direction, while his conservatism could not consent to a severance of the government, and during the storm he quietly but firmly adhered to the cause of its unity. Regard for the sincerity of his character commanded the respect even of those who widely and wholly differed in views. He was a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and had served as Worshipful Master of one of the Nashville lodges, and also of the lodge in Edgemoor. He had passed through many of the higher degrees, and was a Knight Templar.

Early in life he connected himself with the Methodist Church, and his way of life was consistent with his profession. He worthily filled the offices of steward and trustee in the congregations with which he was affiliated, and was a zealous and liberal supporter of all the institutions of the Church. In the work of the Sunday-school he was an earnest and devoted participant. Leading an active career, and having diversified

callings and duties, which often divert attention from religious thought and obligations, his course to the contrary in that regard was one to be commended and imitated. He was in all respects a faithful layman, and his walk and conversation exemplified his faith and exerted a wholesome influence.

He was married to Miss Julia Hobbs, Oct. 18, 1832, and to them were born two sons and a daughter; both of the former attained manhood, and died during the period of the late civil war. He died Aug. 8, 1876, and his estimable wife survived him but a few years, and the only living member of his family is the wife of Rev. J. W. Hill, of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and at present pastor of West End Church, Nashville. His sister, Miss Ann Maxey, is the sole survivor of the numerous family of sons and daughters of which he was a member.

No man in the community of Davidson County was more generally known than Esquire Maxey, and for the substantial elements of good citizenship, in the broadest sense of that term, none was more highly esteemed. He was conspicuous for his physical appearance, being a person of large and bulky frame, but equally so for strong and forcible qualities of character.

He was independent, candid, and positive, but conscientious, and under a manner sometimes brusque always respectful of the rights and feelings of others. He had confidence in the correctness of his convictions, and was not easily moved in his opinions, but was open to reason always, and yielded his views, when convinced, as heartily as he held them. These characteristics gave him influence in society, and it was wielded for the public good. He was liberal and hospitable both in public and private circles. One with traits so marked, and engaging so actively in the affairs of life, could not pass without collisions; but he cherished no animosities and "to true friends who sought him was sweet as summer."

Beneath his rugged strength there beat a big and tender heart, and none knew this so well as his neighbors and those who had close relations with him. In the history of the past century of the community in which he lived his service as a leading citizen justly claims a place of honorable mention. We close with the following lines, written, on the occasion of his death, by Mr. Erby Morgau, and which strike the points of his character better than a biography.

Rough, grand old man!
 Match him who can?
 Torn from the cliffs where men are made!
 Daring and bold, gentle and good.
 Where can you match him, if you would?
 An "ashier" from the mountain side!
 Fought and pure he lived and died!

Bethel Academy, Ky., May 1, 1799. Rev. John Page was appointed to the Cumberland Circuit. He was very successful in his ministry, and one of the most active workers in the "great revival" of 1800. William Lambeth was appointed to this circuit in 1801, and William—afterwards Bishop—McKendree succeeded Mr. Poythress as presiding elder. He traveled from Nashville through Kentucky and into Missouri, a district of over fifteen hundred miles, thus gaining valuable experience which fitted him in an especial manner for the high position he was destined to occupy. John Page and Lewis Garrett succeeded as presiding elders during the next three years, when Mr. McKendree returned.

In 1806 the name of the Nashville Circuit first appears upon the record. Some writers have placed its organization as early as 1802, which is correct, as in that year the Red River and Barren Circuits were formed of the remainder of the old Cumberland Circuit. At the Conference which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1811, a new presiding elder's district was formed under the name of the Nashville District, confined almost exclusively to what is now Middle Tennessee. The past year had been a marked period of increase in the church. The membership had increased from *ninety* in 1787, of whom sixty-three were reported by Benjamin Ogden, to thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-one, included in the membership of the Western Conference. Of these, three thousand six hundred were the last year's increase. This necessitated a reorganization, and the Tennessee Conference was formed at Fountain Head, Sumner Co., Nov. 1, 1812. In 1818 the town of Nashville, which had previously been the head of a circuit, became a separate charge.

At the General Conference of 1840 the Memphis Conference was organized, and the three Conferences, Tennessee, Holston, and Memphis, covered the whole State.

In the division which began in May, 1844, and resulted in the formation of the Northern and Southern General Conferences, the churches in Davidson County adhered almost unanimously to the Southern branch of the connection.

Aug. 10, 1795, Absalom Hooper, Esq., deeded to "Bishop Asbury, his elders, deacons, and helpers," a lot of land on White's Creek for the location of a meeting-house, which was built soon after, and became known as the Hooper Chapel. Claiborne Y. Hooper and his noble wife, Mary Ann Keeling, were long members of the church in this neighborhood.

In 1802, Matthew Talbott deeded to Aquila Sugg, Thomas James, Thomas Hickman, George Ury, and Jeremiah Ellis, trustees, a lot on Lower White's Creek, two miles north of Hyde's Ferry, where a house, known as Zion Church, was erected, and was for many years a popular meeting-house. It has long since disappeared, and another church erected on the adjoining lot supplies its place.

From these churches went forth an influence which resulted in building others. Methodism took strong hold on the public mind. Woodward's Camp-ground was established and annual meetings held there, resulting in the conversion of hundreds of souls.

Sept. 5, 1869, Newton Edney conveyed to Levin Edney, Aquila Sugg, and William Roach a lot, upon which a church was erected. This was west of Harpeth River, near the Williamson county-line, and was known as Edney's meeting-house. It was consumed by fire and a more elegant structure built in its place.

The first Methodist meeting-house in Nashville was built of stone, as early as 1789 or 1790, and stood upon the public square, between where the court-house now stands and the old City Hotel. This was removed to make way for public improvements, and meetings were transferred to the jail, of which Edward D. Hobbs, a zealous member of the church, was keeper, and also to the residence of Mr. Garrett, on the Franklin road, two miles from the court-house.

The act of Legislature securing to them the house of worship upon the square was passed in October, 1796, and recites that "Whereas, the religious society called the Methodist have erected a meeting-house on the public square in Nashville, and ought to have the use thereof secured to them; Be it enacted, that the trustees of the town shall execute a deed to five persons, such as the society shall appoint, for the land whereon the house stands," "to include twenty feet on each side and end of said house," and which was subject to the following limitations: "Said meeting-house shall be and remain to the use of the said society so far only as to give a right to their ministers to preach therein; but shall not extend to authorize them to debar or deny to any other denomination of Christians the liberty of preaching therein, unless when immediately occupied by the said society; nor shall the said appointees have power to alien their title to the same."

The trustees were further empowered to lay off other places upon the square for any other religious sect for like purpose.

In the year 1812 a lot was secured in the outskirts of the city, now Broad Street, nearly opposite the new custom-house, and a brick edifice was erected. This, a small square-looking building, was changed to a residence after having been abandoned as a place of worship, and was the home of the late Judge John White. The Legislature of the State at one time met in this building. The Garretts, Mannings, and Gen. James Robertson and family were members of the society. In 1817 the house of worship was found to be too remote from the centre of population, and another was erected on Spring Street, between Cherry and College Streets, covering one entire lot. It was built high, with galleries on three sides. This was the principal Methodist church in Nashville until 1832, and was the scene of many memorable revivals.

With the occupation of the new house, Nashville, which had previously been the head of a circuit, became a station, and Rev. John Johnson was assigned to it, with an allowance of his table expense, one hundred dollars each to himself and wife annually, and sixteen dollars for each child under seven years of age. "This," his wife says, in writing of her husband, "was an ample allowance." His salary was afterwards fixed at six hundred dollars a year.

Here the first Methodist Sunday-school in Middle Tennessee was organized, and from this church went out the

DISTRICT.	Local Preachers.	SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.					CHURCHES.			PARSON-AGES.		Value of other Church Property.	MONEYS EXPENDED.	
		Members.	Number.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Volumes in Library.	Number.	Sittings.	Value.	Number.	Value.		For Sunday-schools.	For Churches and Parsonages.
NASHVILLE.														
West End.....	12	279	1	21	221	.....	1	360	\$5,000	.....	.....	.....	\$116.00	.....
Carroll Street.....	2	301	1	23	200	208	1	900	7,000	.....	.....	\$450	177.37	\$251.27
Arlington.....	.....	88	2	21	124	284	2	300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	61.56	.....
Sawrie Chapel.....	3	116	1	16	211	517	1	300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	72.55	.....
Tulip Street.....	5	420	1	37	272	1150	1	500	8,000	1	\$1,000	600	400.00	1,176.80
North Edgefield.....	2	152	1	15	109	185	1	235	2,700	.....	.....	100	51.50	428.00
Hobson Chapel.....	1	83	1	7	47	300	1	300	4,200	1	1,700	100	51.75	480.00
Greenland.....	.....	252	3	18	160	245	2	550	4,000	.....	.....	150	68.35	306.00
Hermitage Circuit.....	1	296	4	36	263	310	3	750	2,000	.....	.....	.....	33.25	48.00
Nashville Circuit.....	5	570	4	28	110	129	6	1,650	3,350	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....
Riverside Circuit.....	2	100	1	6	50	.....	1	109	500	.....	.....	525	.....	.....
McKendree.....	6	866	1	36	270	324	1	1,250	60,000	2	7,500	.....	245.00	13,273.50
Elm Street.....	3	743	1	39	560	374	1	524	15,000	1	1,000	300	459.91	177.80
GALLATIN.														
Midway Circuit.....	2	312	5	29	225	300	4	830	4,200	.....	.....	80	39.20	.....
Forest Grove Mission.....	5	230	6	42	125	300	5	1,200	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MURFREESBORO'.														
Woodbine Circuit.....	1	260	5	28	222	200	3	950	2,500	1	500	.....	75.00	.....
Hollandale.....	1	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	51	4594	38	400	2956	4817	33	10,689	\$126,720	6	\$14,700	\$2305	\$1835.44	\$16,145.37

The following is a list of the presiding elders for the territory of Davidson County, now included in the Nashville District, and parts of Murfreesboro' and Gallatin Districts, with their stationed and circuit preachers:

1802.—William McKendree, Presiding Elder; Levin Edney.

1803.—John Page, Presiding Elder; Thomas Wilkerson, P. C. Edney.

1804.—Lewis Garrett, Presiding Elder; Levin Edney, Pletcher Sullivan, William Crutchfield.

1805.—William McKendree, Presiding Elder; Nashville, Zadok B. Thaxton.

1806.—William McKendree, Presiding Elder; Jacob Young,* Hezekiah Shaw.

1807.—James Ward, Presiding Elder; Joseph Oglesby, David Young.

1808.—Miles Harper, Presiding Elder; Elisha P. Bowman.

1809.—Learner Blackman, Presiding Elder.

1810.—Learner Blackman, Presiding Elder; William B. Elgin.

Nashville District.

1811.—Learner Blackman, Presiding Elder.

1812.—Learner Blackman, Presiding Elder; John Johnson.

1813.—Learner Blackman, Presiding Elder; Thomas L. Douglass, Nashville; John Henninger, Nashville Circuit.

1814.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Baker Wrather, Nashville.

* Elder Young says of himself in his autobiography, "McKendree went towards Nashville, David Young towards Eddyville, and I to Nashville Circuit. This was the largest field of labor assigned me by the bishop, and I trembled under the responsibility. I found by looking over the minutes that the membership was very large, and the local preachers upwards of forty, many of whom had been traveling preachers, and were men of splendid talents."

1815.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Hardy M. Cryer, Nashville.

1816.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; William McMahon, Nashville.

1817.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Niles Harper, Nashville.

1818.—William McMahon, Presiding Elder; John Johnson, Nashville; Hartwell H. Brown, Thomas L. Douglass (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1819.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; John Johnson, Nashville; Sterling C. Brown, Nashville Circuit.

1820.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Hartwell H. Brown, Nashville; Samuel Hartwell, Richard W. Morris, Nashville Circuit.

1821.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Thomas Stringfield, Nashville; Benjamin P. Sewell, John Brooks, John Rains, Nashville Circuit.

1822.—Thomas L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Benjamin P. Sewell, Nashville; R. Ledbetter, N. D. Seales, T. J. Neely, Nashville Circuit.

1823.—James Gwin, Presiding Elder; Lewis Garrett, Sr., Nashville; Joshua W. Kilpatrick, William Johnson, Nashville Circuit.

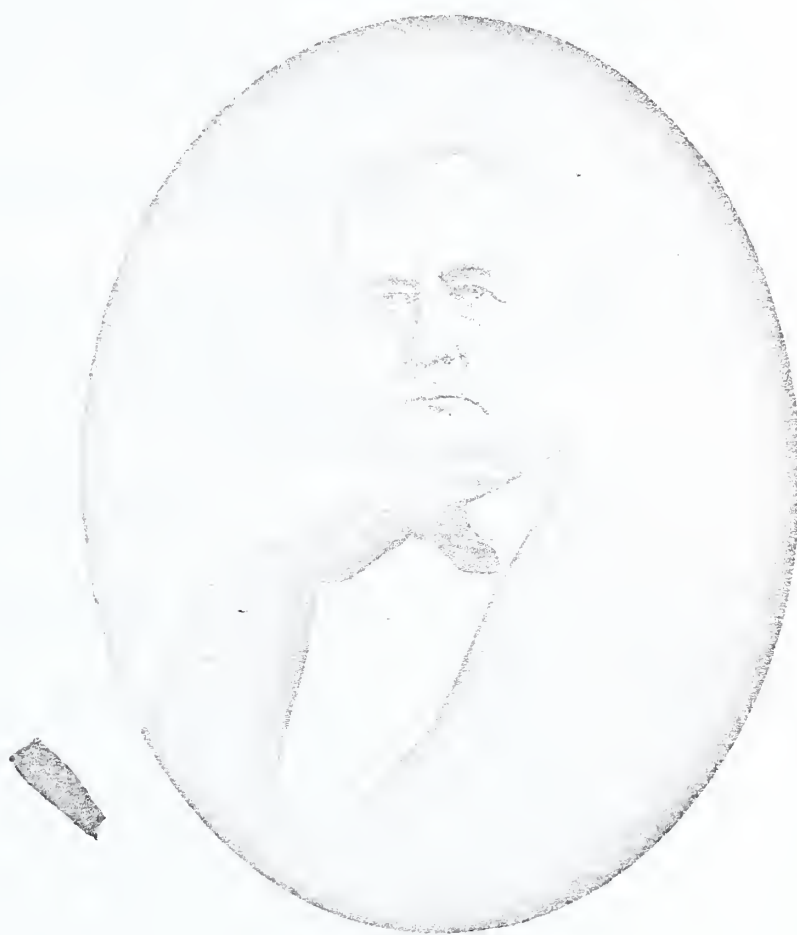
1824.—Lewis Garrett, Presiding Elder; Robert Paine, Nashville; Elijah Kirkman, William V. Douglass, Thomas L. Douglass (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1825.—Lewis Garrett, Presiding Elder; Robert Paine, Nashville; E. Kirkman, A. B. Rozell, T. L. Douglas (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1826.—Robert Paine, Presiding Elder; James W. Allen, Nashville; John Page, D. C. McLeod, J. W. Kilpatrick (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1827.—Robert Paine, Presiding Elder; James Rowe, Nashville; John M. Holland, J. B. Summers, Benjamin S. Clardy (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1828.—Robert Paine, Presiding Elder; James Gwin, Nashville; James Tarrant, H. B. North, Nashville Circuit.



A. L. P. Green

1829.—L. Garrett, Presiding Elder; James Gwin, A. L. P. Green, Nashville.

1830.—L. Garrett, Presiding Elder; John M. Holland, A. L. P. Green, James Gwin (Supernumerary), Nashville; G. W. D. Harris, Edward D. Sims, Nashville Circuit.

1831.—L. Garrett, Presiding Elder; Lorenzo D. Overail, John B. McFerren, James Gwin (Supernumerary), Nashville; Fountain E. Pitts, Greenbury Garrett, Thomas L. Douglass (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1832.—William McMahon, Presiding Elder; A. L. P. Green, Pleasant B. Robinson, J. Gwin, African Missions, Nashville; Greenbury Garrett, E. J. Dodson, T. L. Douglass (Supernumerary), Nashville Circuit.

1833.—T. L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; Fountain E. Pitts, S. S. Moody, D. F. Alexander, Nashville; James Gwin, African Mission; E. J. Dodson, Erastus B. Duncan, Nashville Circuit.

1834.—T. L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; F. E. Pitts, Nashville; F. G. Ferguson, College Hill; James Gwin, African Mission; D. C. McLeod, S. S. Yarborough, Nashville Circuit.

1835.—T. L. Douglass, Presiding Elder; J. B. McFerren, R. Jones, L. Garrett (Supernumerary), Nashville; J. Williams, B. F. Weakley, Nashville Circuit.

1836.—F. E. Pitts, Presiding Elder; Robert L. Andrews, T. L. Douglass (Supernumerary), Nashville; George W. Morris, George R. Jordan, Circuit; James Gwin (Supernumerary), African Mission.

1837.—F. E. Pitts, Presiding Elder; A. L. P. Green, Alexander Winbourne, Nashville; William Mulkey, George W. Sneed, Circuit.

1838.—F. E. Pitts, Presiding Elder; A. L. P. Green, D. F. Sawrie, Nashville; Cornelius Evans, Warren M. Pitts, Circuit.

1839.—F. E. Pitts, Presiding Elder; J. B. McFerren, McKendree; S. S. Yarborough, College Hill; John Rains, African Mission; John Kelley, T. N. Lankford, Circuit.

1840.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; J. W. Hanner, McKendree; S. S. Yarborough (Supernumerary); John Sherrill, College Hill; G. W. Martin, Circuit.

1841.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; J. W. Hanner, McKendree; W. H. Wilkes, College Hill; Martin Clark, Thomas B. Craighead, Circuit.

1842.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Thomas Randle, McKendree; Joseph B. Walker, College Hill; John H. Mann, H. A. Graves, Circuit.

1843.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Philip P. Neely, McKendree; Adam S. Riggs, College Hill; Martin Clark, African Mission.

1844.—John W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; Fountain E. Pitts, McKendree; W. D. F. Sawrie, Andrew; Robert G. Irvine, North Nashville; J. Willis, African Mission; Benjamin R. Gaut, James R. Plummer, Circuit.

1845.—John W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; F. E. Pitts, McKendree; Lewis C. Bryan, Andrew; J. Willis, African Mission; Mark W. Gray, Joseph S. Malone, Circuit.

1846.—J. W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; Edward C. Slater, McKendree; F. E. Pitts, Andrew; Joseph B. West, Spruce Street; F. E. Pitts, African Mission; Mark W. Gray, John A. Jones, Circuit.

1847.—J. W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; E. C. Slater, McKendree; F. E. Pitts, Andrew; Joseph B. West, Spruce Street; F. E. Pitts, African Mission; C. C. Mayhew, Ferdinand S. Petway, R. Ledbetter (Supernumerary), Circuit.

1848.—Samuel S. Moody, Presiding Elder; Adam S. Briggs, McKendree; Joseph S. Malone, Andrew; Thomas G. Marks, Spruce Street; F. E. Pitts, African Mission; C. C. Mayhew, J. Hill, G. W. Sneed, Circuit.

1849.—Ambrose F. Driskill, Presiding Elder; Lewis C. Bryan, McKendree; Garrett W. Martin, Andrew; Joseph S. Malone, Spruce Street; Thomas B. Marks, African Mission; John S. Williams, Circuit.

1850.—A. F. Driskill, Presiding Elder; Joseph Cross, McKendree; Robert C. Hatton, Andrew; William H. Johnson, Spruce Street; William H. Johnson, African Mission.

1851.—A. F. Driskill, Presiding Elder; Joseph Cross, McKendree; John Mathews, Andrew; Arthur W. Smith, Spruce Street; William H. Johnson, African Mission.

1852.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Edward Wadsworth, McKendree; Thomas N. Lankford, Berry; M. Stevens, Thomas J. Neely, William F. Shapard, F. E. Pitts (Supernumerary), other station; Elisha Carr, African Mission.

1853.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Edward Wadsworth, McKendree; C. C. Mayhew, James H. Ritchey, Simon P. Whitten, William Shapard, Thomas N. Lankford, William R. Warren, Station; Elisha Carr, Colored Charge.

1854.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Alexander R. Erwin, McKendree; Edward Wadsworth, C. C. Mayhew, F. S. Petway, Lewis C. Bryan, W. R. Warren, Station; Thomas N. Lankford, Colored Charge.

1855.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; A. R. Erwin, McKendree; Caleb B. Davis, Elisha Carr, John R. Harwell, William R. Warren, William C. Johnson, Station; Philip Barth, German Mission; John A. Ellis, City Mission; Thomas N. Lankford, J. S. Malone, Colored Charge.

1856.—W. D. F. Sawrie, Presiding Elder; Adam S. Riggs, McKendree; C. B. Davis, William R. Warren, William Large, Station; William P. Hickman, Circuit; Philip Barth, German Mission; T. N. Lankford, Colored Charge.

1857.—Adam S. Riggs, Presiding Elder; William G. Dorris, McKendree; S. P. Whitten, Jesse J. Ellis, B. M. Stevens, William Burr, F. E. Pitts, J. A. Ellis, W. R. Warren, E. Carr, Station; Henry Wheeler, Circuit; Philip Barth, German Mission; T. N. Lankford, Colored Charge.

1858.—Adam S. Riggs, Presiding Elder; William D. F. Sawrie, William R. Warren, McKendree; Thomas Wainwright, Andrew; Berry M. Stevens, Elysian Grove; Philip Barth, German Mission; William Burr, F. E. Pitts, Hobson Chapel; R. S. Hunter, Edgefield and Trinity; J. R. Harwell, Elisha Carr, City Mission; William Randle, African Mission; James M. Campbell, Circuit.

1859.—Adam S. Riggs, Presiding Elder; John W. Hanner, William R. Warren, McKendree; W. Randle, Colored Mission; S. Barth, German Mission; Robert K. Brown, Mulberry Street; Simon P. Whitten, Andrew; C. C. Mayhew, Elisha Carr, City Mission; William Burr,

Edgefield, Trinity, and Russell Street; Joseph S. Malone, Robert S. Hunter, Circuit.

1860.—A. S. Riggs, Presiding Elder; J. W. Hanner, Elisha Carr, McKendree and Caper's; W. G. Dorris, W. R. Warren, Andrew; John A. Edmunson, E. G. Robertson, L. C. Bryan, E. B. Duncan, Chapels; Francis M. Hickman, A. T. Crawford, John R. Thompson, Circuits.

1861.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; S. D. Baldwin, W. R. Warren, McKendree and Caper's; W. D. F. Sawrie, Andrew and Chapel; J. D. Barbee, Mulberry Street and Claiborne; James G. Hinson, Frederick L. Thompson, John R. Thompson, Circuit; Fountain E. Pitts, John A. Ellis, Jeremiah W. Cullom, John A. Edmunson, Chaplains in C. A.

1862.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; S. D. Baldwin, McKendree; Garrett W. Martin, E. Carr, Mulberry Street, Claiborne, and City Mission; William M. Green, Hobson; J. H. Gardner, Tulip Street, Edgefield, and Trinity; G. W. Russell, F. L. Thompson, John L. Allen, Circuit; Lewis C. Bryan, White's Creek; John J. Comer, Harpeth.

1863-64.—No sessions of Conference.

1865.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Samuel D. Baldwin, Elisha Carr, McKendree and Caper's; Carroll C. Mayhew, Andrew; A. W. Smith, W. R. Warren, Mulberry; W. D. F. Sawrie, City Mission; R. A. Young, Tulip and Hobson; Felix R. Hill, Trinity and Ewing; J. R. Thompson, Circuit; William P. Owens, Willis G. Davis, Harpeth; F. E. Pitts, Goodlettsville.

1866.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; R. A. Young, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), McKendree and Caper's; C. C. Mayhew, Andrew and Mulberry; J. D. Barbee, Tulip and Hobson; F. R. Hill, Trinity and Ewing Chapels; W. D. Cherry, P. T. Martin, B. F. Ferrill, F. E. Pitts (Supernumerary), Circuit; W. D. F. Sawrie, City Mission.

1867.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; Robert A. Young, James D. Barbee, John W. Hanner, A. W. Smith, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), Station; W. D. Cherry, P. T. Martin, B. F. Ferrill, Circuit; W. D. F. Sawrie, C. C. Mayhew, City Mission.

1868.—A. L. P. Green, Presiding Elder; R. A. Young, J. D. Barbee, J. W. Hanner, E. R. Shapard, W. R. Warren, G. P. Jackson, Station; H. D. Hogan, B. F. Ferrell, Circuit; W. D. F. Sawrie, City Mission.

1869.—J. W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; R. A. Young, J. A. Orman, S. L. Orman (Supernumerary), D. C. Kelley, Thomas Maddin, W. R. Warren, R. L. Fagan, Station; G. W. Martin, L. C. Bryan, J. H. Richardson, Circuit; W. D. F. Sawrie, C. C. Mayhew, City Missions.

1870.—J. W. Hanner, Sr., Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley, R. A. Young, R. K. Brown, T. O. Summers, Jr., J. W. Hill, T. B. Fisher, L. C. Bryan, F. F. Fagan, Station; W. D. F. Sawrie, Henry D. Hogan, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), Mission.

1871.—J. W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley, R. A. Young, R. K. Brown, William R. Warren, J. W. Hill, T. B. Fisher, Station; W. D. F. Sawrie, John Rains, City Mission; F. F. Fagan, W. G. Dorris, A. C. Mathews, Circuit.

1872.—J. W. Hanner, Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley,

S. M. Merrill, R. A. Young, R. K. Brown, P. A. Sowell, J. W. Hill, T. B. Fisher, Station; W. G. Dorris, John Chambliss, Circuit; W. W. Brinsfield, City Mission.

1873.—D. C. Kelley, Presiding Elder; R. K. Hargrove, F. E. Pitts, Felix R. Hill, W. D. F. Sawrie, R. K. Brown, Edward T. Hart, William R. Warren (Supernumerary), W. M. Doyle, James W. Hill, Station; J. J. Ellis, A. P. McFerrin, J. J. Pitts, George W. Winn, John Rains, Circuit; W. W. Brinsfield, City Mission.

1874.—D. C. Kelley, Presiding Elder; R. K. Hargrove, W. M. Green, F. R. Hill, W. D. F. Sawrie, John Rains (Supernumerary), J. W. Hill, J. J. Ransom, J. W. Hanner, Jr., T. A. Kerley, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), E. T. Hart, A. P. McFerrin, M. A. Erwin, G. W. Winn, A. Mizell, T. B. Marks, J. W. Bell, Station; W. W. Brinsfield, Circuit.

1875.—R. K. Hargrove, Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley, W. M. Green, F. R. Hill, W. R. Lambeth, J. G. Myers, J. Rains (Supernumerary), J. W. Hill, J. T. Pittman, J. P. McFerrin, J. A. McFerrin, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), E. T. Hart, D. F. Haynes, W. R. Peebles, J. W. Bell, Station; J. Nichols, City Mission.

1876.—R. K. Hargrove, Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley, W. R. Lambeth, J. Rains (Supernumerary), F. R. Hill, Jasper Nichols, William M. Green, W. H. Wilkes, J. W. Hill, J. P. McFerrin, W. M. Leftwich, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), J. G. Myers, W. R. Peebles, Station; W. W. Brinsfield, City Mission; A. P. McFerrin, A. C. Matthews, Goodlettsville.

1877.—R. K. Hargrove, Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley, John Rains (Supernumerary), William M. Leftwich, J. J. Pitts, William M. Green, Thomas L. Moody, Lewis C. Bryan, J. P. McFerrin, William H. Doss, Clinton Clenny, John G. Bolton, Station; William W. Brinsfield, Sawrie Chapel and City Mission; U. S. Bates, Riverside; John W. Hensley, Hollandale; Pinkney T. Martin, Nashville Circuit.

1878.—R. K. Hargrove, Presiding Elder; D. C. Kelley, John Rains (Supernumerary), W. M. Leftwich, J. W. Hill, A. Mizell (Supernumerary), T. L. Moody, L. C. Bryan, T. A. Kerley, J. B. West, J. B. Hamilton (Supernumerary), R. E. Travis, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), Clinton Clenny, John Bell Station; A. P. McFerrin, Hermitage; A. M. Thornton, Riverside; W. D. Cherry, Nashville; W. G. Dorris, Midway; J. H. Roberts, Forest Grove; George W. Winn, Woodbine; W. R. Bellamy, Hollandale Circuit.

1879.—W. D. F. Sawrie, Presiding Elder; J. B. West, McKendree; R. K. Brown, J. W. Hill, Clinton Clenny, L. C. Bryan, R. A. Reagan, J. M. Wright, J. B. Hamilton (Supernumerary), R. E. Travis, W. R. Warren (Supernumerary), T. A. Kerley, Lewis Powell, Station; G. W. Hensley, Riverside; William McQueen, Nashville; B. F. Ferrell, A. C. Matthews (Supernumerary), Midway; R. P. Gray, Forest Grove; G. W. Winn, Woodbine; O. G. Hallibarton, Hollandale Circuit.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The reorganization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Davidson County was begun by Rev. M. J. Cramer in 1864. A society was organized in Nashville and held ser-



"GREENLAND."
RESIDENCE OF CAPT FRANK GREEN, TWENTY FIRST DISTRICT.

vices for a time in the McKendree church, and afterwards in the Masonic Hall. Rev. Mr. Cramer was followed in the pastorate by Revs. W. H. Norris, A. A. Gee, and D. F. Holmes, D.D. During Dr. Holmes' pastorate a lot was purchased on Park Street, extending back to Summer Street, near Capitol Avenue. A chapel thirty by fifty feet was erected on the Summer Street front and dedicated in October, 1876.

The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Murfreesboro', Oct. 11, 1866, by Rev. Bishop Clark. This church attached itself to that Conference, and was known as Union Chapel. Rev. D. Rutledge was then appointed pastor, and continued in charge three years. During his pastorate fifteen feet were attached to the length of the church, and a class-room nineteen feet square to the south side. Rev. F. A. Mason was the next pastor, and filled the full term of three years. The annual Conference of 1872 changed the name of the church to First Methodist Episcopal Church, and placed Rev. J. A. Edmunson in charge. During the summer the cholera drove many of the membership and congregation from the city, broke up the Sunday-school, and for a time almost suspended public services. At this time, Rev. Mr. Edmunson resigned his pastorate, and Dr. Braden, presiding elder of the district, supplied the pulpit until the next session of Conference.

The Conference which met in October, 1873, left the First Church to be supplied. Rev. J. A. Lansing was appointed pastor in January, 1874. The society, feeling that the church was poorly located, and pressed by a mortgage, determined to sell the property. Through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Lansing, a lot was purchased in April, on the corner of Spruce and Demonbreun Streets, one hundred by one hundred and nine feet, for eight thousand dollars. A building committee consisting of Dr. Braden, Rev. J. A. Lansing, W. W. Woodmaney, H. Pierce, J. W. Austin, and J. Lewis, architect, was appointed.

The house standing upon the lot was moved to one side and refitted as a parsonage. The foundation of the church was completed in May, and by the last of December the walls were up and the roof on. In the fall of 1875, Rev. L. P. Causey was appointed pastor. For want of means, but little work was done on the edifice during 1876. In February, 1877, the Union chapel was sold. The last service was held in that chapel March 4th, at which time all church service was suspended. Work was resumed on the new building on Spruce Street, and the lecture-room finished and occupied for the first time by religious services, May 27, 1877. Rev. Mr. Causey, who had been returned for the second time, held Sabbath-morning services only until the close of his pastorate. The Sunday-school was reorganized in July with but ten members.

By the action of the Tennessee Conference, in October, 1877, this charge was then placed in the Central Tennessee Conference, which embraced the whole work in Middle and West Tennessee, and the name of the church changed to Spruce Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. L. A. Rudisill was at the same time appointed pastor. He found a Sunday-school of six grown persons and a boy, and an average congregation of ten persons. Nightly services were

resumed, and earnest church work carried on. In November, 1878, a gracious revival was held which resulted in the conversion of half a hundred souls. This was followed in February, 1879, by another revival, in which over forty persons were converted.

In October, 1879, the church was finished and ready for dedication. This service was postponed until December 3d, at which time the Annual Conference was to hold its services in the church. The dedication service was performed by Rev. Bishop Wiley. At this time the society had increased to one hundred and the Sunday-school to one hundred and fifty members. The building, which is of the Gothic style of architecture, consists of two rooms and their vestibules, with a seating capacity of about five hundred in the large and two hundred in the smaller hall. The seats in the main room are of ash and walnut beautifully blended, circular in form, and arranged in tiers. The steeple and a portion of the roof were blown down in the great gale of February, 1880, damaging a portion of the interior, and entailing a loss of one thousand dollars. This was promptly repaired. The present church property is valued at twenty thousand dollars. The last Conference returned Rev. Mr. Rudisill for the third year to this charge. Professor T. H. Corkill is superintendent of the Sunday-school. J. W. Austin was the first class-leader, and continues in that office, with the assistance of J. W. Royce and Mrs. T. H. Corkill, who are earnest workers in their position.

Clark Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1847, Joseph T. Elliston conveyed to Isaac Paul and others, to be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a lot seventy-two by ninety feet, fronting on Franklin Street between College and Cherry Streets. On this site was erected a substantial brick edifice, called Andrew Church, so named in honor of Bishop James O. Andrew. The society occupying the church had recently removed from the corner of Market and Franklin Streets, where they suffered no little embarrassment on account of a lack of sufficient room to accommodate the numbers who attended the services. They continued to worship at the latter place until the year 1865, when the property was sold. It was purchased by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Some time during the same year a society was organized here by Bishop D. W. Clark, when the church assumed its present name. A board of trustees, consisting of Randal Brown, Squire Fain, Elias Polk, and others, was elected by the Quarterly Conference, to whom the property was afterwards deeded. To provide educational facilities for a hitherto neglected portion of the citizens who were just emerging from slavery and its concomitants.—ignorance and superstition,—a school was opened at once in the basement, where a large number received instruction. Revs. John Seys and O. O. Knight had charge. This school formed the nucleus of what is now known as the Central Tennessee College. The new society commenced under favorable auspices and grew rapidly for a while, when its progress was arrested by an unfortunate division. A few bigoted persons succeeded, by slander and misrepresentation, in producing a feeling of dissatisfaction, which resulted in the withdrawal of a considerable number, who went out and formed themselves into an African

Methodist Episcopal Society. But notwithstanding this drawback the society has steadily advanced in numbers and in moral power. It numbers at present three hundred and seventeen members, with a Sunday-school of about an equal number. The church was recently repaired, and presents at this time quite an attractive appearance. The following pastors have served the society at different times and in the order here given: Rev. John Seys, Rev. Daniel Brown, Rev. W. B. Crichtow, Rev. John Braden, D.D., Rev. W. S. Butler, assisted by Rev. Calvin Pickett, Rev. James Pickett, Rev. J. G. Thompson, Rev. W. S. Butler (second term), Rev. C. S. Smith, Rev. C. W. Woods, Rev. D. W. Hayes.

The following is the list of the officers: Trustees, Peter Rainey, George Dickerson, Summerfield Brown, Randal Brown, Harrison Thompson, George Grubbs, Irwin C. Brown, Eli Featherston, Alfred Brown; Stewards, George Dickerson, R. L. Knowles, A. Gleaver, H. Cheers, H. T. Noel, Thomas Moore, A. Eagleton, Isaac Nicholson, Arthur Fite; Sunday-school Superintendent, I. C. Brown; Assistant, Miss Addie Pickett; Secretary, S. Brown; Treasurer, Lark Oden; Librarian, William Newson; Class-Leaders, George Dickerson, I. Carter, Augustus Green, A. Bowman, Thomas Moore, A. Hamilton, W. Thompson, H. Cheers, A. Eagleton, A. Fite, G. Grubbs, P. Rainey, A. Hunter, A. Childress.

The following is the list of societies organized in the church to promote Christian work:

Ladies' and Pastor's Christian Union.—President, Mrs. Martha Salter; Secretary, Miss Lillie S. Love; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Carter.

Ladies' Sewing-Circle.—President, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter; Secretary, Miss Addie Pickett; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Bowman.

Church Aid and Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. Amelia Rose; Secretary, R. L. Knowles; Treasurer, Mrs. Sallie Oden.

Haven Lyceum.—President, John Foster; Secretary, Miss Mary Lewis; Treasurer, Miss Ava Brown. Leader of the Choir, I. C. Brown; Organist, Mrs. Fanny Armstrong.

NASHVILLE CIRCUIT.

The Nashville Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church has the following appointments in Davidson County,—St. Mary, Flat-Rock, Briensville, and Thompson Chapel.

St. Mary's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Ed. Moss and others about 1870, with fifteen members. The lot on the corner of Spring Street and Fairfield Avenue was purchased by Edward Moss and others, trustees, of R. Dorman. A small frame building was erected and regular services maintained. The church was entirely destroyed by fire about three years after it was built. The little society, however, immediately rebuilt, and in a few weeks the new house was opened for services. The Sunday-school has been maintained regularly. The attendance averages about forty-five. Superintendent, Mrs. Mary Shelly. The membership is about forty.

The church at Flat Rock, about two and one-half miles from Nashville, is a good frame building, well finished,

valued at eight hundred dollars. The lot was a gift of a prominent citizen in the neighborhood. The church was finished about two years ago, although the society was organized by Ed. Moss and G. W. Marsh in 1870. The Sunday-school numbers over seventy-five scholars. L. Floyd is superintendent.

The society at Briensville has been worshipping in the school-house, but are now (1880) erecting a plain frame church; this is near the National Cemetery. The Sunday-school numbers about sixty-five. E. Pettis is superintendent. The church has at present eighteen members. This society was organized about eight years ago. A new church is now in process of erection.

Thompson Chapel, built in 1869, is connected with the Central Tennessee College, and has a varied membership of from twenty-five to seventy-five. The society is constantly changing, as it is made up principally of students of the college. The Sunday-school was organized in 1868, and the average attendance is about one hundred.

Stewards of the Circuit.—J. Brader, T. Mills, E. Pettis, W. Porter, J. Coleman, S. Hartsfield, G. Baker, S. Hogg.

Class-Leaders.—G. Clemmons, G. Finney, L. Floyd, Charles Jackson, W. Porter, G. Patton, D. Hartsfield, I. Hadley.

The following have served as pastors in the order named: C. Pickett, D. W. Hays, William Leewood, B. B. Manson, M. C. Young, J. G. Thompson, J. W. Pickett, W. Lillard.

Brooks Chapel, at Methodist Episcopal church, Brentwood, is situated nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin pike. It was organized in 1866. The building first erected has been replaced by a larger and better structure. Membership, 1880, eighty; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and twenty-five. Superintendent, Edward Coney; Trustees, Jackson Leek, Edward Coney, Felix Hadley, Harry Wilson, A. Jackson, Thomas Young, William Hightower, Peter Phillips, Thomas W. Johnson.

Mount Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church is situated thirteen miles nearly south from Nashville. It was organized in 1869, and has had regular services ever since. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five, and Sunday-school scholars one hundred. Superintendent, Harvey Steger. At both these places good churches have been built. Trustees, Harvey Steger, George Primm, Jerry Waller, and James White. Stewards, Littleton Tellis, Madison Primm, and Ned Williams.

Preachers who have served these churches as pastors: Gilbert Brooks, Calvin Pickett, Benjamin Galloway, Miles Smith, Henry Primm, Frank Williams, Braxton James, Peter Martin, and Benjamin Anderson.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1854, mainly through the influence of Mr. C. Cortes, the oldest and most faithful member of the present congregation. Rev. Philip Barth remained five years with this mission, doing good service. In 1855 a fine brick church was built on North College Street, east side, between Locust and Whiteside Streets. Sebastian Barth, brother of the first preacher, was his successor from 1859 to 1861. For the next three years this flock was



SAMUEL POLLARD AMENT.

Samuel Pollard Ament, son of G. Ament, was born May 12, 1803, near Lexington, Ky. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Barren Co., Ky., where they continued to reside till 1818, when they settled in Green County, of the same State.

His father (G. Ament) was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1760, and came to America during the Revolutionary war in 1778, and first settled in Philadelphia, but emigrated from there to Kentucky at the age of twenty-one. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but changed his faith and became a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was Hannah Metcalf, daughter of John Metcalf. He died Jan. 8, 1859, and was laid to rest on Brentz Hill, the spot he had selected for his own burial.

Samuel Pollard Ament remained with his parents in their Kentucky home until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Glasgow, Ky., where he stayed only six months; thence he removed to Nashville, where he settled June 15, 1820.

His educational advantages having been quite limited, he began to work as a carpenter, at ten dollars

per month, and finally became an excellent workman, and as such he continued for twenty years. He bought a farm of one hundred and thirteen acres in District 11, but, failing to obtain a good title, he gave it up in two years, and settled on the place where he now lives about 1848.

From 1832 to 1838 he was engaged in the dry-goods business, and was very successful. In 1848 he went into the foundry and machine business, and continued in it with prosperity for nine years. As a business man he has been a success.

Nov. 3, 1825, he married Mary, daughter of Adam Carper, an old pioneer of Davidson County. She was born Oct. 13, 1800; died July 4, 1879.

Twelve children were born to them; two died in infancy, the remainder grew to maturity, and seven are now living.

He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when a youth; his wife joined at eleven years of age, and she lived a consistent member till the day of her death.

Mr. Ament has always taken a deep interest in the Sunday-schools of his adopted city, and it is said he organized the first Sunday-school in Nashville.

without a shepherd. In 1864 they were supplied for six months by Rev. M. C. Cramer, then chaplain of a regiment of United States troops stationed about the city. Rev. Mr. Cramer, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, is now (1880) a representative of the United States government as consul at Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1864, Rev. John Barth, a brother of the two former ministers, and a member of the Central German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was sent to take charge of this mission. In March, 1867, this meeting-house was burned, and the present house of worship soon after erected on Cherry Street, between Jefferson and Monroe Streets. This house, which is a small but neat brick structure, was dedicated Aug. 4, 1867. Rev. Mr. Barth was succeeded in 1868 by Rev. J. Tanner, who remained two years, after whom came George Guth, three years, Henry E. Wulzen, the present pastor, and J. Chris. Wurster, three years, after which Mr. Wulzen returned, and has been stationed here for the past year. Many of the early members have moved away. There are now sixty-five members in the church, and ninety-two officers and scholars in the Sunday-school. A neat parsonage was built beside the church during the first pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wulzen. The present officers are Jacob Jungerman, Peter Jeck, Stewards and Trustees; George Ziekler, J. Decker, P. Baechli, Stewards; P. Brunold, W. Cortes, and J. Fluckiger, Trustees.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first session of the Tennessee Conference of this body was held in the old wooden chapel of St. Paul's Church, now used as a private school, on Cherry Street, south of the present church.

Previously the colored people were organized in a general body under the auspices of the Missouri General Conference, whose efforts among the many colored people gathered about the city during the war were productive of much good.

The secretaries of the Conference since its organization have all been Davidson County men, except Rev. Mr. Asbury, and have served as follows: B. L. Brooks, 1863-69; Morris Hamilton, 1870-72; B. L. Brooks, 1873; D. E. Asbury, 1874-75; Moses R. Johnson, 1876; C. O. H. Thomas, 1877; George H. Shaffer, 1878; C. O. H. Thomas, 1879. Rev. J. W. Early, of Nashville, has been book steward since its organization. There are twenty-seven regular preachers and fourteen exhorters located within the county, which includes seven stations and five missions and circuits.

Above twenty-five thousand dollars were realized by collection in 1879. Rt. Rev. Alexander W. Wyman, of Baltimore, Md., is presiding bishop of the Conference and missionary society.

St. John's.—This was at first a part of the organization effected in Caper's chapel, Dec. 28, 1863, by Bishop Daniel A. Payne. By a legal decision concerning church property they were deprived of their house of worship in 1865, and compelled to reorganize separate from the Church South.

Meetings were held in the opera-house until 1866 by Elder B. L. Brooks, who increased their numbers and caused a house of worship to be built during his three

years' pastorate. Rev. H. Tyler became pastor in 1868, Henry A. Jackson in 1871, and Elder Jordan W. Early, now steward of the Conference, in 1872. He was succeeded in 1875 by Moses R. Johnson, who remained until his death, in 1877, when Elder G. H. Shaffer, from Chillicothe, Ohio, the present incumbent, became pastor. The first chapel was erected on Spruce Street, west of the State Capitol, in 1866-67. A large brick church is now being built at the corner of Cedar and Spruce Streets. The entire church property, including parsonage, is valued at fifteen thousand dollars. There are five preachers, six hundred and seventy-five members, and a Sunday-school numbering three hundred and fifty scholars, with a library of eight hundred and thirty-one volumes.

St. Paul's.—This church was first gathered by Bishop Payne, of Xenia, Ohio, in 1863. Elder Austin Woodfork was pastor until 1865, and J. W. Early one year, during which the chapel on the corner of Cherry Street, near the corner of Franklin, was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Campbell. This was a wooden building, forty by eighty feet large. The first Annual Conference was held here in August, 1866, before the organization of the present Conference. A large brick church of beautiful architecture was commenced in 1872, and dedicated in September, 1878, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Alexander W. Wyman. The old meeting-house, on an adjoining lot, was then sold, and converted into a private colored school. The new house was partially blown down in a gale on the night of Feb. 12, 1880. It is now being rebuilt under the supervision of its pastor, Rev. J. W. Early. This church has two preachers, seven hundred and twenty-two members, and a Sunday-school of two hundred and fifty-one members, with a library of nine hundred volumes. Before the destruction of the church it was valued at forty thousand dollars.

Bethel (formerly *Liberty*) *Chapel* is in the Tenth District, just outside the city corporation, on Division Street. It was organized on Broad Street, near the Centennial Building, by Elder J. W. Early, in a house to which they gave the name of Liberty Chapel. Worship was moved, with the house, a quarter of a mile out on the Granny White pike, and the name changed to Bethel, in 1868.

It was again moved in 1870-71, and rebuilt where the new church now stands. The present brick church was built in 1877, and first occupied for worship Feb. 8, 1880. The pastors have been J. W. Early, Nelson McGavock, M. Howard, Louis N. Merry, William H. Ogletoun, C. O. H. Thomas, and J. W. Early, present pastor. The church has five preachers, seventy-five members, two houses of worship, valued at five thousand dollars, and a Sunday-school of seventy-five scholars, with a library of two hundred volumes.

Payne Chapel, on Bass Street, Edgefield, was organized by Elder J. W. Early in a "dirt cellar" in 1866. He was succeeded by Elders A. Shelby, Rev. Mr. Lemore, and Nelson McGavock until 1875, when he returned and remained until relieved by L. N. Merry, in October, 1879. The chapel was built during the pastorate of Elder Lemore on a lot purchased for fifteen hundred dollars, and the school-house, which the purchase included, was enlarged and made the basis of the building. The property is

now valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. The church includes six preachers, two hundred and forty-seven members, and a Sunday-school numbering three hundred and twenty-five. They have a library of eight hundred volumes, and a large regular attendance.

Ebenezer Chapel.—This church is in the Fifteenth District. It was organized in 1867 by Elder J. W. Early in a private dwelling. A house of worship was built by the pastor, Elder Charles Russell, who performed most of the labor himself during the next year. This church was connected with St. Paul, and afterwards with Bethel until 1875, when it became a station. Elders William H. Ogletton, M. J. Brooks, and Joseph McClean have been its pastors. They have a house of worship worth one thousand dollars, sixty members, and a Sunday-school of fifty scholars. Their library numbers one hundred volumes.

St. Peter's is at White's Bend, four miles below the city of Nashville, on the right bank of the Cumberland. It was organized in 1867 as a part of the Goodlettsville Circuit, and was changed to the charge of St. James in 1869. A congregation at Goodlettsville was also included.

St. James was organized in 1866, by Elder B. L. Brooks, four miles from the city, on the Gallatin pike, and a house of worship built in 1869. Elder N. McGavock is present pastor.

Goodlettsville Church was organized in 1867, and with the two others composing the circuit now has one hundred and eighty-five members. A plain church was soon after built.

The three churches have four preachers, nine hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property, and three Sunday-schools, aggregating two hundred and thirty-three scholars and two hundred and thirty-four books in their libraries.

Antioch was organized in 1867 as a part of Goodlettsville Circuit. It numbers seventy-six members, under the pastoral charge of Elder W. H. Derrick, a Sunday-school of fifteen, one hundred and thirty-two books, and two church buildings worth eighteen hundred dollars.

Belle View, which includes also Woodfork Chapel, at Vaughn's Gap, was organized in 1869. It has twenty-five members and two Sunday schools, with ninety-two scholars and thirty-five volumes in the library. The church property is slight, and worth about three hundred dollars. Woodfork Chapel was joined to the charge in 1867, and a house built soon after. Elder Henry Baugh is pastor.

Vaughn's Gap Circuit, organized in 1873 as a mission, includes a cottage chapel in this county formerly named "Hillsboro'."

City Row, three miles beyond the city cemetery, was organized in the (white) Presbyterian church in 1866. A joint congregation of the Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Church worship in a Union building near the government cemetery, six miles north of the city. A society was organized near Edgfield Junction, on Dry Creek, in 1867. Worship is held by circuit preachers in Union Hall. Other small churches have been organized in various parts of the county by circuit preachers, and gone out after a short existence.

Beech Grove Circuit includes three preachers, two churches valued at two hundred dollars, one hundred and

eighteen members, one hundred Sunday-school scholars, and a library of one hundred volumes.

Salem Church numbers sixty members, eighty scholars, and has a library of one hundred and forty volumes, and a parsonage and church worth together fourteen hundred dollars. Rev. Evans Tyree is pastor.

Statistics of churches connected with circuits have never been returned separately, but the aggregate is doubtless correct. This gives a total of 2243 members; 15 Sunday-schools, with 1571 scholars and 3422 books; 2 parsonages and 16 church buildings, representing a value of \$68,170, besides the weaker organizations not reported. All this is the results of labor performed since the emancipation of colored slaves and abolition of slavery in the United States.

THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Although the colored mission was not fairly organized until 1832, the colored people were cared for many years previous, and there were among them many excellent preachers. Among these one of the most noted was "Pompey," a slave of Rev. N. Moore, who often preached with his old master at the same meetings. Mr. Moore was an officer in the Revolutionary war and lived in North Carolina. He became an itinerant preacher at its close, and was followed by his faithful body-servant, who was converted at a camp-meeting, learned to read in the Bible, gave close attention to his master's sermons, and finally ventured to tell him where some improvement might be made in his own sermons.

"Pompey, do you think you could preach?" he was asked.

"Yes, master."

"Do you think you ought to preach?"

"Yes, master. I have thought a great deal about it."

"Then, Pompey, you shall preach to-morrow."

This he did with so good an effect that his master gave him his freedom. He was well known and popular among the white people, to whom he often preached with great success.

The colored societies which existed as missions previous to the war organized themselves into a separate Conference in 1867, and received titles to the properties they held from the parent church. Capers's chapel was thus deeded to "The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America."

Previous to the organization of this Conference, the colored churches were organized under the auspices of the Missouri Conference in December, 1864.

Five colored churches within the county are members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America. This organization says of itself: "From the introduction of Methodism on this continent we have constituted a part of the great Methodist Episcopal Church in America, first as members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in America and the United States. When the division occurred in 1844, we formed a part of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which we sustained until the organization of our church at the General Conference held at Jackson, Tenn., commencing Dec. 13, 1870, with Bishop Robert Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the chair.

"When the General Conference met in New Orleans, in April, 1866, they found that by revolution and the fortunes of war a change had taken place in our social and political relations, which made it necessary that a change should be made in our ecclesiastical relations."

At the General Conference held in Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1870, it was found that five Annual Conferences had been formed among the colored people, and a desire had been expressed by them for a separate organization. This was readily granted by the bishops of the church. Revs. A. L. P. Green, Samuel Watson, E. W. Schou, Thomas Whitehead, R. J. Morgan, and Thomas Taylor were appointed by the Conference to aid in their organization. It was further determined that all the property intended for use of the colored people should be transferred to trustees appointed by them for their sole use and benefit.

The churches included within this Conference are Jefferson and Lavergne, two churches, eighty-three members, Rev. George Birney, pastor; value of property, six thousand dollars.

Nashville Station.—Caper's Chapel, Rev. Elias Cottrell, pastor, one hundred and twenty-two members, two preachers; value of property, seventeen thousand dollars.

Trinity Circuit.—Rev. C. H. Phillips, pastor; ninety-one members, two preachers, and two churches, Goodlettsville and Trinity. Sunday-schools are sustained by each church.

At the Jackson Conference, Rev. A. H. Miles and others were ordained bishops.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Christ Church.—The first meeting recorded was held Monday, June 29, 1829, at "the hall." Rev. John Davis was called to the chair, and E. Talbot, Esq., was made secretary. There were present, besides, George Wilber, Thomas Claiborne, James Stewart, John Shelly, Henry Baldwin, Jr., James Deggins, Francis B. Fogg, William J. Hunt, and John R. Wilson. Messrs. Claiborne, Fogg, Shelly, Stewart, and Baldwin were made vestrymen, and delegates elected for the Episcopal Convention to be held in Nashville in July.

Soon after, sixty feet of ground, fronting Church Street, were purchased of James Stewart, and a church commenced by Messrs. Claiborne, Stewart, and Shelly, committee. An organ was purchased in Philadelphia, and Rev. George Weller was elected rector. Services were held in a hall until the sale of pews, July 9, 1831, soon after which the church was occupied. Rev. J. Thomas Wheat, of New Orleans, La., became rector in August, 1837. In 1839 he began the first special "weekly services" for the benefit of servants and colored people, after obtaining consent of the families of the church. In 1840 there were sixty-nine families or three hundred and forty-eight persons in the church, of whom eighty-four persons were confirmed in the year ending with June, and there were ninety-seven members in the Sunday-school.

Rev. Mr. Wheat resigned in October, 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Tomes, on the 14th of the same month. He was a man of many original ideas and an ardent worker. He introduced the weekly offertory

and daily morning and evening prayers, and so horrified the quaint old church that they said of him "he was making a bridge of the Episcopal Church to go straight to Rome." He refused to preach funeral sermons or eulogize the dead.

Rev. Mr. Tomes was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1814, and came to America in 1827, where he was superintendent of the St. Thomas Sunday-school, and one of the originators of the first floating chapel for seamen. He was admitted to the priesthood in 1844, and was rector at Sing Sing, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., before stationed at Nashville. During the height of the cholera season in Nashville, he was the only clergyman left to administer to the plague-stricken people. He was assisted by two Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. Towards the close of his rectorship he was furnished an assistant rector. He resigned May 1, 1857, and died July 10th following. Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., became rector in June, 1857. He resigned Nov. 4, 1861, his resignation to take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1862, on condition of supplying the pulpit at his own expense until that time. This was accepted, and permission given him to go to Norfolk, Va., with his family immediately. His departure was made amidst many marks of respect and regard from his congregation. Revs. A. Crawford, Mr. Harlow, and Mr. Hunt kept the church open until the interval of war, after June, 1862. May 24, 1864, the first record after the long rest, an increase of salary to Rev. Mr. Harlow, acting rector, is made. Rev. W. J. Ellis was elected rector Feb. 12, 1866, and resigned Nov. 28, 1870. The church was raised and repaired at the end of the war, and two Sunday-schools opened,—one white and one colored. Rev. William Graham, the present rector, accepted the position Dec. 30, 1870, and has since filled it in a manner successful to the prosperity of the church.

There are now connected with it St. Peter's and St. John's missions, an industrial school, and ladies' aid society. This latter was organized about 1870, and have since purchased a fine parsonage at a cost of eight thousand dollars; besides, they have obtained more than five thousand dollars towards a fund for erecting a new house of worship.

The secretaries have been: G. M. Fogg, 1829 to 1862; A. Crawford, to 1868; D. R. Johnson, to 1870; S. M. D. Clark, 1871 to 1876; and Abbott B. Payne, since 1876.

Officers.—Rector, Rev. William Graham; Senior Warden, ———; Junior Warden, Charles Mitchell, Jr.; Treasurer, S. M. D. Clark; Secretary, Albert B. Payne; Ushers, A. H. Robinson, C. W. Smith; Vestrymen, W. D. Gale, C. W. Smith, J. P. Drenillard, A. H. Robinson, S. M. D. Clark, A. B. Payne, D. R. Johnson, George S. Blackie, A. W. Wills, W. A. Goodwyn, Charles Mitchell, Jr.

The Church of the Advent.—At the beginning of the year 1857 there were two parishes of the Episcopal Church within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville,—viz., Christ Church, of which the Rev. Charles Tomes had been rector for nearly nine years, and the Mission Church of the Holy Trinity (built by the Rev. C. Tomes), of which the Rev. W. D. Harlow had been rector for two or three years.

The latter church was at a distance from the crowded

portion of the city, and was but indifferently attended; while Christ Church building, which was small, was occupied entirely. For some time the Rev. Mr. Tomes had urged upon his congregation the necessity of enlarging the edifice, but met with little encouragement, those interested particularly not thinking that the building was at all insufficient in size, arguing from the fact that on no ordinary occasion of public worship was the church crowded or every pew occupied.

Some few weeks prior to Easter, 1857, Rev. Mr. Tomes called a meeting of the congregation and made a statement that of all the ordinances of the church—baptisms, burials, marriages, etc.—during the past two years, more than two-thirds had been at the instance of persons who were interested in the church and desired to attend his ministrations, but were unable to obtain sittings in a church building, and, as a counter-argument to that above stated,—that the edifice was large enough for all who wished to come,—he proposed to them to make the pews free. A majority of those present owning pews were in favor of this movement, but, a few objecting, the matter was postponed until Easter Monday. In the intervening time, the project was canvassed of making the pews free for one year by way of experiment. On Easter Monday the whole movement was quashed as a constructive injustice to those few who declined under any circumstances to relinquish their pews which they held possession of by fee-simple.

A few days after this meeting, April 18, A.D. 1857, a number of the communicants of Christ Church met in a room over Berry's bookstore, No. 30 Public Square, and organized a new parish and voted its name,—“The Church of the Advent,”—embodying in its articles or organization the following important and (in this diocese) new conditions:

1. That all persons, without distinction of sex or age, who are *registered communicants* of the parish, shall be entitled to a vote on parochial affairs.
2. That only *male communicants* shall be qualified to act as vestrymen.
3. That the church when erected should be free to rich and poor alike, rejecting the pew-system and abolishing every species of lay-privilege, based on wealth, station, or any other foundation whatsoever.
4. That the revenues of the church should depend, as nearly as possible, on the weekly offertory.

To this organization the consent, as prescribed by canon, of the reverend rectors of the adjoining parishes of Christ Church and the Holy Trinity, and of the right reverend the bishop of the diocese was obtained. A vestry was elected, which was instructed by the congregation to call the Rev. Charles Tomes to the rectorship. This was done and the call accepted. Through the generosity of Mr. John Kirkman, the owner of the “Odd-Fellows’ Hall,” the use of that building on Sundays was obtained gratuitously for divine worship, and the 13th of June was fixed upon as the time for the opening services. On the 7th of June the Rev. Mr. Tomes was taken sick, and after a protracted illness died at GlenOak, his residence, on the 19th of July of the same year.

Aug. 19, 1857, the vestry requested the Rev. W. B.

Harlow, rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, to officiate at the “Hall” until Mr. Tomes’ successor should be chosen, which he kindly undertook. The “Hall” was opened August 16th, the Rev. J. H. Ingraham officiating, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Harlow, and the Rev. George White, D.D., of Alabama. The number of the registered communicants at this time was fifty-four.

On the 6th day of October, 1857, there was convened at the Odd-Fellows’ Hall a meeting of the vestry, at which all the communicants of the congregation were invited to be present, the object of the meeting being the election of a permanent rector. This meeting was well attended, and, on the third ballot, the Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, M.D., then rector of Calvary Church, Memphis, was chosen. Dr. Quintard accepted the rectorship, and entered upon its duties on the first Monday in January, 1858.

The first confirmation at the hall was held Feb. 18, 1858, when the Rt. Rev. Dr. Otey officiated, confirming sixteen persons.

During the same year the parish rapidly increased in strength, paying one thousand dollars per annum rental for the hall, and fitting it up as a church at considerable expense. The prosperity of the parish was uninterrupted until 1861, when a majority of the young men of the parish joined the armies of the South; and, when they went away, the pastor (Dr. Quintard) felt it his duty to accept the office of army chaplain and to go with them.

The Rev. George C. Harris was chosen assistant rector, and continued services until February, 1862. At this time Nashville was occupied by Federal troops, and the “Hall” was taken possession of and occupied as a barracks for Federal soldiers.

In 1858 the vestry had purchased a lot on Vine Street (where the present church building now stands), and paid two-thirds of the purchase-money therefor, and had built a foundation and basement in a solid and durable manner.

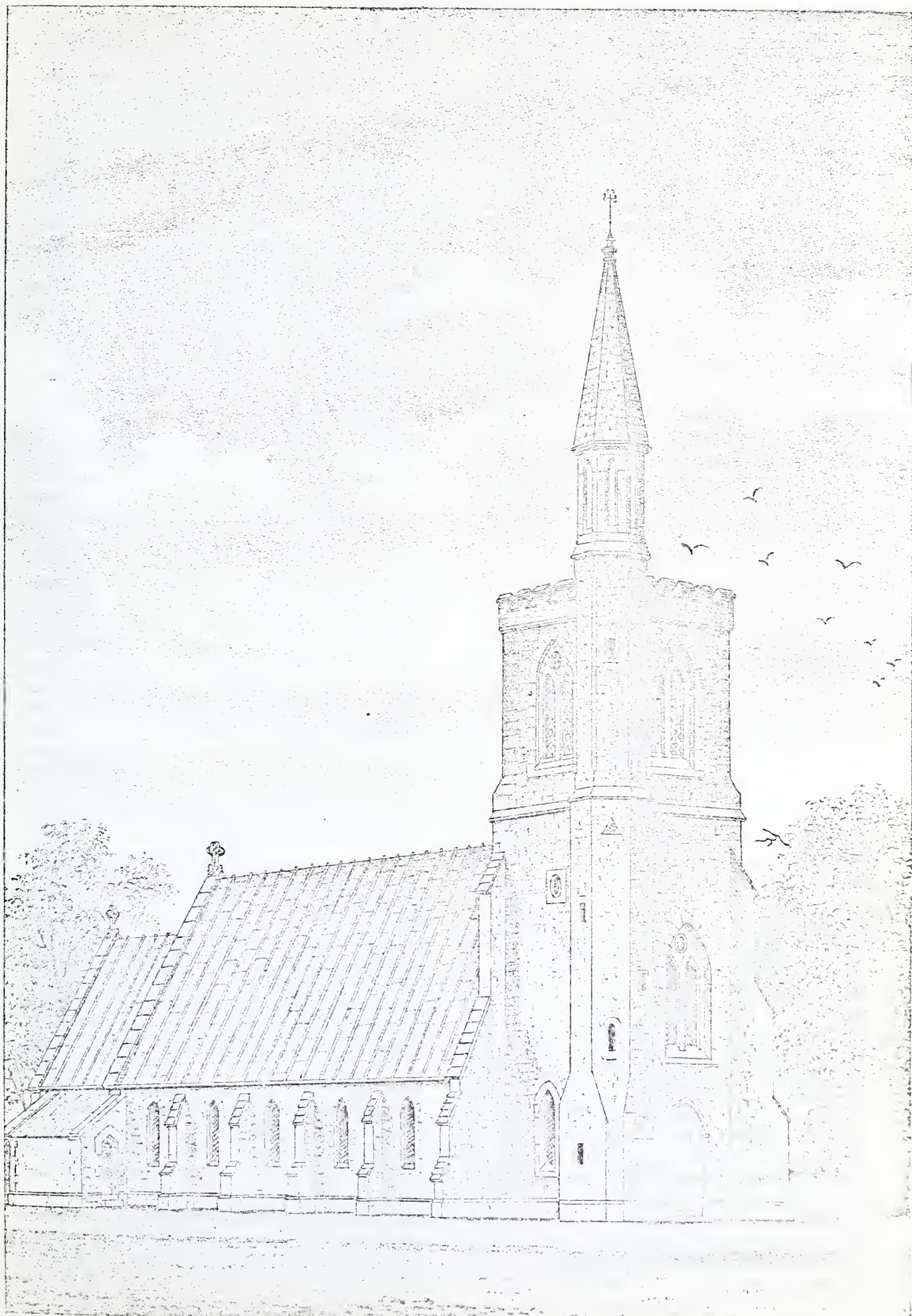
After the fall of the Confederacy, in 1864, the rector, Dr. Quintard, returned to Nashville and called the congregation together. It was a sad meeting. Instead of two hundred and seventy-four communicants (the number registered in 1861), coming to meet him, about a dozen responded, entirely dispirited and disheartened, hopeless and demoralized.

The original construction and early growth of the parish was but light work compared with its restoration. Dr. Quintard was not disheartened, and continued to encourage the members, and presently stirred up some enthusiasm.

In the fall of 1865, Dr. Quintard was elected bishop of the diocese of Tennessee. The grief at the loss of this beloved rector was greatly mitigated by the satisfaction with which every member of the congregation hailed his election to the episcopate, and by the assurance that his love for the parish and all its people had in no way diminished.

Early in the year 1866 the basement of the church building was fitted up for service, and a temporary roof thrown over it. The first service therein was held at six o’clock on Easter morning, April 1st, the Rev. J. H. Bowles officiating, by request of the vestry.

The Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, of Hoboken, N. J., was then elected to the rectorship. He accepted the call, but



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

was taken sick, and after an illness of four days departed to the rest that remaineth for the people of God. The Rev. James Moore, of Maryland, was then chosen, and assumed the charge of the parish Nov. 26, 1866.

After Mr. Moore's resignation Bishop Quintard again accepted the charge of the parish, appointing the Rev. Thomas Booth Lee assistant minister. Under the bishop's administration the walls of the church were carried up and inclosed, and the elegant structure, now occupied by the congregation, prepared for worship. The front of the building remains unfinished, awaiting means for the construction of the proposed tower and spire. The building is of uncut stone, of ample dimensions and superior accommodations. The nave (audience-room) is lofty and elegant, the style of architecture is Gothic, the windows are filled with stained glass, and four of them are "memorials" of the departed. The church is spacious and of fine elevation. The pews and furniture, of oiled walnut, are all of approved models. All the seats in the church are free, and many of them are elegantly cushioned and carpeted. The "Parish Aid Society," consisting of the ladies of the congregation, have done much towards furnishing the church, the cushions, the carpets, the elegant gas-fixtures, and two large furnaces for heating the church having been provided by their exertions. The beautiful corona for lighting the church was the gift of a single parishioner, and so were the stone font for baptism, the eagle lectern, the pulpit, the litany desk, and the organ. The bishop's throne, of rare size and elegance, was the gift of one of the clergy resident in a distant city. The magnificent velvet and silk embroidered altar-cloths, for the varying seasons of the ecclesiastical year, were the gift of the Sisters of Clewes, England, and the work of their own hands. Various other gifts of useful articles have, from time to time, added largely to the furnishing of the temple, and the convenience of the clergy and worshipers.

On the 16th of October, 1870, the Rev. John M. Schwarr became rector, and served until Feb. 1, 1872.

The Rev. Edward Bradley, the present rector, commenced his pastorate July 1, 1872.

Church of the Holy Trinity.—In July, 1849, the Rev. Charles Tomes, rector of Christ Church, perceiving that numbers of persons residing in and about Nashville were destitute of those blessings and privileges that were by others enjoyed in the fold of the church, determined upon the establishment of a mission in South Nashville, in connection with his own parish church. Accordingly, the Rev. John P. T. Ingraham, by invitation, became the "assistant minister in the parish, with a view to the particular ministerial charge of the mission."

On the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 23, 1849, the rector and his assistant minister opened in their "own hired house," on Summer Street, "St. Paul's Chapel," and thus was begun what was ere long to become the Church of the Holy Trinity. "At first there were not more than four families on whom any material dependence could be placed; but in less than a year many more had given in their names as permanent parishioners. The work seems to have been committed mainly to the hands of Mr. Ingraham, and every family came in for its share of his time and attention, whether

black, white, rich, or poor, between the Franklin pike and the river, on the one side, and from Broad Street two miles south on the other, as he went about inquiring after the children everywhere, and by his kindness and attention alluring many to the services of the church." But in July, 1850, his health failed and he resigned his position, returning to Wisconsin. At the time of his leaving his memoranda exhibited thirty-two baptisms, seventeen confirmations, twenty-seven communicants, four marriages, and six burials. During the summer the cholera raged fearfully. In a letter of some years afterwards Mr. Ingraham says, "Attention to duties consequent upon this state of things broke down my health." The congregation was scattered, and Mr. Tomes was obliged to suspend the services. We next find the Rev. M. S. Royce in charge of the mission, but in a short while Mr. Tomes was again alone. In 1851 a movement was made towards the erection of a church edifice, and a lot for that purpose was given by Mr. M. W. Wetmore. In the next year a parish was regularly organized, and the Rev. James W. Rodgers was called to be its first rector. In the afternoon of May 7, 1852, the cornerstone of the new church was laid by the bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. James Hervey Otey, D.D.

The edifice is after a design of Wills & Dudley, of New York, an illustration of which appears in this work. It is of the pure Gothic order, built of blue limestone, and with its open roof of varnished cedar and its deep recessed chancel it is, indeed, a pure and beautiful piece of architecture. Its altar is of cedar, and a crown of thorns adorns the centre of its frontal. The nave is seventy by thirty-five feet, and has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty people.

At first the congregation worshiped in the chancel; but by the end of 1853, through the untiring efforts of Mr. Tomes, who never seemed to weary at his work, the nave, too, was complete. He obtained large means from friends in the East; he expended his own; and again and again were his people full of heartfelt expressions of gratitude for their noble friend. After Mr. Rodgers resigned, and again after the short rectorship of Dr. McCullough, he gave to this work all the time he could spare from his own immediate charge.

"In the year 1855 the Rev. W. D. Harlow became rector, and continued to discharge the duties till 1857, when, Mr. Tomes having died, he was temporarily called to Christ Church. From this he took charge of the Church of the Advent until the election of a rector, to which all the communicants were transferred except two." Next the Rev. C. T. Quintard, M.D., held services for the congregation in the afternoon, and in connection with his own parish, the Church of the Advent. In July, 1853, the Rev. George C. Harris was ordained, and was rector until the war. Under his faithful ministrations the parish grew into a very prosperous condition. The number of baptisms was large; the year previous to the war they numbered forty-five. At the same time the Sunday school had in it one hundred and seven scholars, and there were sixty-six communicants. From the beginning the parish had been supported by the offertory. The seats have been always free, and it is in every sense a free church. Up to this time in the history

of the parish there had been one hundred and eighty-eight baptisms, sixty-four confirmations, and one hundred and thirty-two admitted to holy communion. But after the war began we find the parish again without a rector. However, during his rectorship, Mr. Harris had succeeded in getting the tower built up as far as the comb of the roof; and nothing has been added to it since his time. To-day it stands unfinished. After the struggle began occasional services were held, and for those four long years, so full of carnage and strife, these people were as sheep without a shepherd. After the occupation of the city by the Federal army the church was left to pursue its peaceful course until 1862, when it was taken for a powder-magazine and kept for three months; teamsters were then quartered in it for two months. During this time the altar was used to cut beefsteaks on, and the font was a washbasin for the soldiers. The organ was torn to pieces, the beautiful stained-glass windows shattered, and all the interior much abused. However, an inventory had been taken of everything in the church by command of the authorities, with the written promise to return it in its former condition. When, then, it was returned to the senior warden, there being no rector, damages were paid to the amount of twelve hundred dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for rent: damages had been assessed by a committee sent by Federal authority at sixteen hundred dollars. During this time chaplains in the United States army had held occasional services. All through the war, with the exception of the time of its occupation, the church was opened every Sunday for Sunday-school by Mr. Charles Sheppard, the senior warden of the parish, as its superintendent, assisted by several faithful teachers.

After the war the Rev. J. H. Bowles became the rector, dividing his time with St. Stephen's Church, Edgefield. After this had continued about a year, the Rev. W. T. Helm was rector until February, 1869, when the Rev. Moses S. Royce was called. He began at once a vigorous and successful work. The parish again revived, the Sunday-school and services were full of life, and much people was added. But alas! in May, 1873, that dreadful scourge, the cholera, again appeared. The faithful priest was everywhere among his people, breaking the Bread of Life for the sick and the dying, and burying the dead. On Sunday, June 9, 1873, he laid down his life in the Master's cause, dying of the fell disease after a sickness of but a few hours. His faithful ministry is part of the history of South Nashville. He was everywhere that human souls needed help, and in families without number his name is a household word, and his face long familiar. His counsel and life and teaching live in the lives of those who were under his care and were by his presence blessed.

From November of this year till December, 1876, the Rev. Thomas B. Lawson, D.D., was in charge. He was a man of varied talents. His acute mind and clear reasoning powers seemed to revel in the lore of the divine science, and in the history of the Christian Church in all the ages he seemed no stranger. While since the war the work had grown, it suffered no little—as it had done from the beginning—from the frequent vacancies in the rectorship. Its revenues had never been large, and its people never rich.

So, although much faithful work had been done, a permanent foundation had always been hard to secure.

In September, 1877, after invitation, the present rector, the Rev. Jesse B. Harrison, S.T.B., took charge. He found the people much scattered, but work has been steadily kept up for now almost three years, and not without results. There have been within this time, baptisms, 85; confirmations, 41; persons admitted to holy communion, 56. The present number of communicants is one hundred and twelve.

St. Paul's Chapel.—A mission was inaugurated in what was known as Fairfield in 1870, by the Rev. M. S. Royce, while rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Services were first held in a hall over a drug-store on the Lebanon pike. In 1872 the mission became a parish, under the name of St. Paul's Church. A large Sunday-school was held, and the services, partly choral, were largely attended. A lot was bargained for—which has since been paid for—and the present chapel all but completed, when the untimely death of Mr. Royce put an end to the work.

Under Dr. Lawson the work was again begun. On a petition from the people being presented to the Diocesan Convention of 1878, this church was made a "chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, to be known as St. Paul's Chapel." It is a neat wooden chapel, with a recessed chancel, and has a seating capacity of one hundred people. It is situated on a lot of seventy by one hundred and fifty feet, on the corner of Wharf Avenue and Cannon Street. It now has a Sunday-school of one hundred and forty-one pupils. The Church of the Holy Trinity is the parish church for all its people. It is out of debt and in a flourishing condition.

The parish of the Church of the Holy Trinity may, then, be said to have its parish church on the corner of South High Street and South Union Street, and its chapel—St. Paul's chapel—on Wharf Avenue.

The officers of the parish are as follows: The Rev. Jesse B. Harrison, S.T.B., Rector; George W. Seay, Senior Warden; Frederick Wright, Junior Warden; Joseph W. Fisher, Treasurer; Thomas G. Cox, Secretary; Charles Sheppard, George R. Knox, P. M. Radford, Vestrymen.

Organist of the parish church, Mr. P. M. Radford; organist of the chapel, Miss Jessie Harman; superintendent of the Sunday-school, Mr. Charles Sheppard.

The communicants, 112; parish Sunday-school pupils, 130; chapel Sunday-school pupils, 141; total, 271.

St. Anne's Church, Edgefield.—In the year 1856, when Edgefield contained a population of not exceeding seven hundred and fifty, the late Dr. John Shelby conveyed to the late Rev. Charles Tomes, as trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a beautiful lot on Oak Street. This lot was to be used for no other purpose than the erection thereon of a church edifice or parsonage. July 29, 1858, nearly two years after, there assembled together in a school-house on Fatherland Street the following Episcopalians: Rev. Dr. C. T. Quistard, Rev. L. L. Smith, M. E. De Grove, Turner S. Foster, W. H. Baker, G. H. Hunt, Q. C. De Grove (2d), P. Shegog, Mrs. W. H. Baker, Miss Sallie J. Buck, Miss Annie Weakley, Miss Cecil De Grove, and W. H. De Grove. This meeting was organized by calling Rev. L. L.



Geo. R. Williamson

THE Scandinavian element has played an important part in populating America, not only by direct emigration from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, but through its early occupation of Scotland it has impressed the peculiarities of its nationality on the people of that country and the resultant "Scotch-Irish." To that element these people owe their love of adventure, bold hardihood, and persevering energy; also that resolute will which meets and surmounts all obstacles. From the Scotch-Irish branch settling in North Carolina came many of the settlers of Tennessee, among them John J., son of David Williamson, who was born in North Carolina in 1809. He married in that State Eliza B. Carr. Of their four children born in North Carolina, George R. was third. The others were Thomas D., James, and John J. In 1839, Mr. Williamson moved to Maury County, in this State, and settled in the same neighborhood where he yet resides. His family now consists of fifteen children. The following were born in this State: Mary, Olivia M., Susan N., Margaret E., Ann E., Josephine, Pleasant D., William B., Rufus A., Alice, and Melville.

George R. Williamson was born Oct. 13, 1836, brought by his parents to Tennessee at the age of three years, and remained with his father until about seventeen years of age, receiving a common-school education; then engaged as book-keeper in a mercantile establishment in Columbia. In this avocation he continued three years. Choosing the medical profession for his life work, and desiring to thoroughly qualify himself therefor, he went to Nashville and commenced study with Dr. Madden; then attended Shelby Medical College. While there he was granted the position

of prescriptionist or dispensarian at City Hospital. This position was one of great advantage to a medical student and was much sought after. This is evinced by the fact that at that time there were thirty applicants for the position, and only one other proving successful.

From this college our young student went to Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania. He was a diligent student, patient and careful in his work, and stood well in the estimation of his instructors. In the spring of 1860 he received the degree of M.D.

After graduation, Dr. Williamson returned to Nashville and began the practice of his profession in Edgetfield (now East Nashville). After the passing of twenty years, many who were among his first adherents are still his patrons. He married, May 5, 1863, Mary P. Roche, daughter of F. G. Roche, Esq., then of Edgetfield, but formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. She died May 25, 1879. Their married life had its peculiar sorrows, five of their children dying in early childhood. Lizzie R., born Aug. 18, 1870, and Mary E., born April 29, 1879, are the sole survivors.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Williamson were members of the Episcopal Church of Edgetfield, where Mrs. Williamson was organist for years prior to her death. He has been vestryman and senior warden in this church many years.

Politically, Dr. Williamson has always been a staunch Democrat. Has been a member of the State Medical Society twenty years, and was elected president of Edgetfield Medical Society at its organization, in 1872. Few of the physicians in this city or county have enjoyed so long a practice, or won more credit for their skill.

Smith to the chair and appointing Q. C. De Grove secretary, after which an Episcopal Church was formed, under the name of St. Stephen's Church; and W. E. De Grove, G. H. Hunt, Turner S. Foster, W. H. Baker, Q. C. De Grove, and W. B. Walton were elected vestrymen, and H. La Cruz and G. H. Hunt were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the chapel. T. S. Foster and Q. C. De Grove were added to this committee, and August 31st, G. H. Hunt was elected secretary and treasurer; Messrs. De Grove and Foster wardens; and the secretary was instructed to notify the bishop of the diocese of the organization of the parish, with the written consent of the rectors of Christ Church and the Church of the Advent. Rev. William D. Harlow became rector of the church March 9, 1860, and a building committee, of which he was chairman, was appointed to erect a church edifice.

The congregation continued to meet in Jamieson's Hall until its completion, in September, 1860. Seats were made free, with permission to cushion and trim certain localities awarded the members. William F. Orr was made secretary, treasurer, and warden, with J. Shelby Williams, on Easter Monday, 1861. T. H. Eichbaum, C. W. S. Brown, Q. C. De Grove, D. Johnson, and J. D. Lindsey were also made vestrymen.

On the arrival of the Federal army the church was closed, and services were not again held until after the close of the war. It was then left in an almost bankrupt condition.

The church was reorganized with the advent of peace, and Rev. J. H. Bowles was made pastor. Mrs. David Williams, now Mrs. Judge John D. Phelan, presented the church with a lot in Edgefield, to help pay its debts, and as an act of gratitude she was awarded the privilege of giving the church a new name. In response, she selected the present one of St. Anne. In February, 1866, Rt. Rev. Bishop C. T. Quintard presented the vestry five hundred dollars.

June 5, 1868, Rev. Mr. Bowles resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. L. P. Tschiffely, who was pastor from Nov. 5, 1868, to Aug. 22, 1869. Rev. F. R. Holeman was rector from March 14 to Nov. 27, 1870; Rev. M. J. Ellis, July 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1872.

Meetings continued to be held regularly, but with no settled rector, until January, 1874, when Rev. A. O. Stanley became rector. His resignation was accepted July 17, 1878. During his rectorship the parish was much increased, and numbered one hundred and twenty at the close of his service.

The church was again without a rector until March, 1879, when Rev. T. F. Martin, of Berryville, Va., accepted the call to the parish. The membership now numbers eighty-two.

The lot upon which the church was originally built was, at the time of its erection, in one of the most populous portions of Edgefield. It is expected to soon build a finer church near the new centre of population.

The present official members are: Vestrymen, Dr. George R. Williamson, W. F. Orr, George M. Jackson, Judge John D. Phelan, John Orr, A. J. Francisco, John L. Dismukes, J. M. Anderson, J. W. Hopkins; Senior Warden, Dr. George R. Williamson; Junior Warden, W. F. Orr; Treasurer, John Orr, Secretary, George M. Jackson.

LUTHERAN.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Among the first pioneers of this State and county there were Lutherans. There are now about ten thousand Lutherans in Tennessee. Of these about eight thousand are in East Tennessee. They are divided into three Synods, who, according to age and strength, are the following: The Tennessee Synod, the Holston Synod, the Middle Tennessee Synod, the first named being oldest and strongest. Congregations were organized as early as 1800. On Duck River, near Shelbyville, the first Lutheran Church in Middle Tennessee, called the "Shoffner Church," was organized about 1825, by the late Rev. William Jenkins, who must be looked upon as the pioneer pastor of Lutheranism in these regions. For many years he watched the growing interests of the Lutheran Church in Nashville, until he succeeded, in 1859, at the meeting of the General Synod in Pittsburgh, Pa., in securing the Rev. Herman Eggers, then a professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, as pastor. Rev. Mr. Eggers came to Nashville in July, 1859. His first sermon was delivered in the Second Presbyterian church, on College Street, the members and pastor (Rev. Mr. Hays) of which had kindly granted the Lutherans the use of their church for afternoon services. The first sermon was preached on the last Sunday in July, 1859. An organization was soon effected, under the name of "The First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Nashville." Afternoon services in July and August were attended with so many difficulties that arrangements were made to hold services in the court-house. The services were well attended, and the work prospered till 1861, when the fury of the war made itself felt in all church organizations. Till the fall of Fort Donelson services were continued uninterruptedly in the court-house, when the Federal army took possession of it. At this juncture the German Methodists, whose pastor at the incipency of the war had left his flock for a place in the North, tendered the use of their church, which was gladly accepted and the church used till the fall of 1863, when the Methodists received a new pastor from a Northern Conference. Services were next held in the council-room, but, as soldiers were quartered in the story above it, this was soon abandoned, and services were once more held in the Second Presbyterian church, whose pastor, Rev. Mr. Hays, was a warm friend of the Lutherans. Efforts were now put forth to build a church. The lot on which the church now stands was purchased for four thousand six hundred dollars, and the church erected at an additional cost of over nine thousand dollars. On Feb. 10, 1867, services were held for the first time in the present church, on North Market Street. In the fall of the same year Rev. Professor Eggers resigned and left. His immediate successor was the Rev. J. Bachmann, who served the church till 1869. Owing to ill health he resigned and returned to Germany, his native land, where he soon died. Rev. C. A. Nolte, now of California, was next chosen pastor, and served the congregation about two and one-half years. Rev. Johannes Heckel, now of the city of Charleston, S. C., was the fourth pastor, and labored four years in Nashville. The present is its fifth pastor. Rev. F. W. E. Peschan came to Nashville from Nebraska City, Neb., in September.

1878. He has introduced English services, and has added fifty-six to the membership of the church in the eighteen months of his residence and labors here. The congregation numbers now about two hundred and twenty-five communicants, and the Sunday-school has on its roll two hundred. A second Lutheran Sunday-school was organized in South Nashville last fall, which reached one hundred. The parochial school kept up for many years was given up a few years ago. The work and interests of Lutheranism here are in a prosperous and encouraging condition.

At Paradise Ridge in Davidson County, there are twelve Lutheran families, who are occasionally visited by the Nashville pastor. On every leading pike some Lutherans are living. In every Protestant church in Nashville there are some who once were Lutherans, and we might say the same of the Protestant churches of the whole country. Never yet has the Lutheran Church of the United States had enough ministers to supply the fields of labor open to her among her own people, though she is now the third in strength among Protestants in this country, numbering over three thousand ministers and eight hundred thousand members, and though she is as strong in the world as all other Protestant churches put together, as she numbers *forty millions* in Germany, Australia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and other countries.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Union Church of Fish University, the only church of the denomination within the county supplied by a white pastor, is composed of students, and numbers one hundred male and fifty-seven female members. Prof. H. S. Bennett, a gentleman of culture and ability, is pastor and was its organizer. His last report to the Central South Conference, of which it forms a part, states that "there is a better class of students at the university than ever before. There exists a tender religious interest. Since September seven have been converted, and twelve or fifteen during the last year."

Two theological classes have been formed,—one in church history and one in the study of the harmony. A missionary society for the evangelization of Africa holds monthly meetings and maintains a lively interest in missionary work. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Bennett, is superintendent of a Sabbath-school among the convicts in the penitentiary, through the influence of which about forty prisoners were converted during the past winter.

There is also a Young Men's Christian Association, composed of colored members, connected with this church. There are stationed at the university the following-named ministers who have no pastoral charge: Revs. E. M. Cravath, A. K. Spence, F. A. Chase, C. C. Painter, and L. C. Anderson.

Howard Chapel is a neat little brick building on Knowles Street, near the Chattanooga depot. The congregation is mostly composed of young people. It is reported on the minutes as "Knowles Street Church." The organization was effected chiefly through the efforts of its young and energetic pastor, Rev. G. W. Moore, on Nov. 2, 1876. It has a Band of Hope of about one hundred members, and a flourishing Sunday-school. The membership has been

much reduced by Western emigration during the past year, and low numbers but twenty-eight. Rev. Mr. Moore is now pursuing a course of classical and theological studies at the university, preparatory to a more thorough work in the ministry.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

First Christian Church of Nashville.—When constituted, the congregation who worshiped in the Church Street meeting-house was a Baptist Church. The record book of its earlier days is entitled "The Records of the Baptist Church of Nashville, July 22, 1820," and the constitution declares that "it is to be denominated the Baptist Church of Nashville," without any prefix to the word "Baptist." The constitution reads as follows: "Finally, it is not the duty of the church to bind the consciences of the weak, but to receive the weak with the strong, and so keep up, and to do whatever is agreeable to sound doctrine." The third rule for the government of the church provided for any necessary alterations as follows: "The moderator and five of the white brethren shall be deemed sufficient to transact any species of church business. That done by a smaller number shall require the confirmation of the church in session." It will be seen from these quotations, and explanations of government and principle, that the old First Baptist Church, not anticipating future dissensions in opinion, was liberal in defining its lines, and not of the strict Calvinistic type supposed to be predominant at that day, and it was only the unanticipated questions afterwards discussed which caused the various shades of opinion to become a matter of record, as the old church branched off in the various directions of Mission, Anti-Mission, and Free-Will Baptists, and Christians. The first constitution of the old Baptist Church of Nashville provided "by the above rule of government for any progress it might make in scriptural knowledge," and it is claimed by the *Christians* that this was regarded as the birthright of every Baptist Church then, as now, and that its internal concerns were subject to no control from without. Accordingly, on the fourth Saturday in December, 1822, it added an article to its constitution recognizing the doctrine of the Trinity, which was not named in the first draft of it, except by the church. This was done in a session composed of seven members.

Rev. Philip S. Fall visited Nashville in 1821, and was invited by the church to settle as their pastor. The call was accepted, but he was unable to close existing engagements in Kentucky. In 1825 this call was repeated, and a chair was offered him in the female academy. Both appointments were accepted, and he entered upon his duties early in 1826. Two years before leaving Kentucky his mind had undergone a radical change as to the proper method of reading the Scriptures and of teaching them, as well as to the authority for denominationalism. He became fully convinced that baptism as a system was not identical with Christianity as a system, but believed that the Baptists, as a people, were nearer the Scriptures than any others, and that they would welcome a still closer conformity to the sacred Model. He says of himself at that time, "I had no idea of separating from them. It was well known to the principal members of the church in Nashville that this change had taken place, and that my



L. Lanning

convictions had been openly announced to the Baptist churches in Kentucky, at an Association. This had something to do in the invitation given me; indeed, the thoughtful members of the church had anticipated me in the return to the Scriptural statements as to the structure and life of a congregation of Christ. I entered on my work in Nashville as the known defender of Apostolic Christianity, as contrasted with its modern exhibitions."

On the day of his appointment as overseer of the church, he stated his full conviction that no congregation worshiped according to the New Testament that did not attend to the Lord's Supper on every Lord's day. The subject thus broached was studied carefully, and at length, in August, 1827, it was considered to be the duty of the church—three only dissenting—to attend regularly to this act of divine worship. Rev. Mr. Fall, in his "History of the Church," says, "In the exercise of its inherent right, and in obedience to the authority of the Scriptures, changes were made gradually which brought the church in full accord with those who advocated a return to Apostolic Christianity as developed in the New Testament."

All discussions related wholly to the structure, the worship, and the government of the church of Christ, and the changes made were considered to be within the scope of that liberty asserted by every Baptist Church "to manage its internal concerns" according to the word of God. A few members were not satisfied with what had been done, although one hundred and fifty-one members concurred. Resolutions were introduced abolishing all the innovations, together with the constitution and rules of decorum, with a view to entire reconstruction of the church, but failed to pass. Dissenting members were offered letters of dismission within two months, the failure to call for which was to be considered as an assent to the action of the church. Two persons only asked and were granted letters of dismission. Some others asked for letters, but never called for them, and remained in the church as dissenters.

Oct. 15, 1830, four of these dissenting members asked permission to withdraw, they having on October 10th united with another church. Another member, leaving without letter, united with a new organization, claiming to be the original church, under the name of United Baptist Church of Nashville.

On the departure of Rev. Dr. Fall, which was announced June 19, 1831, by R. C. Foster, chairman of the committee for that purpose, he was presented with a very affectionate and flattering testimonial from the church.

He was succeeded by Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, and afterwards returned and conducted the services through the troublesome war period, by his constant exertions and zeal sustaining the congregation, and preserving the house of worship from the destructive occupation incurred by the other churches of the city.

The old Baptist church on Church Street continued to be occupied by them until during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Ferguson, when a new house of worship was built on Cherry Street, near the old post-office. This was destroyed by fire in 1855. The old building was then reoccupied, and soon after refitted, and the pulpit removed from between the two front doors to its present position. The

house and grounds are now valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. The trustees are John H. Ewen, John G. Houston, and S. S. Wharton. Rev. Samuel A. Kelly was Rev. Mr. Fall's second successor, and remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 18, 1879. Rev. R. C. Cave became pastor in April, 1880. The church numbers three hundred and fifty members. Mr. W. A. Eichbaum was the first clerk of the church after adopting the doctrines advocated by Rev. Mr. Fall.

The present officers and the dates of their appointment are: Elders,—John G. Houston, 1870; John H. Ewen, W. B. Dortch, A. D. Wharton, 1879. Deacons,—George W. Shields, T. D. Flippin, O. Ewing, S. S. Wharton, 1876; J. C. Wharton, Ewen Goodwin, Jacob Anthony, Willis Bonner, 1879.

Edgefield Christian Church was organized on the first Sunday in May, 1872, under the preaching of Elders E. G. Sewell, David E. Lipscomb, and R. M. Gang, in Odd-Fellows' Hall. This hall was regularly occupied for worship until the erection of a house of worship on Woodland Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. This house was dedicated on the first Sunday in July, 1878, by the late Rev. S. A. Kelly, of the First Church in Nashville.

The society, which organized with less than twenty members, now numbers one hundred and eight. Among the first members were E. C. Hall, J. H. Farrar, and David Lipscomb. Rev. E. G. Sewell, one of the publishers of the *Gospel Advocate*, has been the regular teacher, or pastor, since the organization, in 1872. The officers of the church are E. G. Sewell, D. C. Hall, and W. A. Corbin, Elders; and B. J. Farrar, C. H. Brandon, T. C. Cobb, and Frank R. Handy, Deacons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the early part of May, 1821, Rt. Rev. Bishop David, coadjutor of Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, Ky., started on his first visit to Nashville, which was at that time, with the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and extensive territory to the west, included in the diocese of Bardstown, and had constituted the bishopric of Rt. Rev. Bishop Flaget since 1810. There had up to this time been but four missionary visits made to the State since the early French settlements. Bishop David and his party arrived at Nashville May 10th, and were cordially received by M. Demonbreun, who entertained them at his house. Here the first mass offered in Tennessee was said the next day. The number of Catholics at this time in Nashville did not exceed sixty.

On the proposal to establish a congregation here a liberal petition was taken up and signed by Protestants as well as Catholics. A lot for a church seventy by one hundred feet was offered by Mr. Foster, who was Grand Master of the Masons. Hon. Felix Grundy and other prominent men received the bishop and his associates with polite courtesy, and he was invited to tea by Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Father Abeil, who accompanied the bishop, preached every evening in the court-house, where he had many attentive Protestant hearers.

The church was built on the north side of the grounds now occupied by the State Capitol in 1830.

In 1834 the diocese was reduced to Kentucky and Tennessee by the organization of new territory to the south and west. Sept. 16, 1838, Rt. Rev. Dr. Richard Pius Miles, a native American, and descendant of a Maryland family, was consecrated the first bishop of Nashville, and the State of Tennessee was made a separate diocese. Bishop Miles made his residence with Mr. J. H. Buddeke, a German Catholic, until he became settled in his diocese. Rt. Rev. Bishop James Wheelan was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Miles, with right of succession, and consecrated in May, 1859. On the death of Bishop Miles, which occurred Feb. 1, 1860, he entered upon his duties, and remained until his resignation, in 1863. He then returned to his former home in Ohio, where he died in 1878. St. Mary's church, on Capitol Hill, was the first Roman Catholic church in Tennessee. Rev. Father Maguire was the earliest priest. The present grand cathedral was erected by Bishop Miles in 1855. On his death his remains were deposited in its vault. The parochial residence, joining the cathedral, was purchased by him.

After the resignation of Bishop Wheelan, Rev. Father Kelly, a Dominican priest, succeeded him as administrator of the diocese until November, 1865. Father Kelly was afterwards favorably known for his charitable works in Memphis and elsewhere during the yellow fever. These incumbents of the bishopric were all previously Dominican priests.

Rt. Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, of St. Louis, a native of Ireland, was consecrated in the old cathedral of St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1865, and at once entered upon his duties, relieving Father Kelly.

Rev. John Veale was succeeded as pastor in charge of St. Mary's by Rev. Richard Seannet in 1889, and is assisted by Rev. Father Veale and Rev. Patrick Gill. This church has now a congregation of about three thousand members.

The first cemetery was opened when the church was established, joining the city burying-ground. It included four acres of ground. Becoming filled, a second one was opened, joining Mount Olivet, in 1868, and given the name of Calvary Cemetery. This ground is, like Mount Olivet, one of the most sightly spots to be found near the city. It is fifty acres in extent, and cost fifteen thousand dollars. Many families removed their dead from the old ground to their new lots, and have since beautified the new ground by many fine monuments. All the Catholic dead from the various churches within the county are buried here.

The Church of the Assumption (German) was constituted in 1858, and a brick edifice for worship was built on the corner of Vine and Monroe Streets. J. H. Buddeke and G. H. Wessel were leading and liberal movers in this enterprise. The pastors since the war have been Rev. Fathers N. J. Konen and L. Schneider, to 1867; W. J. Revis, to August, 1871; Philip Rist, August, 1871, to February, 1872; Joseph Uphaus, to June, 1875; F. Xavier Griesmayer, to December, 1875; and Rev. Mathias Kenk, until the present time. This church numbers fifty-two families and two hundred communicants. A large chapel has been erected beside the church since Rev. Father Kenk became pastor.

St. Columbia Church was built by Rev. Father Meagher, in 1873, on Main Street, near South Fifth. Father Meagher

died of yellow fever in Memphis while attending to the sick, and Rev. Eugene Gozzo, the present pastor, succeeded him. This church has about one thousand members, some of whom are scattered through the surrounding country.

St. Patrick's Mission Church, at Edgefield Junction, was built in 1868. There are here about one hundred members, farmers and laborers, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. A. Coughlin, of McEwen's, Humphreys Co.

The leading Catholic charitable institutions are the St. Mary's Orphans' Asylum and Free School.

This asylum occupies seven acres in the south part of the city, which, with the buildings, is valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. It was founded by Rev. Father Kelly, in 1864, and is in charge of the Dominican Sisters. Boys are kept here to the age of twelve, and girls fourteen, years, under a system of moral and mental training, from which they go forth to enter homes in families or become apprentices to trades. The inmates are mostly Catholic children, and are usually about eighty or ninety in number. This institution is under the immediate care of the bishop, and is sustained by annual fairs.

St. Mary's Free School, on Vine Street, consists of four hundred pupils, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. A German school in North Nashville numbers one hundred and twenty pupils, and is managed by the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood.

St. Bernard's Academy, a select day-school of one hundred pupils, is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Cecilia's Academy was founded in 1860 for the education of young ladies, under the auspices of the Dominican Sisters, of whom Mother Ann is the present superior. The place stands upon an eminence north of the city, overlooking the Cumberland River Valley, and comprises ten acres of land, with fine buildings, valued at forty thousand dollars. The present attendance is about one hundred. Much of the patronage is from the best families of the surrounding counties who are not Catholics. The administration of the present bishop has been remarkable for its prosperity.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the first Jewish families to settle in Nashville were Aaron Lande, Elias Wolf, David Elsbach, Isaac Gershon, Myer Sulzbacher, Henry Harris, E. Franklin, Z. Levi, and several young men who came as clerks and book-keepers.

In October, 1851, the Israelites residing in the city called a meeting in the house of Isaac Gershon, and organized the first Jewish benevolent society in Davidson County. Henry Harris was elected president and Isaac Gershon vice-president. A committee was appointed, who purchased seven acres of land a mile and a half from the public square, on the Buena Vista pike, for a burial-ground. A room was rented for a synagogue on North Market Street, near the Louisville depot, and occasional divine worship was held on Sabbath* and holidays, Mr. Henry Harris officiating as reader.

In 1853, Mr. Alexander Feer, a native of Polish Russia, then located in New York, was engaged as the first rabbi,

at an annual salary of about six hundred dollars, with perquisites. Mr. Iser served as rabbi for five years. Shortly after his arrival here the organization of the society was dissolved, and the first Hebrew congregation formed, under the name and title of Magen David,* at the suggestion of Isaac Gershon, as a compliment to the county. The same officers were re-elected, and a committee was appointed to apply to the State Legislature for a charter. This was granted in 1854. When the congregation increased in numbers they rented Douglass Hall, corner of Market Street and the square.

In 1862 the First Reform Congregation, in opposition to the orthodox, was organized by the election of M. Fishel president and M. Shyer vice-president. Rev. Mr. Labshiner, from Albany, N. Y., was their first rabbi. They assumed the name of Benij Jioshuren.† Another piece of land near the first burial-ground was purchased for their separate use.

After an existence of about six years the two congregations united in 1868 as one organization, with the name and title of K. K. Ahvaah Schoelem.‡ A short time after, they elected Rev. Dr. Isedor Kaleish as rabbi, while still worshiping in the same hall. He remained in his office for three years. His successor was Dr. Alexander Rosenspitz, who served them for nearly three years. In his time the foundation of the present temple was commenced, on Vine Street between Church and Broad Streets. The laying of the corner-stone was effected by the celebrated rabbi, Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assisted by the Freemasons of this district. The temple was finished in 1877 through the exertions of Mr. G. Blumenstein and other Jewish citizens, who contributed liberally for its building. It is of the Byzantine style of architecture. Its massive bulb-like dome, towering above the surrounding buildings, forms an attractive feature in a distant view of the city, while a nearer approach shows it to be an ornament to the locality. It was designed by W. Dobson, Esq., architect, and cost about forty thousand dollars in building. It was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Rosenspitz. On his departure Rev. Dr. G. S. Goldamer, an eminent and much-esteemed Hebrew scholar,—a graduate rabbi of Germany, and late rabbi at Cincinnati, Ohio,—became leader and rabbi of the congregation. When the temple was finished worship was conducted, with the introduction of a choir, an organ, and family pews.

Since 1879 the old Polandish mode of worship was abolished and substituted by the reformed mode of worship called Minbag America,§ which was introduced by all congregations, in conformity with the free institutions of this country. Many who belonged to the former congregation took offense at this, and separating organized anew, under the name of K. K. Adath Israel, by electing I. B. Cohen president and L. Rosenheim vice-president. Their place of worship is in a hall in Mr. Rosenheim's house, 118 North College Street. They style themselves the Orthodox Congregation. They have no rabbi, but a citizen named M. Muscovitch is their temporary leader. They are very

strict in their religious observances, and do not wish to depart an iota from the ancient institutions which the rabbis of old established.

A very efficient Sabbath-school was organized in connection with the Ahavah Schoelem by Rev. Dr. Kaleish when he was first engaged here as rabbi, and has progressed until the present time. Over eighty boys and girls come together there three times a week, and are taught by voluntary teachers, of whom the rabbi is superintendent, in Hebrew, Biblical history, and the catechism of their religion. At the holidays of Pentecost the rabbi confirms those pupils who are prepared. Twelve girls and eight boys were confirmed at this feast in 1879. Divine worship is held Friday evenings in English, and Sabbath (Saturday) mornings in German, at the temple. Seats are free.

The present officers are, K. K. Ahavah Schoelem: J. S. Goldamer, Rabbi; Max Sax, President; S. Shyer, Vice-President; B. Bissenger, Warden; H. Loventhal, Treasurer; S. Weil, Secretary; M. Fishel, Financial Secretary.

K. K. Adath Israel.—I. B. Cohen, President; P. Blumenthal, Vice-President; J. Rosenzweig, Secretary; J. Greenstein, Treasurer; M. Schwartz, Warden.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NASHVILLE AND EDGEFIELD.

A Young Men's Christian Association, for the moral, mental, and social improvement of young men, was organized in January, 1855, incorporated March 2, 1858, and continued until the unsettlement of society by the disasters of war. In 1861 it numbered one hundred and seventy-five members, and had a circulating library of about four hundred volumes. The reading-rooms were at No. 35 College Street, up stairs, where the leading newspapers and periodicals were daily open to the public. H. Hill McAlister was President; P. L. Nichol, Recording Secretary; N. P. Cross, Corresponding Secretary; W. H. Morrow, Treasurer; and W. Bryce Thompson, Librarian. It was reorganized May 1, 1867, and continued for some months, but soon suspended by reason of the unsettled state of society consequent upon the late war.

The Nashville Tract Society, organized Nov. 16, 1868, maintained a mission work on Crawford Street for several years. In November, 1873, they resolved themselves into a Young Men's Christian Association, in order to avail themselves of the old charter and enlarge their field of labors. John Lellyett was elected President of the new organization; Willis Bonner, Vice-President; Frank Hume, Recording Secretary; William Casetty, Corresponding Secretary; and H. W. Forde, Treasurer. The society ceased active work the following spring, but reorganized May 15, 1875, and elected delegates to the National Young Men's Christian Association Convention, to be held at Richmond, Va. The Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches were all united in this work, which succeeded close upon a series of revival meetings conducted by the evangelists. Revs. Whittle and Bliss. M. L. Blanton was elected President; A. D. Wharton, Vice-President; J. E. Goodwin, Treasurer; and R. S. Cowan, Recording Secretary. Frank P. Hume was General Secretary and Librarian of the asso-

* Shield of David.

† Lovers of peace.

‡ Sons of Jeshuren.

§ The custom of America.

ciation until June 19, 1879, when he was succeeded by the present General Secretary, John H. Elliott.

The library connected with the association was formerly the property of the Nashville Library Association, but has been largely increased in numbers since it became a part of the Young Men's Christian Association attractions.

The building which occupies the corner of Union and Cherry Streets, and is nearly opposite Gen. Andrew Jackson's old law-office, is familiarly known as "the Old Bank of Tennessee." It is one of the historic buildings of Nashville. Its massive proportions, so different from the more modern surroundings, at once arrest the eye of the stranger. The rooms, which are open daily from eight A.M. till ten P.M., and on Sunday from three till six P.M., offer free to every young man a reading-room, with sixty-two newspapers and periodicals on file, writing materials, etc., directory of good boarding-houses, aid in obtaining employment, etc.

The association offers to its members the following among other additional privileges: chess- and conversation-room, popular lecture course, social and musical entertainments, and (for full ticket) circulating library of six thousand eight hundred volumes, etc.

Any person of good moral character may obtain an annual ticket, entitling him to all the above privileges (except to take books from the library), for two dollars.

Officers of the association: President, M. L. Blanton; Vice-President, J. P. McGuire; Treasurer, R. S. Cowan; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Carles; Recording Secretary, R. A. Campbell; Librarian, F. P. Hume; Assistant, C. A. Marlin; General Secretary, J. H. Elliott.

Board of Directors: M. L. Blanton, A. Larcombe, James Thomas, Jr., M. B. Pilcher, R. S. Cowan, J. P. McGuire, A. D. Wharton, R. A. Campbell, J. H. Wilkes, Joseph S. Carles.

A periodical called the "Association Bulletin" is published semi-monthly.

THE NASHVILLE BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized Aug. 25, 1823. Hon. Judge Haywood, of the Supreme Bench, at that time delivered before them an eloquent address on the aims of the organization. Among the names of those who first gave it encouragement are those of Judge McNairy, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and Governor Carroll. In the three general supplies of Bibles to families in the United States, this society rendered valuable assistance. Professor Nathaniel Cross was secretary from Oct. 14, 1829, to April 11, 1854, and then president until his death, Dec. 17, 1866. Dr. A. G. Goodlett was vice-president to his death, in September, 1866. In January, 1867, A. G. Adams, Esq., became President; J. S. Carles, Secretary; and Anson Nelson, Treasurer. Present officers,—Dr. W. H. Morgan, President; A. D. Adams, Secretary; Robert L. Morris, Treasurer. It is supported by the liberality of the churches.

CEMETERIES OF NASHVILLE.

OLDEST BURIAL-PLACES.

In the early settlement of Nashville the dead were buried on the open grounds that overlook Sulphur Spring Bottom, and at two or three country burial-places in the neighbor-

hood. At the former place may be seen a number of mounds erroneously called "Indian graves." Joseph Hay, the first member of the little settlement killed by Indians, was buried a short distance to the east of the Sulphur Spring,—not where it now appears, but a hundred yards towards the Capitol, where it issues from the rock beneath the surface of the ground. Robert Gilkie, the first who died from sickness, is said to have been buried in this ground.

The following reference to the early burying grounds was made by the late Nathaniel Cross, Esq., in a communication to the Tennessee Historical Society in 1859:

"Being on the Bluff immediately above the Sulphur Spring this afternoon, which, as is well known, was formerly a place of burial for our city, as we now consider it, . . . I observed that there is but one stone left with an inscription on it to tell who lies beneath. As this, which is a horizontal slab, and is already considerably defaced and otherwise impaired, and will probably be broken by rude hands, as the others have been, and disappear from the Bluff, and thus no monument be left to attest the place where rest the bones of a considerable number of the early population of Nashville, . . . I was induced to copy the sole remaining inscription. The first words were defaced and partially obliterated, but still sufficiently distinct to be read, as follows:

"ERECTED BY SUNDRY BROTHER OFFICERS AND COMRADES

"To the Memory of Richard Chandler, late 1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 4th Regiment of Infantry, in the Army of the United States, who deceased on the 20th day of December, 1801, aged 37 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

"He lived esteemed an honest man and brave soldier;
He died regretted by all who knew him.

"Exalted truth and manly firmness shone
Conspicuous in him beneath this stone."

"His remains were removed, under the auspices of the Historical Society, from the Sulphur Spring Bottom to Mount Olivet Cemetery, with impressive ceremonies, in which Hon. E. H. East participated as orator of the day. Many of the graves are lying deep beneath the yearly deposits of the Tennessee, and their numbers or near location is only a point of conjecture."

Before using the Bluff as a burial-place, the dead were buried on the public square, between the court-house and the site of the old inn. The late Thomas Crutcher, who saw the last one buried there, was heard to say, years after, that the earth was so shallow it was difficult to obtain a sufficient quantity to cover the coffin. Two or three other and lesser burying-places were used for a while in the surrounding country.

The City Cemetery was first used in 1822, and many bodies were removed from their first resting-places for permanent burial here. When located, it was thought to be beyond the reach of the city, but it was soon surrounded with the rapid growth of improvement. Two railroads now pass through its grounds. Just beyond its southern wall a cotton oil mill and a flouring-mill keep up the constant roar and racket of business, and near by the immense warehouse and cotton-yards of the Decatur depot employ many busy workmen. The twenty-seven acres inclosed are regularly laid out in streets, named like those in a city of the living.

The soft sunlight here falls through the delicate foliage of Southern evergreen and deciduous trees upon grand monuments, picturesque shrubbery, grassy mounds, and bright green carpets of trailing myrtle. A lasting palisade of cedar excludes the outside world, whose only approach is through the massive iron gates by which its sleeping tenants entered.

There were eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine buried in this ground from 1822 to 1859, and the interments, extending through nearly sixty years, will number between fifteen and twenty thousand. Many prominent citizens of Nashville and of Tennessee are buried there, among them Gen. Robertson, the founder of Nashville, Governor William Carroll, Hon. Felix Grundy, Dr. John Shelby, Duncan Robertson, Esq., Dr. Robert Porter, Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, Gen. James E. Rains, and many others, citizens and soldiers, honored in life and cherished in memory since dead.

In this old burying-ground there stands a fine monument, erected by the State of Tennessee in commemoration of the character and services of Gen. William Carroll, who was for twelve successive years Governor of the State.

Another, erected by the city of Nashville to the memory of one of her noblest and most useful citizens, who came here in 1806, though strongly worded, is said to be no less true. It reads,—

“To the Memory of
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
a native of Scotland and resident of the
United States 43 years, who died at Nashville
the 1st May, 1833, in the 63d year of his age,
the citizens of Nashville have erected
this Monument.

“This loss will be long and severely felt, and his place will not be soon or easily supplied. Always first and best in every work of philanthropy and beneficence, to do good to his fellow-men,—entirely forgetful of himself,—seemed to be the great object of his life. In the dungeon of the forsaken prisoner, at the bedside of the wretched and friendless, and in the abode of poverty and distress was he almost constantly found. In imitation of the example of his Divine Master, he literally ‘went about doing good.’ No personal sacrifice was too great for him to make when the call of benevolence demanded it.

“He was not only willing but active and efficient in every good work of charity and disinterested beneficence. Such a man is among the wonders of the age,—a blessing to any community,—and his memory should be embalmed in the grateful recollections of his contemporaries, and preserved for the gratitude and veneration of posterity.”

Mount Olivet Cemetery.—Mount Olivet, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the South, is located two and a half miles from the city, contains one hundred and five acres, and has fronts on both the Lebanon and Stone's River turnpikes. It was established October, 1855, by a stock company organized under a charter from the Tennessee Legislature. There are many beautiful mausoleums, obelisks, monuments, etc., so chaste and exquisite as to well repay a visit. Hon. John Bell, ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown, and many other distinguished men are buried there.

The place was originally beautiful. To its undulating surface, clear running brook, and grand forest-trees are added the distant view of the Capitol and spires of Nashville. The whole tract has been laid out by a skillful artist in accordance with the suggestions of a refined taste and

the picturesque location of the grounds; thousands of evergreens and other ornamental shrubbery, collected from the mountains and surrounding forests, have been planted. An Osage-orange hedge incloses the whole premises. The avenues are graded and partly macadamized, and the lots surveyed and marked. It is said that “the name, ‘Mount Olivet,’ was suggested by the name of the place whence our Saviour ascended from this earth; and as He ascended thence to heaven, so we trust that the spirits of thousands whose bodies may find their last resting-place on our ‘Mount Olivet’ may ascend to Him in the same blessed home.”

The directors have spared neither pains nor expense in its adornment.

If there is any one place in Nashville about which there is no difference of opinion, it is Mount Olivet. Its beauty is surpassing at any season, but in the spring it fairly glows with loveliness. Its grass and its trees, its birds and flowers, give it a charm that is unsurpassed, and the sacredness of the place makes it like holy ground, suggesting feelings of the deepest reverence. Such a place robs death of many of its terrors.

No one can visit there without feeling an awe at the thought that here lie those loved while living and cherished now that they are dead.

Nothing but a visit will give an idea of the place. To those who have only seen the burial-places in the country or at some village churchyard, no conception can be formed of Mount Olivet. It combines all the elegance of a landscape garden, the grandeur of an artist's studio, and the freshness of a finely-kept lawn. The grass is kept closely shaved, the trees, while they seem to be directed by nature only, are the results of the most exact art, and flowers, both native and exotic, are everywhere in the most lavish profusion. Scarcely a grave but is decorated at least once a week, and to the first visitor on a Sunday afternoon the effect is truly dazzling. The place is laid out in irregular plats, each unlike the other, and the entire place ornamented, besides the flowers, with beautiful evergreens and costly statuary. Many fine works of monumental art point out the great men of Tennessee and their loved ones, who sleep within its bounds. There are some pieces of work that would do credit to the atelier of any sculptor, while there are many grand monumental shafts as elaborate as those upon the Nile or among the ruins of the Acropolis. All the different orders of architecture have here an exponent. The solid Doric stands side by side with the splendid Corinthian or the mixed beauty and strength of the Composite. On the one hand an angel stretches forth its arms to the sky, pointing the way to the Celestial City, while at another the Man acquainted with grief shows to the passer-by the crown of thorns and the pierced side. Beings of celestial beauty are on every hand, so that a visitor may gaze in rapturous delight at each successive visit to these grounds.

Mr. Woodward, the gentlemanly superintendent, takes delight in showing visitors over the grounds, and to him is due much of the loveliness, it being through his good taste and judgment that it has attained such a degree of excellence.

Dr. A. V. S. Lindsley has been president, and C. W. Nance, Esq., secretary, of this corporation since it was formed, and much of its good management and beauty are the result of their efforts. Charles Callender, Esq., is treasurer of the company, which is under the management of a board of directors. All visitors are supplied by him with passes before their admission to these beautiful grounds.

Nashville National Cemetery.—This cemetery was established Jan. 28, 1867. It is situated on the west side of the Gallatin turnpike, six miles north of Nashville. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad runs through it north and south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Madison Station is about one mile north of the cemetery. The lot contains nearly sixty-four acres of undulating land, and is inclosed by a stone wall covered with a coping of sawed limestone slabs.

The main entrance is near the centre of the east side from the Gallatin pike. A handsome arched gateway, built of white marble, covers the carriage-way at the main entrance, closed by double iron gates. A main avenue extends from this entrance through the grounds, having numerous branches, which wind around the various undulations in such a manner as to present the natural features of the lot to advantage. These avenues are covered with gravel and rolled hard. They divide the grounds into numerous sections of various sizes and shapes, most of which are occupied with graves.

On the east side of the railroad on the south side is a circular mound, on which is placed a thirty-two-pounder iron gun as a monument. Just north of it is the flag-staff. Four other large iron-gun monuments are placed in different parts of the grounds. A bronze shield is placed on the gun near the flag-staff, whereon is inscribed the date when the cemetery was established and the number of interments.

The superintendent's lodge is a stone building one and a half stories high, with French roof. It stands on high ground, and presents a fine appearance from the turnpike.

A small natural water-course enters the cemetery near the northwest corner, and runs in a southeasterly direction through the grounds, passing out near the main entrance. Another little streamlet runs through the southeast portion of the cemetery, passing out near the main entrance. Many trees and shrubs have been transplanted into this cemetery. An Osage-orange hedge extends along the inside of the wall, excluding it from view from that side. The large forest-trees to the west of the railroad give character to the foliage and add greatly to the beauty of the cemetery.

The graves are arranged in parallel rows or in curves concentric with the avenues surrounding the respective sections, which are covered with a compact turf, with the grass kept constantly neatly cut.

The graves are marked by marble head-stones, whereon are inscribed the number of the grave, the name, and the State to which the soldier belonged. The unknown graves are designated by marble blocks with the number inscribed thereon. The interments are classified as follows, viz.:

	Known.	Unknown.	Total.
White Union soldiers.....	10,388	3,508	13,896
Colored Union soldiers.....	1,447	463	1,910
Total Union soldiers.....	11,835	3,971	15,806
Employees.....	703	29	732
Total interments.....	12,538	4,000	16,538

The bodies were removed from the place of original interment,—viz., from the burying-grounds around Nashville, wherein were buried the dead from the general hospitals in that city, from the battle-fields near by and at Franklin, from Gallatin, Bowling Green, Cave City, and many other places in Kentucky and Tennessee. In number of interments this is the second largest National cemetery in the country. Much labor and money has been expended in grading and laying off the grounds, planting choice trees and shrubbery, which, under the direction of a skillful engineer, has rendered the grounds very attractive, and which is enhanced every year by the growth and increase of the foliage.

Ed. M. Main is the superintendent.

Confederate Cemetery.—In 1869 the Ladies' Memorial Society of Nashville purchased a burial-ground in the centre of Mount Olivet Cemetery for the Confederate soldiers who fell in the battles about Nashville. It occupies a pretty hillock, with a natural slope on every side. The design is artistic. In the centre, or crest, is a monumental circle, sixteen feet square, reserved for an obelisk. Thirteen rows of graves encircle this square, with four avenues from the centre, leading out north, south, east, and west. The grave-rows are short in the centre and increase in length towards the outer edge of the circle. The first six inner rows contain remains of soldiers from other States; in the seventh row begin graves of the "Unknown," while the outer rows contain the bodies of fallen Tennesseans. About fourteen hundred bodies are interred there.

Old Catholic Cemetery.—The old Catholic Cemetery is in the southern portion of the city, on a portion of St. Cloud Hill. The cemetery is about six acres in extent, but is almost filled up,—virtually has been closed.

Mount Calvary Cemetery.—Mount Calvary Catholic Cemetery is two miles from the city, immediately north of and adjoining Mount Olivet. It comprises a beautiful tract of fifty acres, purchased in 1868 for fifteen thousand dollars. Since then it has been greatly improved, and is now exceedingly attractive. It is under the management of a supervising committee from the cathedral congregation, of which the bishop and the pastor of the church are *ex-officio* members.

Mount Ararat (Colored) Cemetery is located two miles out on the Murfreesboro' pike. It was opened in 1869 by an association of colored citizens, governed by a board of trustees. The cemetery has ten acres, and cost two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

The Hebrew Cemetery is two miles north of the city, in the vicinity of St. Cecilia Academy. It is about two acres in extent.

EDGEFIELD.

District No. 17, which lately contained the city of Edgefield, was formed from the old Eighteenth District in 1879.



HON. CLEMENT WOODSON NANCE.

Hon. Clement Woodson Nance, third son of William H. and Elizabeth V. Nance, was born March 26, 1811, in Davidson Co., Tenn. His parents were natives of Virginia, settling in Davidson in 1808, where they engaged in farming. Their children were Mary Ann, Josiah C., Martin F., Samuel V., Susan M., Clement W., Elizabeth V., William L., America, Frederick, Sicily, and Antoinette.

William H. Nance was magistrate and chairman of the County Court in Nashville for many years; was a prominent member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and died at the age of fifty-eight.

The boyhood and youth of C. W. Nance were spent on the farm, attending common school in winter, until he reached the age of nineteen, when he went to live with Dr. Wm. Metcree to study mathematics, and, at the doctor's suggestion, he taught a sort of select school. The next year he taught in Arrington Academy as principal. The following two years he spent at Nashville University, devoting himself to the higher mathematics and study of the classics. Returning, for the next two years he conducted the Arrington Academy, and then accepted the position of surveyor of public lands in the Chickasaw nation. At the end of one and one-half years he returned to Tennessee, and took charge of a school in the Eighth District of Davidson County, near Sulphur Springs, and the next year a position in the Robertson Academy was tendered him, which he accepted.

In 1836 he was married to Ann D., daughter of Henry Avent, of Huntsville, Ala. Their children have been Lucilla, Narcissa, Ana Adelia, Montgomery B., Mary, and William H.

Clement W. Nance, after his marriage, bought him a home of one hundred and thirty acres in Rutherford County, and built an academy thereon, calling it the Amorian Grove Academy. This academy he conducted for four years, it becoming, under Mr. Nance's management, one of the most prosperous schools in Tennessee. During the first year of his management of this school he accepted the position, as civil engineer, to survey and report to the Legislature of Tennessee a route for a great central turnpike or railroad from the Mississippi River to the Virginia line, at a point where the city of Bristol now stands. Leaving his school in competent hands, he entered upon his arduous task, which, to those acquainted with the man, it will be superfluous to add, he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of all interested.

In 1844, Mr. Nance sold his academy to Dr. John W. Richardson, and commenced the life of a farmer and tanner on property purchased in his native county on Mill Creek. Here he was elected justice of the peace, and soon after appointed by the County Court as one of the three justices to hold "Quorum Court." In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term. About this time he engaged with James Matlock in the grocery business on Market Street, con-

tinuing two years. Two charters having been granted to rival companies for a railroad from Nashville to Franklin, the first company filing a survey to have the right of way, the survey of one of the companies was entrusted to Mr. Nance, who secured right of way for his employers by filing the first survey.

Between the years 1846 and 1860, Mr. Nance was frequently employed in surveying the different turnpikes leading from Nashville; made estimates on their costs, and superintended the construction of the White's Creek, Louisville Branch or Dickinson, Erie or Church, Middle Franklin or Granny White, Richland or Harding, Hillsborough, and others. In 1852 he built, in company with his son-in-law, Woodward, and James Bergen, the first two miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad from Nashville.

About this time the first steps were taken in the organization of Mount Oliver Cemetery Corporation. In 1855, Mr. Nance engaged in the real-estate business in Nashville, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Woodward, which they conducted until the breaking out of the war. In 1860, Mr. Nance, in company with four other gentlemen, bought the Beuna Vista turnpike and ferry, and in a few years Mr. Nance, by purchase, became sole owner, paying therefor thirteen thousand dollars. During the same year the White's Creek turnpike was sold at public sale to C. W. Nance and E. H. Childers; the latter, at the close of the war, selling to Chadwell, whose interest Mr. Nance bought, and became sole owner of the road.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Nance moved from Nashville to the north side of the Cumberland River, on the Beuna Vista turnpike. He had opposed secession in every way, feeling that it would ruin the country, and made at every opportunity speeches in favor of union. At the close of the war he turned his attention to the repair of his turnpikes. This occupied him till 1869, and cost him nearly thirty thousand dollars, the roads, however, earning during that time more than twenty-five thousand dollars. From the beginning of 1869 to the close of 1871 considerable trouble was made by persons who had allowed Mr. Nance to proceed so long as they thought his investments in these turnpikes would be of no profit to him; but when it became apparent that they were a good investment and likely to prove considerably profitable, it caused their much uneasiness. Many suits were instituted with a view to compel Mr. Nance to abandon the enterprise of restoring these roads, and, of course, losing his investment. These suits were almost invariably defeated by Mr. Nance. Throughout this trying time Mr. Nance's course was that of a man of the most firm; notwithstanding he was made the recipient of the grossest abuse, he never allowed himself to return it, seeking only to know and to do his duty to all, without offense to any.



MRS. B. F. WOODWARD.



B. F. WOODWARD.

B. F. WOODWARD.

B. F. Woodward was born March 2, 1826, in that part of Davidson which is now Cheatham County.

His father was born in Virginia, near Petersburg, married early in life Miss Susan Epps, and removed in 1804 to Davidson Co., Tenn., where their five children were born. He followed the vocation of farming, and was known far and near as a most thrifty husbandman.

He married for his second wife Hannah Burnett, of Davidson County. Their children were fifteen in number, B. F. being the fourth child of this union. Thirteen of these children reached maturity.

B. F. Woodward was reared a farmer, but at the

age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a tanner and became master of that branch of industry. In 1852 he embarked in the boot-and-shoe trade. He and his father-in-law, Mr. C. W. Nance, built three miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. Mr. Woodward afterwards became surveyor of land, and was county surveyor for four years. Jan. 16, 1872, he was elected superintendent of Mount Olivet Cemetery.

April 16, 1851, he was married to Miss Lucilla S., daughter of Hon. C. W. Nance. Their children have been fourteen in number, nine of whom are living,—viz., Benjamin C., Eugenia E., John O., Lucilla S., Robert E. Lee, Lizzie H., Walter B., Charles W., and Katie.

Its boundary-line, as first established in that year, began "on the Cumberland River where the late John P. Shelby's and N. Hobson's lands come to that river, and thence north with the line of these lands to the line of W. Finn and W. M. Cook; thence west to White's Creek turnpike; thence with that road to the Brick Church turnpike, and with the same to Page's Branch; thence down Page's Branch to Cumberland River; and thence up that river to the place of beginning." The polling-place for elections in the district was ordered at Davidson's store.

As most of this district subsequently became the city of Edgefield, and remained under that corporate name till its annexation to Nashville in February, 1880, it will be proper to give a brief history of the rise and progress of that city.

The original village or settlement was located on lands belonging to the farm of Dr. John Shelby, who was one of the early settlers; and this chapter will be read by many whose boyhood days were spent in hunting in the woods which then covered the land on which we now find palatial residences.

In the olden time the old Shelby mansion stood where McClure's Hall now stands, on Woodland Street, and which was standing there in 1855, but was torn down about that time, and many of the identical brick of the old house are now in the residence of Gen. George J. Stubblefield, on the corner of Minnick and Russell Streets. On the 16th day of May, 1843, Dr. Shelby made a deed of trust for the benefit of the old Planters' Bank of Tennessee, and William L. Foster was made the trustee. This deed covered six hundred and ninety-nine acres, and began at a point opposite the water-works in this city. The deed also embraced a number of negroes, horses, and some personal property, and also some real estate in the city of Nashville, all of which was to secure the sum of sixty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-four cents.

In 1852 the land lying between Fatherland Street and Shelby Avenue, and running east and west from Barrow to Oak Street, was laid off into fifty lots, and the large tract of ground between Fatherland Street and the Gallatin Pike, from the river to Oak Street, had not even been laid out in lots, and about the only house in that whole tract was Dr. Shelby's home place, that embraced the entire ground lying between Embankment Street and Oak Street, and between Fatherland Street and the Gallatin Pike; and at that time Russell Houston, Dr. Buchanan, F. K. Zollicoffer, and Mr. Rockray owned nearly all the land from Oak to Minnick Street.

It was in November or December, 1854, that Mr. A. V. S. Lindsley, then and now a prominent real-estate agent, had a public sale of the lots which had been laid out by Dr. Shelby, and in a sale lasting two days Mr. Lindsley sold about eighty thousand dollars' worth of real estate, some of the lots selling for as much as thirty dollars per foot, while the average price was about ten dollars per foot. It must be borne in mind that long prior to this sale Dr. Shelby had paid the debt of sixty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-four cents included in the deed of trust made to the Planters' Bank in 1843.

The following communication from ex-Governor Neill S. Brown to the editor of the *Nashville Banner* shows how Edgefield obtained its name:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANNER;

"In the fall of 1848, when I first purchased and settled on the place I now occupy, there were but two houses between me and the river south of Main Street,—one the residence of Mrs. Minnick, where Mr. Sheppard now lives, and the other the residence of Dr. Shelby. On the north side of Main Street the old Nichols house stood solitary and alone, and it is still there, after all these generations. On the south side there was an unbroken forest of stately poplars and elms, still standing as they had stood in the days of the early settlements, and stretching on down to the borders of the river. North of me were the residences and settlements of Dr. McFerrin and John McGavock, separated, however, and obscured by a dense forest on my own place, but which, alas! has disappeared under the ravages of war. Beyond the premises of McFerrin and McGavock was a beautiful woods, forming a graceful crescent or circle. The whole settlement, as it was then, formed one of the most beautiful pictures I ever beheld. Art had done but little, but nature had done her utmost, and made it a most charming retreat. It was, in fact, a 'lovely village of the plain.'

"Some short time after I settled there, I met one day casually, at my spring, several of my neighbors. Among them I can recall Dr. Pitts, Gen. Clements, and Mr. Hobson. Some one, I think Dr. Pitts, raised the question of selecting a name for our village, for it was then bearing an appellation not very complimentary to its dignity. I was called upon first. Looking over the scenery in view, and observing the graceful curve of the woods around the distant fields, I was struck with the name of 'Edgefield,' and it was unanimously adopted. This name has come on down to the present day, and will probably continue through the indefinite future.

"The physical features of our town have undergone a change since that day equal to that wrought by the hand of art. Houses and streets have usurped the place of commons and paths. A busy hive has occupied a solitude. Then I knew every inhabitant of the village. Now I do not know the fourth of them. Long may it live, and flourish, and prosper!

"NEILL S. BROWN."

WETMORE'S ADDITION.

What was then known as North or Lower Edgefield was laid off into lots by the Union Bank of Tennessee in 1846, and about January, 1847, M. W. Wetmore purchased from the Union Bank one hundred and forty-three acres, and proceeded to put it on the market, and commenced selling lots there in the fall of 1847. About the first purchase was that made by D. B. Hicks, who bought in October, 1847, four and one-half acres on Spring Street, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, on a two, three, and four years' time, and he may be said to have been the pioneer settler. We state these facts to show the difference between the price of real estate then and now.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

This magnificent structure was built in 1850. It was seven hundred feet long, and was one hundred and ten feet above low-water mark. The architect was the late Col. A. Heiman. The contractor was M. D. Field, who was a brother of Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic Cable fame. The bridge was destroyed by the Confederate troops Jan. 18, 1862, and was rebuilt in 1866. The building of this bridge gave an impetus to the growth of Edgefield, making desirable a large body of land which was not so well reached by the old bridge, which crossed at the Gallatin pike.

The *Nashville Banner* of Nov. 13, 1852, contained the following advertisement, which we reprint, as showing the connection between the building of the suspension-bridge and the sale of lots.

"BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

"There are still several beautiful building sites unsold on the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of lots purchased by Messrs. Houston, Buchanan, Ramsey, Campbell, Plater, Bang, Zollicoffer, Morrow, Hutchinson, McEwen, McDonald and others. The street leading to Fatherland Street, from the embankment of the wire bridge, shall be raised above high-water mark by the last of November next.

"WASHINGTON BARROW."

Edgefield, being beautifully situated opposite Nashville, upon a drift or glacial soil, with pure water and healthy country air, and united to the former by a fine wire bridge spanning the Cumberland, naturally invited settlers and drew many of the business men and well-to-do families of Nashville to establish their homes there. Tradesmen, grocers, retail dealers, and manufacturers settled in the place, schools sprang up, and churches were built. Thus Edgefield became in a few years a beautiful, thriving, busy suburban hamlet, with a rapidly-increasing population, with the various institutions which constitute a refined and well-ordered community, and with her proportion of intelligent progressive and professional men. The history of her churches and schools is given under the general heads of ecclesiastical and educational matters in another place.

INCORPORATION OF EDGEFIELD.

On the 2d day of January, 1869, in pursuance of a petition from citizens residing in what was then known as the Seventeenth Civil District of Davidson County, and the order of the County Court of said county, made upon the presentation thereto of said petition, an election was held within the boundaries prescribed by said petition and order, and the corporation of Edgefield inaugurated by the election of W. A. Glenn, Frank Sharp, J. S. Woodford, G. J. Stubblefield, Harvey Campbell, A. G. Sanford, and Joseph C. Guild as aldermen, who met on the 6th of January, 1869, and organized by electing W. A. Glenn mayor, and James T. Bell recorder.

We give the following list of mayors and recorders down to the date of annexation of Edgefield to the city of Nashville:

Mayors.—Hon. W. A. Glenn, 1869; Hon. Jackson B. White, 1870; Hon. W. A. Glenn, 1871; Hon. W. P. Marks, 1872; Hon. W. A. Glenn, 1873; Hon. J. N. Brooks, 1874-75; Hon. Albert S. Williams, 1876-77; Hon. Samuel M. Wene, 1878-80.

Recorders.—James T. Bell, 1869-75; W. M. Brown, 1875-76; John L. Stubblefield, 1877-80.

STREET RAILROADS.

The Edgefield Street Railroad Company was organized Oct. 1, 1871. In November, 1871, the company commenced the construction of the road, and put the first car on the track Jan. 23, 1872. It was in January, 1872, that the company made the celebrated raid on the Bridge Company, and laid their track on the bridge embankment. On the first day of May, 1872, the first car was driven across the suspension-bridge, the cars having previously run to the northern end of the bridge. Nothing that has ever started in Edgefield has done so much to develop the town as this road, which is a great public benefit. It is the first road running into Nashville that adopted and maintained the five-cent fare. The track is about one and a half miles in length, with three switches, and they run four cars, one leaving the terminus every fifteen minutes.

The North Edgefield and Nashville Street Railroad Company was organized in the fall of 1879. J. W. McFerrin is president, and Albert S. Williams secretary.

Edgefield made rapid strides in manufactures, and now has in operation a bucket-factory, a box-factory, a furniture-manufactory, a pump-factory, a saddle-tree manufactory, and three saw- and planing-mills. The late city contains the round-house and two shops of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad.

ANNEXATION TO NASHVILLE.

An act authorizing the citizens to vote on the question of annexation passed the Legislature Dec. 23, 1879. The vote was taken Feb. 5, 1880, resulting as follows: For annexation, 498; against, 482; majority in favor, 16.

Edgefield, as an incorporated city, contained six wards; after the annexation it was divided into three wards, now known as the 11th, 12th, and 13th wards of the city of Nashville.

NASHVILLE CENTENNIAL.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the settlement of the City of Nashville was celebrated in this city from April 23d to May 29, 1880, inclusive, and was in every respect a grand success. It was inaugurated and carried out under the auspices of the Tennessee Historical Society, whose first meeting to discuss and arrange the preliminaries was held April 24, 1878. From that date forward till the close of the brilliant and successful undertaking, the society, the commissioners appointed by the citizens, and the various committees were busily at work organizing and preparing for the celebration.

The officers of the Nashville Centennial Commission were as follows: Dr. T. A. Atchison, President; S. Y. Caldwell, Recording Secretary; R. A. Campbell, Corresponding Secretary; William M. Duncan, Treasurer; Theodore Cooley, Assistant Treasurer. The Board of Directors—each director being chairman of a sub-committee—was as follows: Dr. J. B. Lindsley, Capt. William Stockell, Hon. M. B. Howell, Dr. George S. Blackie, J. L. Weakley, Esq., A. G. Adams, Esq., Col. J. P. McGuire,

Anson Nelson, Esq., Hon. T. A. Kercheval, Hon. Pitkin C. Wright, Gen. John F. Wheless, Gen. B. F. Cheatham, S. Y. Caldwell, Esq., Dr. J. H. Curry, Hon. J. C. Guild, Gen. Gates P. Thruston, and Mrs. C. W. Cole.

The officers of the Exposition Board were as follows: William Stockell, Chairman; M. B. Howell, Assistant Chairman; R. A. Campbell, Secretary; Dr. G. S. Blackie, Corresponding Secretary; J. L. Weakley, Treasurer. The chairmen of the various Exposition Committees were: Wilbur F. Foster, Dr. J. M. Safford, B. J. McCarthy, H. E. Jones, R. A. Campbell, James A. Thomas, Theodore Cooley, W. J. Johnson, D. C. Seales, M. B. Howell, D. F. Wilkin, B. G. Wood, William Porter, J. H. Wilkes, and James S. Ross.

The more important features of the celebration were the grand centennial procession, Saturday, April 24, 1880; the oration at the Capitol, May 20th; the grand military display and competitive drill for the week commencing May 17th, in which two thousand dollars in cash premiums were awarded to the best drilled companies. The imposing national feature of the celebration was the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, Thursday, May 20, 1880. There were other salient features, such as historical addresses, discourses on education, etc., delivered from time to time during the continuance of the celebration, and a grand display of fire-works surpassing anything of the kind ever before witnessed in the South. Notwithstanding the large admission fee charged on the occasion, more than four thousand people gathered in the inclosure of Gen. Peter Tracy, between Vine and Spruce Streets, to witness the display, which was furnished by Professor Jackson, of Philadelphia. The programme printed below was entirely and successfully carried out.

PROGRAMME.

1. Flight of rockets, with crimson, emerald, sapphire, gold and silver stars, rain and serpents.
2. Brilliant illumination with colored fires.
3. Star of Nashville, decorated with the national colors, red, white, and blue; in the centre a superb crimson and emerald scroll.
4. Discharge of a bomb of a thousand stars, making an immense shower of silver.
5. Enchanted ring, or serpents' dance, commencing with revolving fires of ruby, amethyst, emerald, and jessamine, encircling a silver serpent-dance.
6. Twin asteroids, reaching a great altitude, and floating away in the heavens, changing colors in their course.
7. Liberty tree, beginning with a mutating centre of carmine, purple, and gold, suddenly developing into a magnificent tree of golden foliage.
8. A huge shell bursting into a shower of molten gold.
9. Star of Washington, opening with a revolving centre of Chinese and jessamine fires, illuminated with ruby and emerald, and changing to a brilliant flaming star.
10. Flight of balloon rockets, carrying stars, changing from emerald and ruby to amethyst and gold.
11. Pyric gem, with a centre of carmine and emerald, transforming to a beautiful gem studded with rubies and diamonds.

12. A variegated bomb, bursting in the heavens and forming a great cloud of red, white, and blue stars.

13. Bouquet. This beautiful figure started with a moss rose, and, after many pleasing changes, suddenly unfolded into a bouquet of Flora's choicest treasures.

14. Flight twin parachutes bearing colors of great beauty.

15. Great Southern Cross. A magnificent figure beginning with revolving fires of ruby, emerald, and sapphire, suddenly bursting into a great cross, in the angles of which were rosettes of various colors.

16. Discharge of a shell of amethyst and emeralds of great brilliancy.

17. Italian figure-piece. From a rich centre of emerald and carmine appeared a magnificent figure surmounted by corruscations of great brilliancy, and intersected with rubies, emeralds, and sapphires.

18. Flight of rockets, with floating stars of charming colors.

19. The gem of the evening, rose and diamonds. This figure was dedicated to the ladies of Nashville. It commenced with a brilliant revolving centre of crimson, unfolding into one of the most beautiful figures in pyrotechny.

20. Shell, with a thousand ruby and emerald stars, filling the heavens with sparkling gems.

21. Portrait of the hero of New Orleans. This unique figure presented a portrait of Andrew Jackson, surrounded by the rays of a brilliant sun, at the termination of which a huge shell cleaved the air, making a shower of precious gems.

22. The cataract of Niagara. A fiery *fac-simile* of the falls, which was a decided success.

23. Grand allegory, in which appeared letters studded with stars,—

1780. | NASHVILLE, May 20. | 1880.

In the centre and above the letters waved the starry banner, while to the right and left appeared revolving globes representing the Old and New World. The whole intervening space was filled with streams of prismatic fire, and in the heavens above shells exploded in quick succession, forming a great jewel cloud. When this scene of beauty faded away, suddenly there rose up a huge bouquet scattering pyric gems in rich profusion.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The military week of the Centennial was a most brilliant affair, especially the grand review and awarding of prizes on the afternoon of the 20th of May. At two o'clock there were some four thousand people upon the fair-grounds. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and Governor A. S. Marks occupied a carriage in front of the amphitheatre and reviewed the troops. The artillery, consisting of the Burns Artillery, Battery A, of St. Louis, Battery C, of New Orleans, and Battery A, of Louisville, headed the column. Next came the cavalry,—the Nashville Light Dragoons. The infantry brought up the rear and made a fine battalion, composed of the following six companies: Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis; Company K, of St. Louis; Rock City Guards and Porter Rifles, of Nashville; the Howard Reserves, of

Lebanon; and the Summer Guards, of Gallatin. The troops were marched to the front of the amphitheatre, there halted and formed in line, the six infantry companies being in front, the artillery on the right in the rear, and the cavalry on the left in the rear. At the request of Gen. Wheelless, chairman of the Military Committee, Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Squires, of the Missouri National Guard, commanded the review. After some execution of the manual of arms, Gen. Wheelless, accompanied by Governor Marks, who, at the former's request, was to confer the prizes, proceeded to the St. Louis battery and tied upon the arm of their commander the blue ribbon,—the signal of victory; the red ribbon, for the next best, went to the New Orleans battery.

The following is the score of the artillery drill, the maximum being 200:

1. Battery A, Missouri National Guard of St. Louis, 178.
2. Battery C, Louisiana Field Artillery, of New Orleans, 169.
3. Battery A, Kentucky State Guards of Louisville, 145.

Two prizes were given in this drill,—three hundred dollars to the first and two hundred dollars to the second.

The cavalry company received no score, as they had no competitors. They received the prize of two hundred dollars.

The infantry were next visited by the awarders. Governor Marks, arriving in front of the line, addressed them in a few words, saying that while the highest competition had been had from abroad, yet he was glad to see that Tennessee had remembered the event of her Centennial year and had determined to maintain the military honor it had so often won. He concluded, after speaking of the manly and soldierly bearing of the troops and the remarkable excellence of the drill, and, walking to the front of the Chickasaw Guards, tied the blue ribbon on the arm of Capt. Carnes. Capt. McCoy, of the St. Louis company, was then presented with the red ribbon.

As soon as it was seen that the Chickasaws were the company who had sustained the reputation of Tennessee, a storm of applause arose and continued for some moments which was deafening. The high place of Company K was enthusiastically cheered.

The following is the score of each company participating in the drill, the maximum being 580:

	Chickasaw Guards.	Company K.	Porter Rifles.	Rock City Guards.
General appearance and soldierly bearing.....	9	9	8	7
Manual or school of the soldier.....	27	24	21	18
School of the company, being evolutions in the field.....	488½	470	463	383½
Total.....	524½	503	492	408½

By this score the Chickasaws won the first place, Company K, of St. Louis, the second, the Porter Rifles the third, and the Rock City Guards the fourth. The prizes for the infantry drill were one thousand dollars for the first and five hundred dollars for the second.

After the award of prizes the line was broken into a

marching column, and, under the command of Gen. Squires, began the march of review past the carriage containing Gen. Johnston and the other distinguished gentlemen. As the venerable soldier arose from his seat, raised his hat, and exchanged salutes with the troops, the whole multitude in the amphitheatre rose to their feet and cheered him *en masse*, with hats off and waving. The review made a splendid military pageant.

MAY 20, 1880.

The crowning event of the Centennial was on this day. We give below a full report of the proceedings, beginning with the forming of the grand procession and closing with the final ceremonies of the unveiling of the Jackson statue at the Capitol. The following account is from *The Daily American*:

The opening day of the exposition, four weeks ago, saw a great crowd of visitors, but yesterday there were vast multitudes of strangers within our gates. The hotels have been crowded for a fortnight, but every incoming train has swelled the number already here until nearly half the houses in the city have been thrown open for the accommodation of visitors. Every part of the State has sent its quota. From Carter to Shelby large delegations have come. For the last three days the streets have been literally jammed with people from early morning till midnight. Early yesterday morning the streets were thronged to a still greater extent, and by nine o'clock passage along the principal thoroughfares was almost an impossibility to any but the strong and persistent.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The prominent gentlemen taking part in the procession met at the Maxwell House, in the Union Ticket-Office, where, after they were all gathered, they were placed in carriages by Gen. Thruston in the following order, which was necessarily somewhat different from that originally announced:

In the first carriage rode Bishop H. N. McTyeire, Mr. Clark Mills, Hon. John F. House, and Dr T. A. Atchison.

In the second were His Excellency Governor A. S. Marks, His Excellency Governor L. P. Blackburn, ex-Governor D. W. C. Senter, ex-Governor James D. Porter.

Next came the carriage containing Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. D. C. Buel, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Capt. A. J. Porter.

In the fourth carriage rode Hon. John C. Bureh, Mayor T. A. Kercheval, Gen. W. H. Jackson, and Hon. T. A. Hendricks.

In the next carriage were Maj.-Gen. W. J. Behan, Brig.-Gen. John Glynn, Jr., Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Squires, and Col. John D. Scott, all of the State National Guard of Louisiana, excepting the third named, who is of the Missouri State National Guard.

Riding in the seventh carriage came Gen. J. P. Nuckles, Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Col. F. L. Guenther, Capt. F. E. De Courcey.

Next rode Col. J. P. McGuire, Dr. W. A. Cheatham, A. G. Adams, and Dr. J. B. Lindsley, members of the Centennial Board of Directors.

Col. Willoughby Williams, Gen. Samuel R. Anderson, Col. Jeremiah George Harris, and Col. Thomas H. Hays, of Kentucky, were in the next carriage.

JACKSON'S VETERANS.

Succeeding this in order came the carriage containing five veterans of Jackson's campaigns. Their names are as follows: Capt. William Lovelady, aged eighty-two, resident of Morgan County; Corp. Henry Holt, Sr., aged eighty-three, lives on Eden's Creek, Davidson Co.; Enoch H. Jones, aged eighty-two, lives in Rutherford County; James Baxter, aged eighty-one, Gibson County; Thomas Reed, aged ninety-two, Jackson Co., Ala. All of these served in Carroll's brigade except Mr. Jones, who served in Coffee's brigade. Mr. Jones was in every battle fought during the campaign of 1814-15. He was under Capt. Dick Tate, of Nashville. Wednesday, he received by express from John Golden a cane cut from the battle-field of New Orleans, especially for him. He had it cut for presentation to the Historical Society.

These carriages proceeded rapidly to the corner of Spruce and Broad, and waited on the west side of Spruce till the main body of the procession, consisting of the military, arrived at that spot. A great mass of people had already assembled on the corner all about the Exposition building, and when the advancing military came up Broad Street the crowd became so much greater that the police could with difficulty clear the way sufficiently for the carriages to start out on the route of procession. When once cleared it was necessary to ride at the crowd quite often to keep the way open.

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the carriages, preceded by Duff's Band, had got past, they were followed by Gen. Wheelless and his escort. Riding with him was the youthful soldier, B. Frank Cheatham, Jr. After these came several carriages, following which the Louisville Artillery led the military part of the procession.

After these came the Helicon Band, playing a lively strain. In the wake of the band came Company K, of St. Louis. They and all the other military marched four abreast.

The following was the succeeding order of the procession:

Howard Reserves of Lebanon.

Summer Guards of Gallatin.

Porter Rifles of Nashville.

Gate City Guards of Atlanta.

Rock City Guards of Nashville.

Chickasaw Guards of Memphis.

Nashville Light Dragoons.

Battery A of Louisville.

St. Louis Light Artillery.

Battery C, New Orleans.

Burn's Tennessee Light Artillery, Nashville.

Crescent City Guards of New Orleans.

Ambulance Corps of New Orleans.

Carriage containing members of the Rock City Guards and Howard Reserves.

The line of march was from the Exposition building out Spruce to Demonbreun, thence to Vauxhall, thence to

Broad, thence to Spruce, thence to Church, thence to Vine, thence to Cedar, thence to High, thence to Church, thence to Cherry, thence to Union, thence to College, thence to the public square, around the public square to Cedar, thence to the Capitol grounds.

No sooner had the procession got by the corner going back up Spruce than the crowd closed in, and as the column moved towards Church a jostling, pushing, shoving mass of people followed closely at the rear towards the Capitol, a great many trying to get ahead by attempts to cut their way along through the moving mass on the pavements.

In every part of its march the procession found difficulty in moving on account of the great crowds massed on the pavements and extending into the street.

AT THE CAPITOL.

On reaching the Capitol the procession entered the middle gate on Park Street, and, taking the drive around the Capitol, rode past the speakers' stand on the east side of the building, all the gentlemen in carriages alighting and going upon the stand. The military proceeded down to the plaza on which is located the statue, where they formed a guard around it, keeping clear the plaza, so as to afford all above a view of the statue.

It was with considerable difficulty that the procession was enabled to reach the stand. Such a crowd on Capitol Hill has probably never before been witnessed even by the oldest inhabitants. The eastern half of the grounds was fully occupied. Every walk, every plot of grass, every place that would permit space to stand or sit, was jammed. The steps to the esplanade, the esplanade itself, the small outer corridors of the Capitol, the balcony above the roof still higher, every window, and even the narrow abutment around the building, eighteen inches wide, level with the balcony,—all were occupied to the fullest extent. Looking from the stand in every direction was a compact mass of humanity, a great sea of upturned faces, waved to and fro as if impelled by some "vague unrest."

As before said, every possible place of sight was occupied. One young man, seeking a vantage ground, mounted a ladder in the balcony and with elbows on his knees took in all the proceedings. Some young ladies were more anxious than prudent in standing on the narrow ledge already spoken of. A great many tried to reach the stand in order to get good seats, but the police stationed around let none pass without badges except the reporters. They also managed by dint of perseverance to keep clear the place devoted to the Harmonic Society and the Helicon Band.

THE SPEAKERS' STAND.

On the stand were Gen. G. P. Thruston, chairman of the Tennessee Historical Society's committee in charge of the unveiling; Richard H. Barrows, correspondent, and Walter Geter, artist, of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*; Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta; Col. E. W. Cole; Dr. J. D. Plunket, President of the State Board of Health; Dr. J. B. Lindsley, Health Officer; Dr. T. A. Atchison, President of the Board of Centennial Directors; Capt. John Augustine, of New Orleans; Capt. Breckinridge Viley, Blackburn Guards, Kentucky; Bolling Gar-

den, John S. Claybrook, A. J. Caldwell, Porter Weakley; John M. Mayes, of Maury County; Col. Dan. F. Coeke, Gen. W. H. Jackson, Mayor T. A. Kercheval; Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate; Col. John D. Scott, Chief of Staff of the First Brigade Louisiana State National Guards; Gen. John Glynn, Jr., Commander of the First Brigade Louisiana State Guard; ex-Governors James D. Porter, D. W. C. Senter, and Neill S. Brown; Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, Maj.-Gen. W. J. Behan, of the Louisiana State National Guard; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; Gen. C. W. Squires, Missouri National Guards; Gen. W. B. Bate, ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Thomas H. Hayes, Bishop H. N. McTyeire; Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky; Judge McLeMore, Gen. S. R. Anderson, Governor Marks, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Col. John F. House; Capt. Skipworth, of Battery A, St. Louis; Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crafton, Capt. F. E. De Courey, and Capt. F. L. Guenther, New Orleans.

When those who had occupied carriages had alighted and were conducted to the stand, the Columbia Helicon Band played "Dixie," which was received with cheers. Calls were repeatedly made for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and when he presented himself to the immense assemblage and acknowledged the compliment with a graceful bow, there was great enthusiasm in the vast assemblage.

The crowd next called for Gen. D. C. Buell, who, on passing to the railing, was also loudly applauded.

Ex-Governor Hendricks was then presented, and was warmly welcomed.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. T. A. Atchison, president of the Centennial Board of Directors, now opened the proceedings with the following address:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: As president of the Centennial Commission I bid you all a cordial welcome to this patriotic jubilee.

"It is a great and glorious reunion of old comrades under the flag of our common country, and of those who honor and revere the name of Andrew Jackson.

"Here, on the green summit of our acropolis, and beside our classic State Capitol, we unveil to the rising sun and to the admiring gaze of his countrymen this grand equestrian statue of the hero of New Orleans, representing him on his impatient war-horse as he reviewed his command on that memorable January morning in the Crescent City, or as in the lead of the gallant sons of Tennessee and Kentucky he is about to leap to that great victory on the plains of Chalmette, which overwhelmed the flower of European chivalry and saved the fairest city of the South from pillage.

"*'Though dead, he yet speaketh.'* Every page of his eventful life is full of instruction to posterity. He speaks to us as the youthful pioneer, the daring frontiersman, the gallant soldier, the wise statesman, and, above all, as the kind neighbor and faithful friend. It was his favorite maxim that 'it is the first and highest duty of a patriot to tread firmly the path of duty' and leave the consequences to a higher power.

"It was the light of this sublime principle which shone through all the great acts of his life and nerved him to a

firm resistance to wrong; as, for example, when he refused to disband his destitute Tennessee troops hundreds of miles from home.

"When he disobeyed orders to abandon Fort Strother, saying, 'I shall do my duty and retain the fort, or die in the attempt. I have long since determined, when I die, to leave my reputation untarnished.' We see the same principles guiding his action in the proclamation of martial law at New Orleans, his refusal to apologize to the haughty Freach, and his immortal declaration, 'The Union must and shall be preserved.'

"In these and similar instances, where he took the responsibility in great emergencies, the verdict of a grateful and admiring people has been, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory!

"In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I congratulate you on the acquisition of this magnificent work of art by a gifted American sculptor. May it stand here for ever, an inspiration to that lofty patriotism which looks only to the honor and glory of a State.

"Here, in the life-like bronze of Mills,
Shall ride on rearing, martial steed
The hero of New Orleans,
Renowned for many a gallant deed,

"The noble and imperial form,
Posed in the saddle gracefully,
As when he led our fathers o'er
The fields of glorious victory."

THE PRAYER.

Bishop H. N. McTyeire offered the following prayer:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we come before Thee this day in the multitude of Thy mercy. Thou art the Creator and Governor of men and of angels. Heaven is Thy throne and earth Thy footstool. We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.

"It is meet and right that we should, at all times and in everything, set Thee before us. It is good to give thanks unto Thee, and to pay reverence and worship to Thy holy name.

"Lord, thou hast been favorable to our land. In blessing Thou hast blessed us, and in multiplying Thou hast multiplied us. Thou hast given us rest on every side, and health and plenty. The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage.

"What shall we render unto the Lord for all His benefits? May Thy goodness and forbearance and long-suffering lead men to repentance. We have been unthankful and evil, and have need of Thy mercy. We have sinned and our fathers have sinned against Thee. Remember not our sins, but graciously forgive; and incline our hearts to keep Thy law.

"We render Thee thanks for the blessings of providence and of grace which have been over this people; for the Church of God which was early planted here, and has leavened our civilization; for Christian education and wholesome laws and wise industries, whereby our minds are enlarged, our bodies protected, our cares lightened, and our

comforts multiplied. Especially do we remember that providence which, in times of peril and danger, has raised up judges and rulers for us, by whom we have been delivered from our enemies. Hasten the day when men shall learn war no more, and when the people shall celebrate only the victories of peace.

"May it please Thee, O Lord, to continue Thy favor to our churches and schools, to our fields and flocks, to our lawgivers and magistrates, to our commerce and labor. May the century following be as the past, and more abundant in mercy and truth and justice, and in all righteousness. Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children.

"We commend to Thy benediction this multitude and the occasion which has brought them together. Be pleased to overrule all events for the promotion of virtue and of good-will among the citizens of this commonwealth and their neighbors who are joined with them in these ceremonies.

"And all we offer and ask is in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

THE ORATION.

At the conclusion of Bishop McTyeire's prayer, Hon. John F. House, the orator of the day, was introduced, and after the applause had subsided spoke as follows:

"The nation honors itself that refuses to forget the men whose lives stand as the representatives of its character and the landmarks of its history. The soldier who leads its armies to victory; the statesmen who gives it wholesome laws and directs its policy into prosperous channels; the scholar that introduces its name into the republic of letters and the circles of science, and the poet whose lofty strain commands the attention of mankind to the anthem of its glory, will find in its people the watchful guardians of their fame as long as the land shall bear men worthy of the sacrifices and achievements of those who have led in its grand march to greatness and renown. In a republic, many of whose great men rise from the masses of the people, the bond of sympathy between those who lead and those who follow is not easily broken as long as the leader is true to his high trust. He but gives a tongue and a tone to the spirit, the genius, the aspirations, of the people who stand behind him as the reserves of his strength and the inspiration of his power.

"That the illustrious man whose memory we have this day assembled to honor and perpetuate still lives in the hearts of the people whom he served so long and so well, let the vast concourse attest that to-day crowd to these imposing ceremonies. Thousands of the children and grandchildren of those who knew him and honored him in other and earlier years gaze to-day with pride and reverence upon his unveiled statue.

"More than a century ago Andrew Jackson first saw the light in an obscure and humble cabin in the State of North Carolina. Between then and now what changes and events have marked our history, and what mighty memories crowd upon the mind for recognition and utterance as we survey the scene before us!

"The history of his career reads more like the thrilling

story of some bold hero of romance than the achievements of an actor in the real battle of life. The days of his boyhood were passed amid the stormy scenes and fierce conflicts of the American Revolution. He received his first lessons in patriotism from the men who fought to redeem the pledge of life, fortune, and sacred honor, which was staked upon the issue of the momentous struggle. The clash of arms formed the music of his childhood, and while yet a mere boy he assumed the duties and faced the dangers of a soldier. This day one hundred and five years ago his native county of Mecklenburg adopted the first declaration of American independence. It was the forerunner of that immortal Declaration of July 4, 1776, which, on each recurring anniversary of that memorable event, is read in the presence of our people as the canon of our freedom. Andrew Jackson was not quite eight years old when the Mecklenburg declaration was given to the world. It was amid such high and hallowed surroundings as these that the cradle of his young ambition was rocked. It was from these pure fountains of patriotism that his youthful spirit caught its inspiration. It was at this consecrated altar that he was anointed for the great work that lay before him in the coming years. In his long, eventful, and wonderful career he was always true to these lessons of his youth and the vows laid upon him in this early baptism of fire.

"After reading law in North Carolina, he determined to turn his face towards what was then regarded as the Far West. He cast his fortunes with the little band of heroes who had gathered upon this Cumberland bluff and were struggling for existence with the wild savage that crouched around their humble homes and thirsted for their blood. It was a long way then from North Carolina to this settlement on the Cumberland, and it lay through an almost pathless wilderness, where the stealthy savage lurked to impede the encroaching footsteps of civilization. It led through dangers to a dangerous place. But he was a man born to face, not to fly from, danger. And why should he remain longer in North Carolina? The ties that bound him to her soil had been rudely severed. Before he was born, his father was buried. His two brothers had fallen victims to the ravages of war, and his noble mother had lost her life in her unselfish devotion to her country and her kindred. From the British prison-ships at Charleston a cry of suffering and distress from the imprisoned patriots reached the neighborhood where she lived. Among them were some of her relatives. She belonged to that noble band of heroic women of the Revolution whose sacrifices in the cause of our suffering country should consecrate in our hearts the liberties which they so largely aided in securing, and make the very name of woman forever sacred in our sight. Mrs. Jackson determined at once to go to the relief of the suffering prisoners. She had just buried her son Robert, who died from disease contracted in a British prison, and her little son Andrew was still feeble from a disease contracted at the same time while a prisoner with his brother. But, in company with two other noble women of the neighborhood, she set out to succor the prisoners. It was one hundred and sixty miles to Charleston, but these heroic women, without an escort, set out upon their pilgrimage of mercy. They reached Charleston in safety,

gained admission to the prison-ships, and administered to the wants and necessities of their distressed and suffering kindred and friends. Mrs. Jackson never again saw her only child, whom she left behind her, and he was never again to catch the light of a mother's eye or enjoy the hallowed boon of a mother's sympathy and love. She contracted the ship-fever, and soon after died and was buried in an unknown and unrecorded grave. Such a woman was worthy to be the mother of such a son. Andrew Jackson at the time of his mother's death was not fifteen years old. Fatherless, motherless, brotherless, moneyless, could any situation be more forlorn and cheerless than that which now clouded the young life of this desolate and stricken boy? Look upon him then, and look upon this scene to-day, and thank God for a country that holds out her honors to all who have the heart and nerve and genius to grasp them.

"It was an eventful day in the history of the little colony here that saw Andrew Jackson added to their number, and the people among whom he cast his lot were not slow in discovering and appreciating his merit. He was born an orphan, but they took him by the hand and stood *in loco parentis* during the struggles of his early manhood. He was not a man to remain long in any community without impressing himself upon its people. For the first eight or ten years after his arrival he was engaged in practicing his profession and discharging the duties of prosecuting attorney, to which he had been appointed. When, in 1796, a convention was called to meet at Knoxville to frame a constitution for Tennessee, preparatory to her admission into the Union, we find the name of Andrew Jackson associated with the honorable names of John McNairy, James Robertson, Thomas Hardeman, and Joel Lewis as one of the five delegates that Davidson County sent to the Knoxville convention to lay the foundation of our future State. And when it was resolved by the convention to appoint two members from each county to draft a constitution, Judge McNairy and Andrew Jackson represented Davidson County on that committee. Soon after the formation of her constitution, Tennessee was admitted into the Union, and her name was enrolled among the sisterhood of States. Upon her admission she was entitled to only one Representative in Congress, and Andrew Jackson was elected by the people to that position. Crowned with this honor of the young commonwealth, he mounted his horse for an eight-hundred-mile journey through what was then little better than a howling wilderness, to Philadelphia, to represent his people in the national councils. His brief career as a member of Congress was marked by watchful devotion to the interests of his constituents, and fearless and independent action on all measures that came up for consideration. Before his term as a member of the House of Representatives expired a vacancy occurred in the Senate, and he was appointed to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. This was a high honor to confer upon one who, less than ten years before that time, had come among the people who thus honored him as a briefless, friendless young lawyer. He was only thirty years old when he took his seat in the Senate. These high positions to which he was so soon elevated after his arrival here are unmistakable evidences of the fact that he had made

a deep impression upon the public mind and effected a firm lodgment in the popular heart. Yet he was not a man of any great learning or eloquence. In these respects he doubtless had superiors among his fellow-citizens,—men better qualified to shine in all these positions than himself. But there was that about him which marked him as a man to be trusted and a leader to be safely followed, and the people, with that keen, intuitive insight into the real character of public men, discovered and appropriated it. He seems not to have liked the duties and modes of procedure of the Senate. It is not strange that he did not. In a few months after his appointment he resigned the position. He would, in all probability, never have risen to any great eminence in that body if he had remained a member of it. It was an arena unsuited for the development and display of the gifts with which nature had endowed him. It was simply impossible for him to consent to remain in a place where he could hope to reach and maintain nothing more than the common level of mediocrity. It was wholly foreign to his nature to sit down quietly and day by day watch his intense individuality sink in the dead sea of senatorial dignity. Soon after his retirement from the Senate he was elected by the Legislature to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. The people seemed unwilling to dispense with his services altogether, and determined to have the benefit of his labors in some public capacity. No reports of his decisions have come down to us, as the first volume of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Tennessee commences with the decisions of Judge Overton, Jackson's successor. That Judge Jackson brought any great amount of law-learning to the performance of his duties while on the bench cannot be safely asserted, but that he displayed a clear judgment and a high sense of right cannot be fairly questioned.

"Member of the Constitutional Convention, a representative in Congress, a senator of the United States, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State,—these were high positions, and worthy the ambition of the best men in the State. But Jackson had not yet reached the theatre where the genius with which the God of nature had so richly endowed him could fitly expand its wonderful power. True, on a field where he was not peculiarly qualified to excel, he had won the prize of honor from the men by whom he was surrounded. But these positions and honors did not possess for him the attractions they have for most men, and their uncongeniality doubtless had much to do in his retiring to the shades of the Hermitage, intending thereby to shake hands with public life forever. How little we know what the future has in store for us! If this conviction of his had been verified, we would not be here to-day engaged in these august ceremonies. His services already rendered to the State would have preserved his name among her archives and rescued it from oblivion, but few save the students of her history would have known that such a man as Andrew Jackson ever lived.

"But the time and the occasion were approaching which would call for the man, and in that call the name of Andrew Jackson would be heard.

In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Gen. Jackson (he had been elected a major-general of

militia) tendered his services, with two thousand five hundred men, to the government. Their services were promptly accepted, and in November Governor Blount was requested to send fifteen hundred men to reinforce Gen. Wilkinson at New Orleans. The Governor at once issued orders to Gen. Jackson, and the work of preparation commenced to transport the troops to their point of destination. Jackson issued to his troops one of those stirring addresses which, considering the times and circumstances that called them forth, whatever critics may say of their literary merits, are models of their kind. Nothing shows more clearly his thorough comprehension of the instincts and character of the men he commanded than the addresses he issued to them from time to time, as the occasion or emergency suggested. After receiving this order to repair with his troops to the reinforcement of Wilkinson, he was all animation, excitement, and energy. By the 7th of January he had everything ready to leave. He wrote to the Secretary of War: 'I have the pleasure to inform you that I am now at the head of two thousand and seventy volunteers, the choicest of our citizens, who go at the call of their country to execute the will of the government, who have no constitutional scruples, and if the government orders will rejoice at the opportunity of placing the American eagle on the ramparts of Mobile, Pensacola, and St. Augustine, effectually banishing from the Southern coasts all British influence.' These confident and enthusiastic utterances, coming from some men, might be considered as mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. But Andrew Jackson felt it, and meant it all.

At the head of two thousand choice Tennesseans! At last he had found his destined element. At last he stood upon a field where the guerdon of deathless fame was to be won and the garlands of immortality were to be gathered. At last he planted his feet upon the pathway of glory, and every instinct of his nature told him it was the road that destiny had marked out for him to travel.

"Soon his infantry was floating down the Cumberland, and his cavalry was on the march through the country to their destination, full of the hope and patriotism and martial pride that burned in the heart of their leader. But this was doomed to be a brief and bloodless campaign. After Hull's surrender the government, fearing that the enemy might direct his attention to the Southern coast, thought it advisable, as a precautionary measure, to reinforce the command at New Orleans. Hence the call on the Governor of Tennessee for troops. On reaching Natchez, Gen. Jackson was commanded to halt at that place for further orders. The contemplated necessity not arising which had caused the government to call these troops to the field, an order came to Gen. Jackson from the Secretary of War to disband them. This seemed a strange order, dismissing troops five hundred miles from home, without pay, without transportation, or any provision for the sick. Now was displayed that iron will, that promptness and readiness to assume responsibility, so characteristic of the man. Gen. Jackson at once resolved not to obey the order, and determined not to dismiss his troops in a strange country without the means of returning to their homes, but to march them back in a body to Tennessee. He at once set about

providing the means of transportation for the sick, impressing whatever he needed, and giving orders on the quartermaster-general for payment. Of course these preparations required the incurring of a liability for a considerable amount of money. He well knew that these expenses, incurred not only without the authority of the government, but in disobedience of its order, would fall upon him personally if the government should refuse to honor his draft; but he did not hesitate a moment on that account. It was no spirit of insubordination that prompted him to take this course,—far from it. He placed too high an estimate upon the value of discipline to be swayed by any such motive as that. He felt that he could not obey that order without perpetrating a gross wrong and injustice upon the brave men who had followed him to the field, and he determined not to be a party to it whatever might be the consequences to him personally. Throughout the whole march he was with his troops, often dismounting and giving some sick or exhausted soldier his horse to ride while he trudged along in the mud with his men. It was the firmness and power of endurance displayed on this long march that caused his soldiers to give him the nickname of Old Hickory,—an appellation which he proudly wore through all his subsequent career. He led his army back, and on the public square at Nashville they were disbanded. Their commander had not led them to victory, they brought back no laurels gathered on the field of honor, but they returned to their homes with the proud consciousness of having obeyed their country's call and with unbounded admiration for their commander, who had stood by them even at the risk of bringing down upon his head the displeasure of his government and wrecking his private fortune.

"But he was not long permitted to remain inactive. The great Tecumseh, the implacable and unappeasable foe of the white man, having formed an alliance with the English, like a herald of fate had visited the different tribes of Indians, and kindled a flame of vengeance and aroused a thirst for blood in the savage heart from the lakes to the Gulf. The massacre of Fort Mims sent a thrill of horror throughout the entire South. The mother in her troubled sleep dreamed of the war-whoop, the tomahawk, and scalping-knife, as she instinctively pressed her unconscious infant to her bosom. Consternation seized upon every heart in the Mississippi Territory. Farms and homes were abandoned, and families fled to block-houses and such other places of safety as offered protection from the barbarity of the Indian. The voice of Jackson like the blast of a trumpet called his brave Tennesseans to arms to avenge the atrocities of Fort Mims and protect the country from the horrors of savage brutality. The men who had followed him to Natchez and back were not slow in responding to the summons of their leader. The massacre of Fort Mims occurred on the 30th of August. Before the middle of October, Jackson, at the head of two thousand five hundred Tennesseans, stood on the south bank of the Tennessee River. I cannot pause to recount the difficulties and perplexities that now beset him. Disappointed on account of low water in the river in receiving the supplies he expected from East Tennessee, he found himself in that sparsely settled region almost wholly without forage for his horses or

subsistence for his men. Most commanders would have recrossed the river, fallen back to a more plentiful region, and awaited the arrival of supplies before making a forward movement. But Jackson's ways were not the ways of most commanders. He determined to take no step backward. Though worn and wasted by disease and a severe wound he had received, from the effects of which he still suffered, nothing could tame his proud spirit or bend his iron will. He seems never to have entertained a doubt of the success of his campaign, and the idea that he might be defeated in a battle with the Indians never entered into his calculations. He resolved never to recross the Tennessee River until he had taught them well the lesson of peace and submissio. It was for this object he had taken the field, and he meant to accomplish it. In the face of every difficulty and discouragement he marched boldly forward into the untrodden forest in search of the enemy. The victory at Tullushatches by the gallant Coffee soon followed, and the warlike Creeks were given the first lesson of the campaign. In a short time this victory was emphasized by that of Talladega. The want of supplies now forced Gen. Jackson to fall back on Fort Strother. Here new difficulties and complications confronted him. Pressed by hunger and privation, his gallant little army became discontented and desired to return to the settlements, the volunteers claiming that their term of service had expired and they were entitled to an honorable discharge. I shall not enter into a discussion of the merits of their claim. They and their commander differed in their construction of the terms of the enlistment. The controversy grew warm and bitter, until it almost reached the point of open mutiny on the part of the troops. He found his army melting away from him, but he stood as firm as the everlasting hills, declaring that he would hold the posts he had established or perish in the attempt. He called on the Governor of Tennessee for new levies, but the Governor informed him that he had no authority to make such levies, and advised him to disband a portion of his troops and with the remainder march back to the settlements, where forage and provisions were plentiful, and await the action of the government until men and means could be provided for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the campaign. The situation, indeed, seemed hopeless, and to warrant the patriotic Governor in advising a termination of the campaign for the time being. Never did history present a grander spectacle than Andrew Jackson, at this advanced post in the heart of an enemy's country, with a mere handful of men, but resolutely determined to hold the fort or be buried in its ruins. Never did a lofty spirit climb the 'toppling crags of duty' with a firmer step or a sublimer faith. With the instincts of a great soldier he saw that retreat was ruin, and he determined at all hazards to avert it. His letter to Governor Blount is sufficient of itself to immortalize him. He called for new troops; he appealed to the Governor to take the responsibility and send forward new levies that he might advance and complete the conquest which he had so auspiciously inaugurated, and which he felt was so necessary to the peace and safety of all that portion of the country menaced directly by the Indians and prospectively by their British allies. He concludes his

immortal letter to Governor Blount in these memorable words: 'You have only to act with the energy and decision the crisis demands, and all will be well. Send me a force engaged for six months and I will answer for the result, but withhold it and all is lost,—the reputation of the State and yours and mine along with it.' These were brave words. They were the utterances of a patriot unselfishly devoted to his country's welfare, and of a great soldier who felt that her safety at that critical moment hung upon his single arm. This letter changed the whole aspect of affairs. Its trumpet tones stirred the public heart and awoke the slumbering energies of the people. New levies of troops were soon on the march for the distant front, where their intrepid leader stood, deaf alike to murmur or mutiny in his own camp and danger from the attack of the foe. Thus reinforced he fought the battle of the Horseshoe, and the Creek war was virtually ended. The unconquered warriors of the tribe who disdained to surrender fled for safety to the everglades of Florida, and those who remained laid down their arms and sued for peace. The hardy settler and his wife and little ones could now lie down at night in security and repose. The battle of the Horseshoe made the 8th of January a possibility, and the 8th of January made the 4th of March a certainty. In a campaign of a few months he had broken the power of the warlike Creeks and brought them as suppliants at his feet.

"The great value to the country of this brief and brilliant campaign of Jackson was soon apparent to all. Napoleon had fallen, and the peace of Europe was restored. England, no longer confronted by an enemy at home, was left free to concentrate her undivided strength and power against us. Gen. Harrison, having resigned his commission as a major-general of the United States, Gen. Jackson was tendered the position by the government, and accepted it. He was ordered to take command of the Southern division of the army, if that could be called an army which was composed of only three skeleton regiments of regular troops. He now had before him a task well calculated to tax to its uttermost the genius and prowess of the greatest commander. He had met the savage in his mountain fastness and conquered him, and therefore, thanks to his foresight and intrepidity, left no enemy in his rear while he went to the perilous front. But he had now to meet a well-appointed army, trained in the best schools of European warfare, and decked with laurels won upon historic fields. The proud mistress of the sea, her bronzed cheek yet glowing with the light of recent triumph, was coming with a formidable force towards our devoted shores. She came breathing vengeance against our people and confident of victory, full of the boastful and invincible spirit so grandly expressed by one of her own poets:

"Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the ocean waves,
Her home is on the deep."

"Our government was yet in its infancy; our treasury was empty, and our credit sorely crippled. Jackson, with no army save raw and inexperienced troops, had a thousand miles of coast to defend, and not a fort garrisoned on the entire line.

"The situation was far from cheerful and encouraging, and was generally regarded by our government and people with painful anxiety and alarm. But there was one man whose heart never quailed, whose hope never waned, whose faith never wavered, and whose step never faltered in the presence of the dangers that confronted him. That man was Andrew Jackson. How he met the responsibilities and demands of the occasion, let Mobile, Pensacola, and New Orleans answer. The result is too well known ever to fade from the memory of our countrymen, and especially from the recollection of Tennesseans. The Volunteer State reaped in that grand campaign too large a harvest of glory to ever allow its splendors to fade or suffer its achievements to be forgotten. Peace once more lifted her white wings upon the breeze, and Andrew Jackson stepped into his destined and appointed niche in the temple of Fame. In all our glorious history no page burns with brighter lustre than that which records the genius of Jackson and the prowess of the brave men under his command, who protected our soil from the invader's foot and saved the mouth of the Mississippi and an empire to the Union. A grateful country canonized him as one of her great heroes, and enshrined him in her heart. No West Point had ever laid its anointing hand upon his head, but a mightier than West Point had anointed him for his work and furnished him with his credentials to immortality. I appeal to history to scan the names of the heroes inscribed upon her roll of honor, and point to one who, with the same means at his command, and the same odds arrayed against him, ever accomplished more than stands to the credit of Andrew Jackson upon the pages that record his achievements.

"The war ended, he returned to the bosom of his family and the delights of his home to nurse his shattered health and enjoy the confidence and affection of his neighbors and friends. But he had done too much for his country for her people ever to rest satisfied until they had crowned him with the highest position in their gift. Our people have always thus remembered and thus rewarded the heroes of the wars in which we have been engaged, without an exception. Much eloquence and declamation have been expended in the effort to impress the public mind with the danger of elevating successful military chieftains to the Presidency, but Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Grant stand as monuments of the admiration and gratitude of the American people for the men who have shed glory and renown upon our arms.

"It would extend these remarks far beyond the limits of propriety and your patience to attempt a reference in detail to all the notable acts in the life of Andrew Jackson, crowded as it is with distinguished services to his country and abounding in evidences of the esteem and admiration of his countrymen. After his Seminole campaign and the differences with Spain had been satisfactorily adjusted, his country no longer needing his services in the field, he resigned his commission in the army. Soon the eyes of the people began to turn towards him as a prospective candidate for the Presidency, and the Legislature of Tennessee formally nominated him for that exalted position. As is well known he was defeated in this contest, but it was because the will of a majority of the American

people was defeated in the result reached by the election in the House of Representatives.

"That result, by which another wore the honors which a majority of his countrymen had intended for him, only postponed the inevitable hour. At the end of Mr. Adams' administration, Jackson was again a candidate for President. Perhaps no Presidential election in our history has been disgraced by a greater amount of personal defamation than that with which Gen. Jackson was assailed. There was no weapon that slander disdained to forge or calumny to use. Every act of his life was scanned with microscopic care, to discover something that could be set down to his discredit. The reputation of the mother who bore him and the good name of the wife of his bosom were assailed with cruel and merciless mendacity. Could any one acquainted with the genius of the American people doubt what their decision would be in the case of such a man so assailed? Did his traducers imagine that they could demolish the colossal temples of his fame with such weapons as these, or drive him from the hearts of his countrymen, where the glorious achievements of his life had entrenched him? All the changes were rung upon the dangerous experiment of elevating a military chieftain to the high office of President of the United States. He was denounced as a tyrant and despot, whose elevation to power would result in the destruction of the liberties of his country. He was represented as a coarse and ignorant man, unacquainted with public affairs and unfitted in every respect to be the chief magistrate of this country. There was no calamity that could befall a country that was not predicted as certain to overtake this unhappy land if its infatuated and misguided citizens should in an evil hour commit the supreme folly of electing him President. But the people remembered that there was a time when the dark clouds of war hung low and threatening over their devoted land, and they recalled the fact that Andrew Jackson was not an enemy to his country then, nor could they be made to believe that he had become so since. He was elected by an overwhelming majority. The people had rendered their verdict, and Andrew Jackson wore the crown of their emphatic and spontaneous endorsement. They crowded to his inauguration in such enthusiastic multitudes as to leave no one room to doubt the firm hold he had upon the masses of his countrymen. This military chieftain, of whose administration so many dire and gloomy prophecies had been made, was now about to be tried upon a new and unaccustomed field. He had never been found wanting in any position which he had hitherto occupied, but how would he wield the destinies and conduct the vast and complicated affairs of a great country as a civil magistrate? The fierceness of the conflict through which he had passed, warned him that the ship of State while under his command was not destined to sail upon a tranquil sea or to meet only favoring winds. But he knew well that he owed his elevation to the unbought suffrages of a free people. He always said that the people would never desert those who were true to them. If there ever was a man with whom patriotism was an absorbing passion, Andrew Jackson was that man. He never saw the day or the hour, after he came to years of discretion, that he would not have willingly laid down his

life upon the altar of his country if her welfare had called for the sacrifice. Her enemies were his enemies, her honor was his honor, and her cause was his cause.

"Her greatness and renown was the ruling aspiration of his heart and the chief inspiration of his life. There was not an un-American hair in his head or an un-American drop of blood in his veins. Such a man might make mistakes or commit errors, but could never be false to what he believed to be the best interest of his country. With this faith in the people and this love of country burning in his heart, he grasped the helm of State with a firm and unfaltering hand. What he encountered and what he achieved belongs to history. As his administration advanced it grew in favor with the people. At the end of his first term so firmly grounded was his popularity that he was re-elected by a largely increased majority. Out of two hundred and eighty-eight electoral votes, he received two hundred and nineteen. He had fought the battle of the people, and they were fighting his. He had stood by them, and they were standing by him. No administration in our history has encountered a more formidable opposition than that which confronted the administration of President Jackson. The great triumvirate of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun had hurled their triple powers against it, but it stood the shock unmoved, for it was imbedded in the confidence of the people, and presided over by a man whom no power could appal, no wealth corrupt, no titles seduce, and no threat intimidate. In his great battle with the bank it seemed at one time that he would be overborne. A resolution passed the Senate censuring him for the removal of the deposits. But he lived to see the day when the clerk of the Senate was ordered to bring the journal containing the resolution before that august body and draw black lines around it and write upon its face in a bold hand the word—EXPUNGED. Clad in these habiliments of mourning and wearing this scar upon its dishonored face, it remains for the inspection of posterity. He was as near the master of every situation of danger and responsibility in which he was placed as any man who was ever called upon to face the one or assume the other. He never lost the courage of his convictions in any presence. The supreme hour, the crucial test, always found him self-posed, like the magnificent war horse on which the genius of the sculptor has mounted his martial form to ride through the future ages. The mingled blood of two races ran in his veins and imparted to his nature some of the best characteristics of both. When aroused he was as terrible as a tornado, but in the social circle with his friends as mild and gentle as a woman. His devotion and fidelity to his wife comes out as a rainbow, to span with its beauty and promise every storm-cloud that rises on the horizon of his life. He was a man of strong passions, and when acting under their impulse not, perhaps, always just—no man is. But it was not in his nature to do conscious or intentional injustice to any one. He was positive and imperious—all great leaders of men are. He was not learned in books; he never studied them; he studied men, and no student ever more thoroughly mastered his subject. The slow and painful processes by which many men of books and culture reach their conclusions were unknown to him. His mind

acted with the rapidity of lightning, and an intuitive sagacity conducted him to conclusions with telegraphic speed. He had reached conclusions and stood ready to act on them before hesitating prudence had adjusted her spectacles to examine the subject, or timid conservatism had taken up her scales to weigh probabilities. Not that he was rash or inconsiderate in matters of moment; far from it. No man ever looked at all the bearings of a subject with closer scrutiny, or balanced the chances of success or failure with keener discrimination. His chief object was to ascertain the path of duty; when he saw that he was ready to travel it, whatever dangers might environ it. No array of learning or brilliancy of reputation in an opponent ever dwarfed or absorbed his individuality. He was born to lead, and he always led. Those who wished to join the expedition were welcome; those who feared to embark might stay behind, and those who chose to face him might take the consequences. He never deserted friends or enemies until they first deserted him. For the one there was no sacrifice he was not willing to make; in respect to the other there was no gage of battle he was not ready to take up. He never allowed his friends to go forward and assume responsibilities for him in great emergencies, that he might, in the event of disaster, throw the burden of failure upon them. If risks were to be taken, if popularity was to be hazarded, if responsibility was to be assumed, if danger was to be met, he took his place at the front, and the word of command rolled down the line.

"His fame is in the custody of his country. There it will remain secure forever. No friend of his need fear or doubt the verdict of posterity or the judgment of history upon his greatness as a soldier or his wisdom as a statesman. Full of years and full of honors, he closed his eyes in peace among the people who took him by the hand in his youth and loved him to the last. When Tennesseans cease to honor his name and revere his memory, they will be unworthy descendants of those whom he led to victory. A few of the old soldiers who followed him through the storm of battle still linger with us upon this side the river. May the hand of time deal gently with their declining years, and the evening of their days be as full of peace and happiness as their morning was of storms and dangers.

"Oh, honored be each silvered hair,
Each furrow trenched by toil and care;
And sacred each old bending form
That braved with him the battle-storm."

"Here, where tree and rock and rivulet and river are vocal with the traditions of his past, we inaugurate his statue to-day. I rejoice that the venerable sculptor who has given to us this life-like image of the man has been spared to be present on this occasion, to receive the tribute this day paid to his genius by the descendants of those who knew and loved and honored his illustrious subject while he moved amid the walks of men.

"Tennesseans, the honor of the State, upon whose name Andrew Jackson has shed such imperishable renown, is in your keeping. As we gaze upon his storied form to-day, let us swear that no act of dishonor shall ever stain her proud escutcheon or sully her spotless name.

"Since he closed his eyes upon a peaceful and happy

country, our land has been drenched in fraternal blood. The earthquake shock of contending armies was felt around the very tomb where he sleeps. But these unhappy days are passed, and it is to the interest of all that the

He came forward and was greeted with loud applause. The band then played the 'Star-Spangled Banner.'

"Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown said it was a source of great gratification to be present and witness the grand



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

passions and animosities that marked them should also pass away.

"Tennessee has no future, no aspirations, no hopes save in a restored Union, and to-day within the shadow of Jackson's statue, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, but in sincerity and truth, she can repeat to her sister States the immortal words of her immortal son, 'THE FEDERAL UNION,—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.'

"At the conclusion of Col. House's oration the assemblage insisted on his coming to the east side of the stand.

spectacle presented before them. He alluded to the efforts that had been made to procure a statue of 'Old Hickory,' and the failure of the State to do anything toward that end.

THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.

Clark Mills, the artist, from whose cunning hand came the Jackson statue, was now introduced, and was received with immense applause. He said,—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been requested to make some remarks on this occasion before the distinguished

people of Nashville, I will state that the statue before you is a triplicate of the one now standing in front of the President's house in Washington, which was not only the first equestrian statue ever self-poised on the hind feet in the world, but was also the first ever modeled and cast in the United States.

"The incident selected for representation in this statue occurred at the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. The commander-in-chief has advanced to the centre of the lines in the act of review. The lines have come to present arms as a salute to their commander, who acknowledges it by raising his chapeau four inches from his head, according to the military etiquette of that period. But his restive horse, anticipating the next evolution, rears and attempts to dash down the line, while his open mouth and curved neck show that he is being controlled by the hand of his noble rider.

"I have deemed this explanation important to answer a criticism upon the fact that the horse is rearing and Jackson has his hat off. Critics should reflect that a spirited war-horse, although brought to a halt, will not long remain so.

"The city of Nashville has just cause for pride from the fact that of the three statues cast from the same model the one before you is the most perfect of them all."

Mr. Mills was again greeted with applause at the conclusion of his remarks.

William Lovelady, Henry Holt, Enoch Jones, James Baxter, and Thomas Reed, the veterans of the battle of New Orleans, were then called to the stand and were heartily received. Most of them had previously taken position around the statue. Mr. Jones was deputized to pull the rope by which the statue was to be unveiled. Governor Marks accompanied him to the statue, and saw that this part of the programme was well carried out.

The following ode to Jackson, written by Rev. F. W. Peschau, was now sung in admirable style by the Harmonic Society, accompanied by the Columbia Helicon Band:

I.

We sing of thee, Jackson of old,
As we unveil this statue grand,
And tell again the story told
Of thy great fame, spread o'er the land.

II.

In time of war no sword more keen,
No man more strong in battle's storm,
'Mid heroes all was ever seen
Than Jackson's sword, than Jackson's form.

CHORUS.

O Jackson brave! O Jackson bold!
We raise to thy dear memory
This statue grand, great man of old,
And shout once more, Hurrah for thee!

III.

In time of peace, when ebb and tide
Of war's wild chase had come to rest,
He led our land with wisdom guide,
And Jackson's rule our country blest.

IV.

In war and peace he was the same,—
A leader true of strength and nerve;
Nor cared he aught for name or fame
If he could but his country save.

V.

When near him drew the shades of death,
When he must sleep beneath the sod,
He gave—till e'en his latest breath—
His life to us, his soul to God.

VI.

Thy name, thy deeds, thy home, thy grave,
Shall to each heart most sacred be
Long as the winds the grass shall wave
In our, in thine, own Tennessee.

When the ode had been sung Mr. Jones drew the cord, and the canvas fell on either side, displaying the statue and a member from each military company present, who added, with their bright uniforms, greatly to the beauty of the scene presented. The great mass of people then gave a long, loud shout, which was renewed and continued by the rapid discharge of cannon by the Burns Tennessee Light Artillery. The military companies then moved out from the piazza, around which they had taken position, when a dense throng collected about the statue to give it a closer inspection. All were enthusiastic in praise of the great work of art. The multitude was fully an hour leaving the Capitol grounds.

The temporary pedestal of the statue, although made of wood, is of unique pattern, and does credit to the good taste of Gen. G. P. Thruston, who drew the design and saw it executed. It is painted a stone color, and is water-proof. On the western and eastern sides appears the word "Jackson." The statue fronts to the northward, with the head of the horse turned towards the Capitol.

THE EXPOSITION.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The handsome illustration on the opposite page, from a photograph by Armstrong, represents the Nashville Centennial Exposition Building.* It is located at the intersection of Broad and Spruce Streets, opposite the custom-house, and diagonally opposite the Fogg high school. The Broad Street front is one hundred and eighty-nine feet long, while the Spruce Street front is one hundred and fifty-nine feet. In plan the building is a parallelogram, with projections at the corners and at the centre of each side. Above the second floor, however, it assumes the form of a Greek cross surrounded by a dome at the intersection. The dome and the roof of the projections, at the four principal corners of the building, are the chief architectural features. The dome is supported by twenty-four columns, framed together in clusters of three each, and secured, at intervals, along their length, with bolts and bands of wrought iron. The top of each cluster of columns has a cast-iron bed-plate, bolted to the horizontal trusses, thus connecting the columns, and also giving partial support to the dome. On the top of the horizontal trusses is another cast-iron plate to secure

* Cut furnished by Wheeler Brothers, Nashville.

the ends of trusses at the angles of the polygon, and designed, also, to serve as a shoe to receive the lower ends of the ribs of the dome to which it is bolted. The sixteen ribs of the dome are constructed on the Howe truss plan, the upper and lower chords being curved and concentric. The chords are four thicknesses of two-inch plank, bolted together, the space between the upper and lower chords being filled with diagonal braces. At the top the ribs of the dome are bolted to a ring or octagonal abutment eight feet in diameter. To resist the thrust of the ribs at the base of the dome, each angle of the polygon is connected on the exterior by a two-inch bolt, thus securing a continuous tie all around it.

The building is two stories high, the centre of the second floor immediately under the dome being left open, thus making a wide and commodious gallery all around the space under the dome. The system of construction is a series of posts placed at intervals of twenty feet, and con-

want of space. Manufacturers, mechanics, inventors, artists, scientists, teachers, and antiquarians vied with each other in filling the departments allotted to them to the best advantage. In reference to the arrangement of the various exhibits, Mr. Carl C. Brenner, of Louisville, the celebrated painter of some of the finest pictures ever shown in Nashville, remarked that it seemed to be the case here that when committees had duties assigned them they all went to work in earnest. This accounted for the rapidity with which the building had been completed and filled. The arrangement of the articles on exhibition he pronounced perfect, everything in the right place, and in the best place which could have been selected for it. This seemed to be the general impression of visitors. No one who attended could fail to notice the excellent judgment shown by the various committees in locating the exhibitors, and the order and harmony which seemed to pervade all their proceedings from the beginning to the close.



CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

nected with trussed beams, which serve to support the second floor and the main roof. Provision for light and ventilation is ample and admirable.

The general dimensions of the building are one hundred and eighty-nine by one hundred and fifty-nine feet; height of stories, each, sixteen feet; height to spring-line of the dome from the ground floor, sixty-four feet; height from the ground floor to the top of the dome, on the interior, one hundred feet; height of the lantern on top of the dome, twenty-five feet; diameter of the dome, sixty feet; area of first floor, twenty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-eight feet; area of second floor, twenty thousand four hundred and sixty-eight feet; wall space, not including windows, twenty-four thousand feet. Total area, sixty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-six feet. The cost of the building was eighteen thousand dollars; W. C. Smith, architect; Simmons & Phillips, contractors.

During the continuance of the Centennial this building was filled with the products of industry and art,—so much so that some parties desiring to exhibit had to be denied for

On the night of the 20th of May the number of visitors at the Exposition reached its maximum. The attendance was what might have been expected. The immense number of strangers in the city, who had spent the day at the Capitol, at the fair-grounds, and at the fire-works, wound up with a visit to the Exposition, and created a jam, a crush, that could not be surpassed. Besides the many hundreds of soldiers, exhibitors, officials, etc., there were over twelve thousand seven hundred who paid admissions during the day.

The committees were at great expense in securing attractions, not the least of which were the electric lights which rendered every part of the building and its environs as light as day. The Helicon Band rendered an excellent programme each evening. The Tennessee kitchen was a great feature, presided over by Mrs. Charles Hillman, Mrs. Rebecca Goff, Mrs. John Rahm, Mrs. Judge Lawrence, Mrs. Max Sax, Mrs. Julius Sax, Miss R. Webster, Miss Estelle, Mrs. A. S. Colyer, Mrs. A. H. Redford, Mrs. Irvine K. Chase, Mrs. D. F. Wilkin, and others.

REPORT ON THE JACKSON STATUE.

At a meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society held June 15, 1880, Hon. John M. Lea made the following report on the Jackson statue:

"The committee appointed at a meeting held the 29th day of January, 1880, for the purchase of Mills' equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, respectfully report:

"That so long ago as the session of the General Assembly of 1845-46 the idea was conceived of erecting at the Capitol in Nashville a statue in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, whose death took place the 8th day of June, 1845; and an act was passed the 2d day of February, 1846, appropriating the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars 'when a sufficient sum shall be subscribed by the people in connection therewith to complete said monument.' Commissioners were appointed in the sixth section of said act to receive any voluntary contributions, control the disbursement of all funds, contract with an American sculptor or artist, and superintend the erection of said statue. The passage of the act seemed a dismissal of its provisions from the public attention. The indifference to the performance of a duty so manifest and obvious was, however, more apparent than real, and the feeling that such an honor would some day be accorded to the name and fame of the illustrious hero and statesman, though quiescent, was nevertheless right in the breast of every Tennessean. The times were not favorable for the inspiration of patriotism or any expression of it in works of art designed to commemorate important events in our public history. The first ten years succeeding Gen. Jackson's death were marked by an interest in material development and a devotion to the accumulation of wealth so absorbing that there was scarcely time or opportunity for the entertainment or discussion of any other subject. The next decade witnessed an excitement on political subjects so fierce and violent that the apprehension of impending peril caused a temporary forgetfulness of all the recollections of the glorious past, culminating in war with all its attendant horrors. The next decade brought peace, but to a people with crippled fortunes, who, with a courage as undaunted as that exhibited by them upon the field of battle, entered upon the noble task of repairing the evils, moral, political, and financial, wrought by the destructive energies of military force.

"The General Assembly soon after the re-establishment of civil authority, with laudable pride, vested commissions with authority to lay out and ornament the Capitol grounds, and in obedience to the general but passive sentiment, the space so long vacant—now, we are happy to say, adorned by the statue—was, we presume, designed for the reception and erection of this or some other imposing monument significant of men or events connected with Tennessee history. The severe ordeal through which the people passed for a few years succeeding the declaration of peace forbade attention to this or any other subject not bearing directly upon the interests of the passing hour.

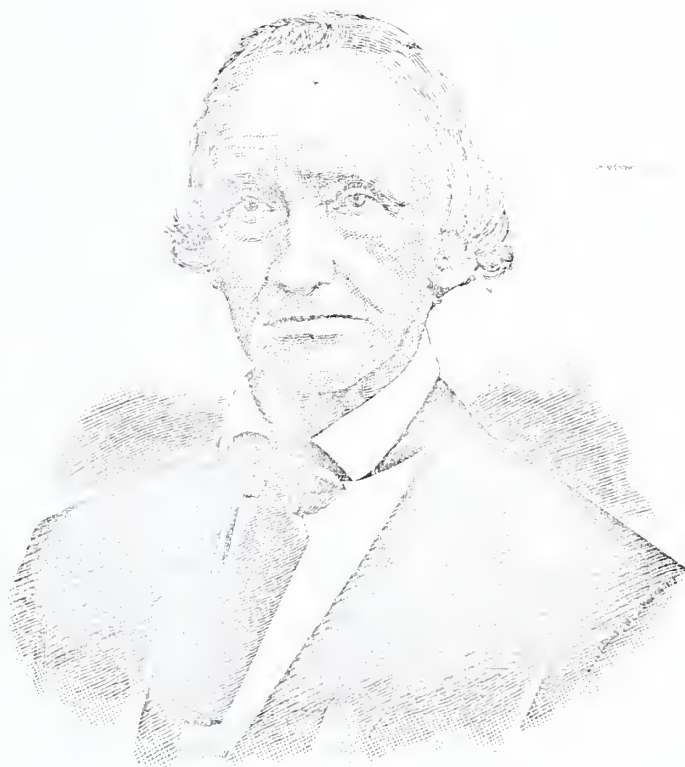
"Early in the month of January, 1879, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington City, addressed a letter to the vice-president of the society, suggesting that Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson was on sale, expressing the hope that Tennessee could be induced to make the

purchase, and tendering his services to aid in the negotiation. A correspondence ensued between Gen. Wright and the vice-president, and those papers, with a letter from Mr. Mills stipulating the price, were laid before the society. There was a discussion of plans for obtaining the requisite funds to make the purchase, but nothing definite was agreed on, and the vice-president was instructed to communicate further with Gen. Wright, and also to confer with the Governor of the State as to the policy of applying to the General Assembly for an appropriation. There was a conference with the Governor, and also with some members of the General Assembly,—letters also passed between the Governor and Gen. Wright,—but, after due deliberation, the time was not deemed opportune to invoke the assistance of the State, and we did not care to have any future prospect clouded by a denial of favorable legislation. The facts were duly reported to the society, and, notwithstanding all obstacles in our path, so great was our earnestness that the subject was again brought up and discussed in connection with the celebration of the centenary, at a meeting held the 1st day of July, 1879. Various plans for raising the money were proposed, none of which, however, commanded that assurance of success which warranted immediate action, and the measure was indefinitely postponed, with a firm conviction that under more favorable auspices our cherished desire might some day be gratified.

"On the 14th day of March, 1878, resolutions were passed by the society contemplating the celebration of the centenary of Nashville. At subsequent meetings the proper committees were appointed, reports made, etc., the entire proceedings to be conducted under the supervision of the society. Further reflection induced a change of purpose, and it was determined at a meeting held the 4th day of November, 1879, to ask the people of the city to unite with the society and make a combined effort to mark the centenary of Nashville as an event in our local history. A committee with this view was appointed to wait upon the mayor and City Council, and, an affirmative answer being given, the mayor invited a general meeting of the citizens for consideration of the subject on the 16th day of December, 1879. The attendance was large, and from the incipient action of the meeting on that evening has resulted a success beyond anticipation in any and every department connected with the celebration of the centenary. A glow of enthusiasm at once seized the entire community. There was a pause in the pursuit of individual interests, and the moment given to unselfish and patriotic inspiration. Memories of the past seemed to rise spontaneously in the public mind, and it doubtless occurred to more than one that the conjuncture of circumstances was favorable for the acquisition of the Jackson statue. Such a thought did certainly occur to a venerable and patriotic citizen of Nashville, Maj. John Lucien Brown,* who, early after the meeting in December, expressed his intention to try to raise by voluntary subscriptions the money necessary for its purchase.

"He wrote to Senator Harris and Maj. Blair, of Wash-

* See special biography.



John Lucian Brown

ington City, to make inquiry of Mr. Mills as to the cost of the statue. Maj. Blair replied on the 23d of January, 1879, that the statue was for sale, but Mr. Mills declined to state the price, giving as his reason that Col. Bullock, of Tennessee, then sojourning in Washington City, was negotiating for the purchase. Afterwards, ascertaining that the object of Col. Bullock and Maj. Brown was identical,—the procurement of the statue for Tennessee,—the figures were given at 'five thousand dollars as the lowest price.' About this time an admirable letter written by Col. Bullock on the subject of the purchase was printed in the *American* of this city, and from that moment, so forcibly were the facts put forth, the public mind was impressed with the idea that our celebration would be incomplete if we could not present to the thousands of people who would throng our streets the grand spectacle of the unveiling of the statue.

"Much credit should be awarded to Col. Bullock for the impetus which his letters gave to the movement, and especially is it to be noted that it was through his negotiation the price was reduced from twelve thousand dollars to five thousand dollars, thus placing the object within probable reach of our pecuniary ability. Our acknowledgments are certainly due and are most cheerfully rendered to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Bullock, for the zeal and interest thus displayed by him. Pending these negotiations at Washington, our fellow-citizen, Maj. Brown, was tireless in forming plans for devising ways to secure the necessary amount of money. He appeared before the Historical Society and stated that if he were armed with their recommendation and allowed to work under their name, he would guarantee success, counting alone upon the liberality and public spirit of the people. Previous to this time, however, without recognized authority from any society or association, he had secured some subscriptions, but after his appointment with the vice-president and secretary, at a meeting held the 29th day of January, 1880, 'as a committee for the purchasing of the statue for the State of Tennessee,' he set to work vigorously, earnestly, and systematically. He addressed letters to leading citizens in the different counties, made personal application, and used every means and appliance to further the enterprise, the success of which lay so near his heart. There were difficulties in his way. There had been heavy drains upon the people for subscriptions to the Exposition, and the public liberality had been strained to its utmost tension. In this emergency a suggestion was made that the 'Exposition' should buy the statue and count for its remuneration upon the increased receipts to be derived from this additional feature of its attractions. To this intimation Maj. Brown strenuously objected, contending that if time were given, the five thousand dollars could be raised. He redoubled his energies, appointed agents, and the list of subscribers so increased that on the 18th of March, 1880, success being within sight, the Centennial Board of Directors incorporated, as one of the regular committees of the board, Gen. John F. Wheless, Mr. A. J. Adams, Mr. Joseph L. Weakley, Judge John M. Lea, Gen. G. P. Thruston, Mr. Anson Nelson, and Maj. John L. Brown, to be known as the committee for the purchase and dedication of the eque-

stralian statue of Gen. Jackson.' On account of his onerous duties as commanding officer during 'military week,' Gen. Wheless resigned, and Gen. Thruston was appointed to the chairmanship of said committee. The subscriptions soon aggregated an amount, finally reaching near or quite five thousand five hundred dollars, which justified a consummation of the purchase. The naked price was not, however, the only expense. Transportation had to be secured, a temporary pedestal constructed, and a vexatious litigation was set on foot in Washington likely to retard the delivery of the statue in time for the unveiling during 'military week.'

"Further expenses were thus necessarily incurred, but the difficulty was obviated by an agreement on the part of the Centennial Board to make good the deficiency, provided there should be a surplus of that amount (after the repayment by the military committee of the amount loaned) realized at the fair-grounds during military week. The deficiency upon settlement amounted to six hundred and thirty dollars, and our obligations are due to the military committee, not only for this substantial aid, but also for the *écart* which was given to the occasion of the unveiling of the statue by the presence of the citizen soldiery from this and other States.

"It is the province of the committee of which Col. G. P. Thruston is chairman to set forth the particular items of expense connected with the transportation, removal from the depot to the Capitol grounds, construction of the temporary pedestal, and mounting of the statue; but we take pleasure in stating that we owe much to his good management for the safety which attended this delicate work and the economy with which it was performed. No accident happened in the transportation, and the statue stands on the pedestal as perfect as in its state of original completion.

"The statue was unveiled on a bright, beautiful day, the 20th of May, 1880, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people from this and other States, a full account of which, the oration, the ode, and the military display, will doubtless appear in the proceedings of the directors of the Centennial Board, to whom the society, on the determination of a joint celebration, resigned the conduct of all ceremonial observances.

"Mr. Clark Mills was present as an invited spectator, and his bosom must have swelled with pardonable pride in the knowledge of the admiration bestowed upon the workmanship of his hands.

"The unveiling of the statue was the grandest feature of the celebration,—a red-letter day in the annals of Nashville,—an event worthy to link the past with the succeeding centenary of our beautiful city.

"The list would be long indeed if thanks were especially expressed to all who have aided the society, but it is a simple act of justice, in the opinion of this committee, to declare that the zeal, energy, and patriotism of Maj. John L. Brown put in motion the machinery which brought about this grand result, and to him more than to any other person are the people of Tennessee indebted for the magnificent work of art which adorns our beautiful grounds,—a monument which symbolizes alike the greatness of the departed

hero and the devotion of the people of Tennessee to his memory.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN M. LEA, *Chairman*,
"ANSON NELSON."

MASONIC.

On the 24th of June, 1812, *Cumberland Lodge, No. 69*, was instituted by dispensation from the Most Worshipful Robert Williams, Grand Master of North Carolina, by Robert Searey, the oldest Past Master present, and the following officers installed: The Hon. John Overton, W. M.; Lemuel T. Turner, S. W.; William P. Anderson, J. W. Afterwards the following brethren were appointed and installed into their respective offices: Anthony Foster, Treas.; Thomas G. Bradford, Sec.; Ephraim Pritchett, S. D.; John C. McLemore, J. D.; Duncan Robertson, Tyler. The members who composed the lodge previously to the presentation of any petition for initiation were the following, in addition to the officers above mentioned: Josiah Nichol, William Tait, George Bell, Alexander Richardson, Richard Napier, Thomas Shackelford, David Irwin, James Condon, R. M. Boyers, and George Shall.

The first petition for initiation was presented by George Morgan, on the 20th of October, 1812. He was elected on the 23d of February, 1813, and was initiated, together with Samuel V. D. Stout and Joseph Ward, on the 25th of March, 1813. The first person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this lodge was Wilkins Tannehill, who was initiated on the 24th of April, 1813, and passed and raised on the 28th of the same month.

On the 27th of December, 1813, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee having been established, of which the Most Worshipful Thomas Claiborne was the first Grand Master, Cumberland Lodge, No. 69, surrendered the charter received from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and took out a dispensation under the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, bearing date Feb. 8, 1814, and at the following annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee a charter was granted, by the name of *Cumberland Lodge, No. 8*, located at Nashville, and it has continued in existence from that time to the present.

On the 24th of June, 1818, the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall was laid, in ample form, by the Most Worshipful Wilkins Tannehill, assisted by the Grand Lodge and the members of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8. A large concourse of people was present, and an appropriate address was delivered by Hon. John E. Eaton, who afterwards was a member of General Jackson's cabinet. Sam. Houston was initiated in this lodge April 19, 1817, and was subsequently Governor of the State, United States Senator, President of the Republic of Texas, etc. John Hall, his successor in the gubernatorial office, was once a member of this lodge. In 1817, John Catron, afterwards Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and John Shelby, afterwards postmaster, bank director, etc., united with the lodge. In fact, the lodge was composed of the best citizens of the city and surrounding country at this time.

A new lodge, called *Nashville Lodge, No. 37*, was organized in 1821. James Overton was its first Worshipful

Master. It ceased to exist in the latter part of the year 1830, its members re-uniting with the old lodge.

We find that a chapter, council, and encampment were in successful operation here in the year 1831.

Sewanee Lodge, No. 131, Nashville Lodge, and Segnoyah Lodge, as well as Cumberland, were all at work in the same hall in 1850-51, etc. Finally, the three first-named lodges dissolved, and united under a new charter and new name, as *Phoenix Lodge, No. 131*. In 1847, Nashville Council, No. 1, Nashville Chapter, No. 1, and Nashville Encampment of Knights Templar, No. 1, were all flourishing. A number of changes have taken place since, until now the following Masonic bodies hold regular meetings in Nashville, to wit:

GRAND COMMANDERY.

Grand Commandery Knights Templar.—George Cooper Conner, Chattanooga, Grand Commander; Morton Boyte Howell, Nashville, Grand Recorder.

COMMANDERY.

Nashville Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, meets the third Tuesday of every month, in Masonic Temple. Henry C. Hensley, E. C.; G. W. Seay, Recorder.

Grand Council Royal and Select Masters meets annually in Nashville, immediately after the closing of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge. George H. Morgan, Gainesboro', Most Illustrious Grand Master; John Frizzell, Nashville, Grand Recorder.

COUNCILS.

Fuller Council, No. 46, Royal and Select Masters, meets Tuesday, on or before full moon of every month, in Edgefield Masonic Hall. G. W. Jenkins, I. M.; Abram Joseph, Recorder.

Nashville Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, meets the first Monday of every month, in Masonic Temple. Pitkin C. Wright, I. M.; Horace C. Smith, Recorder.

Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons meets annually in Nashville, immediately after the closing of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge. J. H. Bullock, Paris, Grand High Priest; John Frizzell, Nashville, Grand Secretary.

CHAPTERS.

Cumberland Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, meets the fourth Tuesday of every month, at Masonic Temple. Robert H. Howell, M. E. H. P.; G. S. Blackie, Secretary.

Edgefield Chapter, No. 75, meets Friday night, on or before full moon, at Edgefield Masonic Hall. George H. Owen, M. E. H. P.; Abram Joseph, Secretary.

King Cyrus Chapter, No. 107, meets the second Tuesday of every month, at Masonic Temple. Bradford Nichol, M. E. H. P.; J. W. Benner, Secretary.

Most Worthy Grand Lodge meets Monday, Nov. 8, 1880, at Nashville. Wilbur F. Foster, Nashville, M. W. Grand Master; Angel S. Myers, Memphis, Deputy Grand Master; N. S. Woodward, Knoxville, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; R. M. Mason, White's Station, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; W. H. Morrow, Nashville, R. W. Grand Treasurer; John Frizzell, Nashville, R. W. Grand



THOMAS GOWDEY.

Thomas Gowdey was the son of Dr. John and Margaret Gowdey, and was born in Castlewella, County Down, Ireland, on the 29th of August, 1795. He was a lieutenant in the British army, and fought under Lord Nelson and was wounded in the foot at the battle of Corunna, which unfitted him for active service. In 1818 he emigrated to America, landing in Charleston, S. C. In 1823 he was united in marriage to Ann Power, daughter of Thomas McCarton, in Madison, Ga. Here he was engaged in the mercantile business, the firm being Butler & Gowdey. In 1825 he removed from Georgia to Nashville, Tenn., and for a number of years was president of the Hibernian Society, never failing to assist his countrymen in this land to make a character and a living for themselves.

Mr. Gowdey was for over forty years a leading jeweler of the city, and was very extensively known

throughout the South. An unbroken residence in Nashville during all these years could not fail to identify him with our home institutions and works of improvement. He was an ardent and zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and was ever looked upon as one of the bright lights of that order. He went through all the degrees of Masonry and became a Knight Templar. He was intelligent, affable, and courteous; in commercial circles he was prudent and discreet, and all our people can witness that he was in all respects a good and noble citizen. On the 27th of June, 1863, he died, lamented by all who knew him, having nearly reached the three-score years and ten allotted to man upon earth; and, having put his house in order by committing his soul to the Saviour, he was entirely resigned and willing to depart. He left four daughters and two sons, and his widow still survives him.

Secretary; Rev. W. L. Rosser, Walter Hill, R. W. Grand Chaplain; W. S. Smith, Beaver Ridge, Worthy Senior Grand Deacon; Nelson I. Hess, Gadsden, Worthy Junior Grand Deacon; William F. Leiper, Murfreesboro', Worthy Grand Marshal; David J. Pierce, Chattanooga, Worthy Grand Sword-Bearer; H. P. Hobson, Somerville, Worthy Grand Steward; Jesse Arnold, Cookeville, Worthy Grand Pursuivant; Gervas Siefert, Nashville, Worthy Grand Tyler.

LODGES.

Beulah Lodge, No. 426, meets Monday night, on or before the full moon, at Edgefield Masonic Hall. William H. Morrow, W. M.

Chalborne Lodge, No. 293, meets the second Monday of every month, at 293 South Cherry Street. John H. Canady, W. M.; James S. White, Secretary.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 414, meets the second Saturday of every month, at Masonic Temple. Bradford Nichol, W. M.; W. T. Cartwright, Secretary.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, meets the third Saturday of every month, at Masonic Temple. Robert Thompson, W. M.; J. S. Carls, Secretary.

Edgefield Lodge, No. 254, meets the first Thursday of every month, at Edgefield Masonic Hall. Edwin Burney, W. M.; J. P. Barthel, Secretary.

Germania Lodge, No. 355, meets the second Monday of every month, at Masonic Temple. M. Frank, W. M.; Ph. Bernstein, Secretary.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, meets the fourth Monday of every month, in Masonic Temple. W. E. Eastman, W. M.; G. S. Blackie, Secretary.

Nashville Masonic Board of Relief meets the first Tuesday of every month, in Masonic Temple. Robert Thompson, President; Bradford Nichol, Vice-President; Henry C. Hensley, Treasurer; W. T. Randle, Secretary; Pitkin C. Wright, Chairman Relief Committee.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.*

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, was the first lodge of that institution organized in Davidson County, and also the first organized in the State. It was instituted in Nashville on the evening of June 1, 1839. The original records of the lodge have been lost, and it is not absolutely certain who the instituting officer was, but it is thought to have been Linsfield Sharp, who, it appears, was sent out from Baltimore, Md., for that purpose. The lodge began with ten members whose names are taken from an old list now in its archives, and are as follows: Linsfield Sharp, George R. Forsythe, George Wilson, A. Bonville, Alexander Baker, William H. Johnson, J. W. Cardwell, James Bowman, George Babe, and Robert Barnheart. After organizing the lodge Mr. Sharp spent some time in Nashville, mixing with the people, and made many friends for the new order.

After the organization of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the original charter, which had been issued by the Grand Lodge of the United States, was surrendered, and a new

one issued by the State Grand Lodge, and is the charter at present held by the lodge. The names appearing on this charter are L. L. Loving, A. Bonville, R. Coulter, Wilkin F. Taunehill, and Otis Arnold.

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1, still exists, holds its meetings regularly once a week, has done a vast amount of good in the community, and is in a highly prosperous condition.

The second lodge organized in Davidson County was Nashville Lodge, No. 2, which was instituted June 9, 1849. Its charter members were Timothy Kezer, George R. Forsythe, William H. Calhoun, Seth C. Earl, Miles Nesbit, William McCurdy, and James H. Gould. After a brilliant career this lodge met with misfortune, became discouraged, and surrendered its charter about the close of the late war.

Trabue Lodge, No. 10, located in Nashville, was instituted Sept. 8, 1845, under most flattering auspices. Its charter members were Walter S. McNairy, James C. Dew, Walter Rockwood, Joe Edwards, Hugh McCrea, and Fred. Terrass. In the list of members who have been attached to this lodge there are the names of many of our most worthy citizens. After thirty-five years of useful work the lodge is still alive and prosperous.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90, located in South Nashville, was instituted Aug. 25, 1854. Its charter members were James W. Patton, Wm. M. Mallory, C. H. Conger, W. H. Wilkinson, C. K. Winston, W. W. Bryan, Fred Joute, John R. Hill, J. H. Burke, J. G. Sawyers, C. R. Keopf, John Tanksley, John Jarrell, and M. C. Cotton.

It has been a most useful and prosperous lodge, and is still in a flourishing condition, and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of the southern end of Nashville.

Aurora Lodge, No. 165 (German), was instituted in Nashville, April 16, 1858, with the following charter members: S. Nathan, H. Metz, F. Klooz, C. Wetteran, and R. Hellebrand. This lodge is sustained by the best element of the German population of Nashville, and can show a record of which any organization might well be proud.

Edgefield Lodge, No. 118, was instituted in Edgefield, Feb. 16, 1867, with the following charter members: G. P. Smith, James T. Bell, B. R. McKennie, H. W. Buttorf, W. A. Glenn, T. J. Hopkins, O. S. Lesener, G. W. Owen, W. R. Finnegan, P. B. Coleman, T. M. Buck, W. R. Bell, John O. Treanor, C. L. Howerton, J. H. Farrar, C. H. Lesener, J. M. Thatcher, C. Altmeyer, W. H. Simmonds, Charles Melton, H. W. Hasslock, and William Boyd. With such a long list of good citizens to begin with, the prosperity of this lodge was assured. Its career has been marked with success.

Goodlettsville Lodge, No. 137, located at Goodlettsville. Donelson Lodge, No. 145, located at Donelson, Isaac M. Jones Lodge, No. 166, located at Bellevue, and Hermitage Lodge, No. 189, located at or near the Hermitage, have all been organized since the late war, and they have all been popular in their respective localities.

The following encampments have been organized in Davidson County: Ridgely, No. 1, Olive Branch, No. 4, Edgefield, No. 32, Germania, No. 36 (German), all located in Nashville except Edgefield Encampment, No. 32, which

* By J. K. Harwell, M. D., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

was located in Edgefield. In 1871 the Grand Encampment of Tennessee authorized the consolidation of Ridgely Encampment, No. 1, Olive Branch, No. 4, and Edgefield, No. 32, which was soon afterwards effected under the name and style of Nashville Encampment, No. 1. This branch of the order is very popular, and has been well patronized.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee is located at Nashville. It was instituted Aug. 10, 1841, by C. C. Trabue, Special Deputy Grand Sire. The first grand officers elected and installed were Timothy Kezer, Grand Master; R. A. Barnes, Deputy Grand Master; W. H. Calhoun, Grand Warden; Wm. P. Hume, Grand Secretary; George R. Forsyth, Grand Treasurer. The Grand Lodge holds its meetings annually in Nashville.

The Grand Encampment of Tennessee, also located at Nashville, was organized July 21, 1847, by T. B. Shaffner, of Louisville, Ky., Special Deputy Grand Sire. The first grand officers elected and installed were George W. Wilson, Grand Patriarch; Donald Cameron, Grand High Priest; N. E. Perkins, Grand Senior Warden; C. K. Clark, Grand Junior Warden; G. P. Smith, Grand Scribe; John Coltart, Grand Treasurer; C. G. Weller, Grand Inside Sentinel; Charles Smith, Grand Outside Sentinel.

For several years after the planting of Odd-Fellowship in Davidson County the anniversary of its organization was regularly celebrated on the 1st day of June. From the handful of members present on the 1st of June, 1839, when Tennessee Lodge, No. 1, was instituted, Odd-Fellowship has grown to be one of the largest and most influen-

tial as well as one of the most useful secret societies in the county.

The first Odd-Fellows' hall in Nashville was on Market Street, opposite the mouth of Union, in an upper story over the restaurant of A. Bonville. The house has long since been removed. In less than a year the lodge removed to a new hall, on the north side of the public square, opposite the north end of the market-house. On the 1st of January, 1842, a new hall was opened in the building now standing on the northwest corner of College and Union Streets, which the order occupied one year. On the 1st of January, 1843, it removed to the third story of the building now standing on the southeast corner of Cherry and Union Streets. A few years after this the lodges purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Summer and Union Streets, and erected the building now known as the Skating Rink, or Olympic Theatre. This, however, was lost, and the order removed across Union Street to the "Kirkman Block," and remained several years. About the year 1873 it removed to "Luck's Block," on Church Street, between Summer and High. Here it remained two years. The lodges having in the mean time purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Church and High Streets, they erected the splendid temple which now adorns it, and moved into it in the early part of 1875. Tennessee Lodge, No. 1, Trabue Lodge, No. 10, Aurora Lodge, No. 105, Nashville Encampment, No. 1, and Germania Encampment, No. 36, now occupy it, and have their hall in the third story.

CIVIL DISTRICTS OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

On the 3d of October, 1859, upon motion of W. P. Massey, Esq., the judge of the County Court appointed C. W. Nance, William H. Hagans, and John M. Joslin commissioners to redistrict the county into twenty-five districts, the city of Nashville being the First District. The committee reported at the January term of court, 1860, and their report, which was ordered published in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the county, set forth the boundaries of the districts under the following preamble:

"We have availed ourselves of every opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the size, shape, and boundaries of the old districts, as well as the population in each; and we have also endeavored to ascertain the views and wishes of many of the citizens in various portions of the county in relation to the duties assigned us, in order to shape the new districts to the greatest advantage of the voting population of the whole county, and we submit to you the result of our deliberations and investigations."

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

District Number One was made to include the entire corporate limits of the city of Nashville. Voting precincts were established in eight wards, and have since been erected as the wards have been increased in number.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.

District Number Two was formed from old District Number Two, beginning at the intersection of the Mill Creek turnpike with Mill Creek, and running with the Murfreesboro' turnpike-road to the Franklin College and Stone's River turnpike-road; then with said Franklin College and Stone's River road to Hamilton's Creek; thence down Hamilton's Creek to Stone's River; thence down Stone's River to Cumberland River; thence down Cumberland River to the mouth of Mill Creek; and thence up Mill Creek to the beginning. The place of voting was fixed at Spring Place.

At McWhortersville, which is the chief settlement and place of business, there are three stores, kept by A. S. Edwards, E. B. Graves, and J. L. Dortch; a grist-mill and cotton-gin combined, both erected in 1878, and owned by M. M. Leek, three blacksmith-shops, one wood-working-shop, and at the toll-gate the Donelson post-office, of which D. Stevenson is postmaster. There are two resident physicians,—Drs. Boyd and Whitworth,—a Methodist Episcopal Church, a Christian Church, and thirty dwellings. McCrory's Creek Baptist Church is three and a half miles south of McWhortersville, and in the south part of the district is the old Franklin College.

The oldest resident of the district is Osworth Newby. M. M. Ridley is one of the oldest residents, and Jeremiah Bowen, Esq., is a representative of one of the earliest families.

Franklin College was built mainly through the efforts of Elder Talbot Fanning. The buildings were commenced in 1843 and completed in 1844. In October of that year he was elected president. On his resignation, in 1861, Professor William P. Carnes became president. The college was suspended soon after, and remained idle until after the declaration of peace. It was again opened, but soon after the buildings were burned and its existence ceased.

Hope Institute was then opened by Elder Fanning as a female college, and continued by him until his death, in 1874.

On the adoption of the new constitution the first justices were appointed in May, 1836. John H. Clopton and William G. M. Campbell were then appointed for this town, to serve for the term of six years.

Robert Weakley, afterwards prominent in Nashville, is credited to this district on the county records for 1791. The following-named persons were assessed for lands owned in this district in 1816: John Blair, James, John, and Thomas Bachanan, William, Chris., James, and John Carter, D. Cross, William Donelson, "where he lives," Richard Drury, William Dickson, William Ewing, Thomas H. Everett, William Gowen, Nancy Green, William Harwood, George and Nicholas P. Hartman, John Johnson, Jr., Thos. Jones, Peter Lastly, Guy McFadden, William Matlock, John Moore, William Nance and Harris Oglevie, Daniel Vault, William Wharton, Daniel Woodard, Philip Wolf, William Waldron, Henry White, Jr., Peter Wright, Martha Turner.

The Naturalist, an educational and agricultural journal of merit, was published and printed at Franklin College, in this district, during the year 1848. It was a forty-eight-page monthly magazine, at two dollars a year, and was edited by Rev. T. Fanning, Isaac Newton Loomis, John Eichbaum, and J. Smith Fowler.

The district contains two post-offices,—Donelson and Glen Cliff. The old "Mud Tavern," in the western part, six miles from the city of Nashville, is a point of interest as a resort of early days. The Second District is the Second School District of the county. It contains a school population of six hundred and fifty-seven children, and has had six schools during the last year, of which four were white and two colored. There were two hundred and twelve white and one hundred and fifty-four colored pupils enrolled. There are six school-houses in the district. The school

directors are Dr. James Evans, Sidney Zucarillo, and Mr. Page.

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE.

District Number Three was the original district of that number. Its boundary-line begins at the mouth of Hamilton's Creek and follows up Stone's River to the Rutherford county-line; thence with the county-line to where the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad crosses Hurricane Creek; thence down said railroad to the crossing of the Franklin and Lebanon road at the Mount View Station; thence along the said road to the Murfreesboro' turnpike; thence along the Murfreesboro' turnpike to Hamilton's Creek; and thence down Hamilton's Creek to the beginning. The polling-place was changed from Hutchinson's Springs to Smith's Springs in July, 1859.

Charlton's church is in the north part, near Stone's River, and Burnett's chapel, more recently known as Charlton's chapel, in the east part, near Hurricane Creek, is the oldest church in the district. These points were centres around which clustered the dwellings of some of the earlier pioneers. Mount View Church is a union house, occupied by Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians, on the Murfreesboro' turnpike. Smith's Springs, near the centre, became the central point for gatherings after the war, and a Baptist church was erected there.

Among the early families in the district were those of Ed. Beard and Dennis McClendon, father of the present T. J. McClendon.

The post-office is at Couchville, where there are two stores; William Wright is merchant and postmaster. Ephraim McLane was a justice of the peace in the Third District in 1791. He was one of the leading citizens of the county for many years. Edward H. East and John Vandevill were afterwards prominent citizens. The following named were assessed for taxes in this district in 1816: Cary Felts, D. J. Fish, Jesse Fly, James Hailey, Dennis McClendon, Stephen Roach, Willid L. Shumate, Henry Seat, Joseph Smith, James Vaulx, Isaac and James Wright, Rachel Williams, Edmond Collinsworth.

This is the Third School District. It contains a school population of six hundred and fifty-seven. In the year 1878-79 there were held three white schools, in which were enrolled one hundred and eighty-six pupils, and one colored school of forty-two pupils. L. A. B. Williams, S. Y. Norvell, and S. B. McClendon are the school directors for 1880. There are four school-houses within the district.

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR.

District Number Four, with District Number Sixteen, comprises the territory of the old Fourth District. Its boundary-line begins at Stewart's Ferry on Stone's River, and runs easterly with the old Lebanon road to Thomas B. Page's line; thence north, east, and south, so as to leave out the house of Thomas B. Page and to intersect the Old Lebanon road above said house; thence with said road, and passing at New Hope to J. H. Hagan's burnt mill; thence east to the Wilson county-line; thence northerly with the county-line to Cumberland River, thence

down the river to the mouth of Stone's River; thence up Stone's River to the place of beginning.

April 2, 1836, on motion of H. Hagan, the line was so changed as to run from Stuart's Ferry with the Old Lebanon road, passing New Hope to Hagan's burnt mill.

Jan. 8, 1861, it was ordered by the court that the dividing-line between this and District Number Sixteen be so changed as to run from "the point where it digresses" at Thomas B. Page's, north of the residence of Elizabeth Hunt, and to extend thence to New Hope church. The place of holding elections was fixed at Mrs. Creel's in January, 1860.

There are two churches in this district,—viz., the Hermitage church, on the Lebanon turnpike, near its centre, and New Hope church, two miles east of the Hermitage station.

The "Hermitage," the most historic place in the district, is represented by an engraving and description in another part of this work. It contains the only post-office of the district, and is the point of chief interest within the county outside of Nashville.

James Ford was captain of the militia of this district in 1784. Col. Samuel Barten was life justice of the peace for this district in 1791, and was then "elected" for the third term of court. John A. Shute and John McNeill were early and prominent citizens of the district.

The following-named persons paid taxes on lands lying within the limits of the present district in 1816: David Abernethy, John Anderson, Anthony Clopton, Joseph Cook, M. Drew, David and Thomas Edmiston, Edward East, Jeremiah Ezell, John B. and Charles M. Hall, John Hoggatt, William Huggins, Stockley D. and Jane Hays, John and P. H. Jones, James Lee, James McFerris, Zachariah Noel, Francis Sanders, John Tait, Sr., Spencer Payne.

This is the Fourth School District of the county. It contains seven school-houses and maintains seven schools,—four white and three colored. There were two hundred white and one hundred colored pupils enrolled for the year 1878-79. The scholastic population in 1880 is six hundred and sixty-five. T. O. Trainer, A. S. Hays, and M. T. Brooks are school directors.

New Hope Church, in this district, was organized as a missionary Baptist Church at the Cedar Glade school-house, in 1846, by Elders Peter and Thomas Fuqua. It then consisted of thirty members. Elder Peter Fuqua was pastor from the time of organization until his death, in 1863, and was succeeded by Elder G. W. Hagar, whose pastorate continued till 1879, when the present pastor, Elder John T. Oakley, assumed charge.

John Cook and Thomas Wright were the first deacons, and their successors have been W. H. Wright, L. Ellis, Robert Gleaves, J. J. Ellis, William G. Sweeney, G. W. Sweeney, and B. McFady.

Soon after the organization the church built a respectable log meeting-house a little east of the school-house above mentioned, in which they worshiped till the building was burned, in 1871. The new brick church now occupied on the Central turnpike, two miles east of the Hermitage Station was built after the fire. The church has had in all



Photos. by Armstrong, Nashville.

Jeremiah Bowen

Rebecca S. Bowen

JEREMIAH BOWEN, JR.,

was born in Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn., Aug. 7, 1822. His father, Jeremiah Bowen, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1770. He served an apprenticeship at hatmaking in Philadelphia, and in 1800 came to Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn., where he embarked in the hat-manufacturing business. In 1814 he married Miss Martha Powel Spivey who was born in Burtee Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1797, and emigrated to Smith Co., Tenn., in 1812. Of this union there have been three children,—O. L. Bowen, born 1816; James Bowen, born 1818; and Jeremiah Bowen. Mr. Bowen died Aug. 22, 1822. In January, 1831, Mrs. M. P. Bowen married Wm. McMurry and moved to Davidson County; by this marriage there were two children,—Ann McMurry, born in 1832, and Margaret McMurry, born in 1833. Mrs. McMurry died Jan. 28, 1847. She was of Irish descent, was a kind wife, a devoted mother, and a Christian woman. Jeremiah Bowen Jr., came to Davidson County with his mother and stepfather in 1831; lived here about three years, when he went to Shelby Co., Tenn., to live with his aunt, Mrs. Ann C. Carter, where he remained three years and then returned to his home in Davidson County. When nineteen years of age he apprenticed himself to R. S. Orton, and learned the tanning business. He worked as a journeyman tanner until Jan. 1, 1848, at

which time he formed a copartnership with W. B. Ewing, and they established a tannery on White's Creek, five miles north of Nashville.

On Oct. 25, 1848, he married Miss Rebecca S. Buchanan, daughter of James and Lucinda Buchanan, who were among the old pioneer settlers in Davidson County. Mr. Buchanan was born in Virginia, July 16, 1763, and moved to Davidson Co., Tenn., eight miles east of Nashville, about the year 1800. His wife, *née* Miss Lucinda East, was also born in Virginia, Dec. 11, 1792, and came to Tennessee with her father about the year 1800. Mr. Buchanan and Miss East were married in 1810; he died Feb. 14, 1841, and she died April 15, 1865. They were the parents of sixteen children,—ten daughters and six sons.

In 1859, Mr. Bowen retired from the tanning business, and engaged in farming six miles east of Nashville. In 1865 he was elected justice of the peace in the Second District, Davidson County, and served in that capacity eleven years. In January, 1868, he was appointed railroad tax-collector for Davidson County for one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have been the parents of nine children,—eight daughters and one son. Two of the daughters died in their infancy; the remainder are still living.

since its organization four hundred and sixty members. The present number is two hundred and two.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE.

District Number Five, which comprises the original District, was bounded by a line beginning at the crossing of Murfreesboro' pike and Mill Creek, and running thence up Mill Creek to Antioch church; thence with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the Franklin and Lebanon road at Mount View Station; thence with said road to the Murfreesboro' turnpike; thence down the turnpike to Hamilton's Creek; thence down Hamilton's Creek to the crossing of the same by the Franklin College and Stone's River turnpike; thence down that road to the Murfreesboro' turnpike, and down the Murfreesboro' turnpike to the place of beginning. Harris' Place was made the voting precinct.

Antioch Baptist church, in the southern part, on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Obneyville post-office, was one of the first churches in that part of the county. It is still existing under its original faith. Hamilton church, in the east part, on the Murfreesboro' turnpike, and Locust Grove, are also both in this district.

Rosedale post-office is within this district, at the grocery of David Harrison, who is postmaster. Obneyville post-office was first established, and is the earliest point of settlement. Elijah Robertson represented this district as justice in 1791. Thomas S. King and Herbert Towns, a life-member of the old court, were prominent citizens in early days. Mr. Towns, who was appointed a justice in 1824, is still living, and is at the present time one of the most active and intelligent magistrates of the county. He has been constantly under commission as a justice since his first appointment. In 1816 the following-named persons were assessed for taxes on lands now in this district: Samuel and John Bell, William "Bobby," Henry and Joseph Burnett, Edward Bryant, Thomas Edmonson, Henry Guthrey, Jeremiah Grezzard, James Glasgow, John Gowen, James Linch, Enoch Oliver, Edmund Owen, Francis Sanders, Richard Smith, Samuel Scott, Cornelius and Christopher Waggoner, "Mrs. Widow" Wileox, Henry White.

The Tennessee Asylum for the Insane is in the east part of the district, on the Murfreesboro' pike. Its grounds, nearly a mile square, are finely located, and their appearance adds much to the reputation of the district.

This is the Fifth School District of the county. There are here five school-houses, in which were kept four white schools with an enrollment of two hundred and fifty-four pupils for the year 1878-79, and one colored school in which sixty pupils were enrolled for the same year. There are now five hundred and thirty-six persons of school age living in the district. B. G. Rowe, A. J. Roper, and Benjamin Turbeville are school directors for 1880. The district has five school-houses.

DISTRICT NUMBER SIX.

District Number Six, the original district of that number, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern corner of Davidson County near Gooche's, and running

northward with the Ratherford county-line to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; thence northward down said railroad to Mill Creek at Antioch Church; thence up Mill Creek to the Williamson county-line; and thence eastward with the county-line to the beginning. The polling-place was fixed at Cane Ridge, which is near the centre of the district, and the location of a church of that name.

Robert Clark, who was for thirteen months held as a prisoner by the Indians, was an inhabitant of this district. Mr. Clark, who was afterwards long and well known, was ransomed by an exchange of Indian prisoners and ponies.

Benajah Gray was an early citizen, and a life-member of the Notables' Court.

James Mears was magistrate in 1791; William H. Hagan and James Chilcutt were early citizens. The following persons were tax-payers in what is now included in this district in 1816: Isaac Battle, John Barr, James Campbell, Thomas Chilcutt, William Gibson, Benajah Gray, Isaac Johnson, Ralph McEadden, John McFarlin, Robert Orr, Godfrey Shelton, Hartwell Seat, John Smith, Robert Thompson, Nelson White, James Whitsett, James Weatherall, Daniel Young.

In the school organization this became the Sixth School District of the county. It contains four school-houses, in which were taught, in the year 1878-79, three white schools of one hundred and fifty-one pupils in all, and one colored school with sixty-seven pupils. The scholastic population for 1880 is four hundred and nine. B. Gray, T. K. Griggs, and S. H. Culbertson are the present school directors.

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN.

District Number Seven was the same previous to 1853. Its boundary-line begins at the crossing of the Nolensville turnpike-road and Mill Creek, near Holt's or Hampton's Mill, and runs down Mill Creek to the mouth of its west fork at Thompson's saw-mill; thence up the west fork to the Nolensville turnpike-road; thence southeast along said turnpike-road to the place of beginning. Dunn's school-house was made the voting precinct.

Gethsemane church is at Baker's or Smithville, near Mill Creek. This is one of the earliest churches, and belonged to the old Mero Association.

Paragon Mills, the post-office, was recently established in place of two others,—Carter's and Lime-works,—closed in 1879.

James Mulharrin, Enoch Ensley, and John B. Hodges were among the early residents, and were all magistrates of the old Notables' Court.

The following persons were assessed for taxes in this district in 1816: Charles Crutchfield, Aquila Carmack, Robert C. Foster, Jacob Marvis, Jesse W. Thomas, Susannah Windle.

This was made School District Number Seven at its organization for school purposes. Two white schools and one colored one are maintained here, each of which has school-houses. The enrollment in the year 1878-79 was, white, one hundred and forty-one; colored, sixty. The school population for 1880 was four hundred and twenty. William T. Robinson, William McPherson, and Anderson Peebles are school directors.

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT.

District Number Eight, one of the original districts, is bounded by a line which begins where the Franklin turnpike crosses the Williams county-line, and runs eastward with the county-line to Mill Creek; thence down Mill Creek to the Nolensville turnpike; thence northward along said road to the crossing of Lee Shute's spring-branch; thence up said spring-branch to the old mill; thence westward with the old line between the dwellings of John Overton and John Cunningham to the Franklin turnpike; and thence southward with the Franklin turnpike to the place of beginning. Owen's store was selected as the place for holding elections.

There are churches at Mount Pisgah, in the southeast part; one in the centre, known as St. James; and in the north part of the district is Thompson's Church, on the Hollandville road. Edwin Hickman lived here in 1791. William Owen and John Hogan were early settlers.

In 1816 the assessment roll contained the names of the following persons, who were assessed for taxes in what is now the Eighth District: Nathan Gatlin, Henry Hide, Daniel and John Hogan, S. Shute, J. Cunningham.

This is the Eighth School District, and has a scholastic population numbering four hundred and forty-six. It contains five school-houses, in which were taught, in the year 1878-79, three white and two colored schools, with an enrollment of one hundred and forty-four white and one hundred and sixteen colored pupils. These schools are under the supervision of P. A. Smith, W. R. Rains, and William Holt, Esq., school directors for the district.

DISTRICT NUMBER NINE.

District Number Nine was slightly changed from its original bounds by the redistricting of 1859. The line then established began at the crossing of the Nolensville turnpike over Lee Shute's spring-branch, and ran up the branch to the old mill; thence westward with the old line running between the dwellings of John Overton and John Cunningham to the Franklin turnpike; thence northward along that road to the corporation-line of Nashville; thence followed around with the corporation-line to the Murfreesboro' turnpike; thence with the Murfreesboro' turnpike southeast to Mill Creek; thence up Mill Creek to the mouth of West Fork at Thompson's saw-mill; thence up said West Fork to the Nolensville turnpike; and thence along that turnpike northwest to the beginning. Flat Rock school-house was selected as the voting precinct.

Whitsitt Baptist church is in the northeast part, near the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

A store is kept on the old grocery stand of years ago by Charles Warren.

Among the earliest residents of the district was Pierce Waller; John Cortwell and John Hathaway were old settlers. Both were early justices of the peace, and highly respected. Joel Rice was another early settler, and can be traced back to 1790 in this district. He has numerous descendants of the name in the county. In 1816 there were the following persons assessed for lands in what is included in the present district: John Blair, Adam Carper, Thomas

Collins, L. Corbit, Thomas Crutcher, George M. Deaderick, Nathan Ewing.

This is the Ninth School District. It contained in 1880 seven hundred and twenty-four residents of legal school age. Two white schools were kept in 1878-79, with an enrolled attendance of seventy-seven pupils, and two colored schools in which one hundred and forty-nine pupils were enrolled. There are four school-houses. James T. Patterson, L. D. Cower, Jr., and A. H. Johnson were school directors for 1880.

DISTRICT NUMBER TEN.

District Number Ten was slightly diminished in size in 1859, and a part was annexed to Nashville. The boundary-line begins at the crossing of Cedar Street with the west boundary of the corporation of Nashville, and runs westward with Cedar Street and the Charlotte turnpike-road to Richland Creek; thence up Richland Creek with the old district-line to the old line of District Number Eleven, near Frank McGavock's; thence eastward with the old line to the Franklin turnpike-road between Joseph Vaulx and John Thompson; thence with the Franklin turnpike northward with the corporation of Nashville; and thence around with the several meanders of the corporation-line to the place of beginning. Dana's grocery was made the voting precinct.

"Old Church" is in the south part, south of the Tennessee fair-ground.

John McRobertson and Joshua McIntosh were among the earliest prominent men of the district. They were both magistrates as late as 1836, and were prominent in the affairs of the district and county.

Among its natural resources are valuable quarries of Beasley limestone, which is being rapidly developed as an ornamental building-stone, and also used in the industrial arts for various purposes to which a fine working stone is adapted.

James Ross was justice of the peace for this district in 1791. The following persons were assessed within the limits of this district in 1816: Alexander Craig, J. H. Curry, F. McGavock.

The Tennessee fair-grounds are in the north part, between the Richland pike and the railroad.

District Number Ten was organized entire under the free-school law as the school-district of that number, and so continued until April, 1880, when a part of the civil district was annexed to the city of Nashville. It contained, in 1878-79, two graded schools, three ordinary white schools, numbering two hundred and nineteen enrolled pupils, and two colored schools, with an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-three. The school population of the entire district, previous to the annexation in 1880, was fourteen hundred and twenty-seven. The district then contained seven school-houses. The school directors are D. A. McGreely, living in the remaining Tenth District, and T. D. Flippin and T. J. Keeton, in the portion recently annexed.

DISTRICT NUMBER ELEVEN.

District Number Eleven is an original district. Its boundaries were fixed in 1859 by a line which begins where

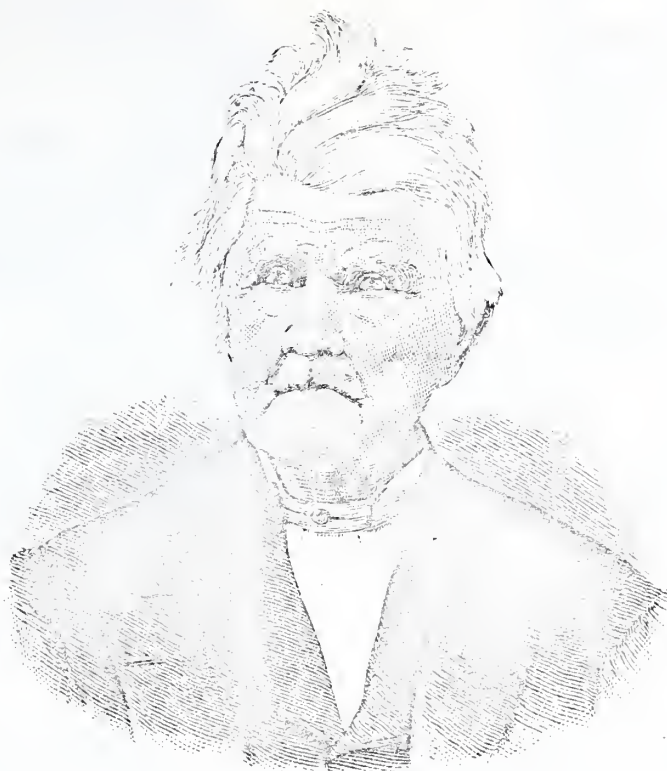


Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

Turner Williams

TURNER WILLIAMS, son of Nimrod Williams, was born near Nashville, Sept. 25, 1796.

His grandfather, Daniel Williams, and his five sons, Nimrod, Daniel, Sampson, Oliver, and Wright, and one daughter, Eunice, came from South Carolina and settled in or near Nashville in 1786.

Daniel Williams, Sr., was well advanced in years when he came to Davidson County. He continued to reside here until his death. Nimrod, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He had also two brothers in that war, who were killed. Nimrod died in February, 1820, and his wife died in November, 1811.

Turner Williams has always been a farmer, except five years spent in the manufacture of material for cotton-sacks. He was only six months of age when his parents settled on the farm where he now resides.

On the 22d of May, 1817, he married Anna, daughter of John Currin. She was born Aug. 27, 1797. To them were born thirteen children, of whom twelve grew to manhood and womanhood, but the greater number of them, with their mother, have passed to the other side.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have ever been worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been class-leader, steward, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than twenty-seven years. He has always been liberal to the poor, and a true friend of good society. His wife died March 3, 1847, and he married for his second wife Samantha Hopkins, a native of Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1852. She settled in Davidson County in 1850. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOHNSON VAUGHAN.

JOHNSON VAUGHAN.

Johnson Vaughan was born Feb. 4, 1782. The following brief biographical sketch is from a gentleman who knew him intimately from 1836 till his death, April 6, 1871. He says he found him to be a man of strong constitution and vigorous and intelligent mind. He was by trade a brick-mason, and built the first brick house erected in Nashville. His honesty in the performance of his contracts brought him plenty of work, and he was enabled to accumulate considerable wealth, possessing the rare accomplishment of knowing how to take care of it. He invested it in lands and negroes principally, finally abandoning his trade and becoming a most successful farmer, making money and buying land in both Davidson and Williamson Counties. When he started in Tennessee his entire stock in trade consisted of an old gray mare and a trowel, yet we hesitate not to say that had it not been for the war, in which he lost heavily, he would have been one of the richest men in Davidson County; notwithstanding, when he died, he left all his children, twenty in number, in independent circumstances.

Johnson Vaughan was a strictly honest and most punctual man, and nearly a lifelong member of the Church of Christ. He was hospitable almost to a fault, and his success in life was mainly attributable to his strict honesty.

THOMAS HERRIN.

Thomas Herrin, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Henry Herrin and Mary Haines, and was born in Robertson Co., Tenn., on the 16th day of May, 1817. Mr. Herrin is of Irish extraction, his grandfather, Elisha Herrin, having emigrated from Ireland when a young man and settled in



THOMAS HERRIN.

Indiana, where Henry Herrin was born and lived until the time of the Creek war, when he enlisted in the service and rendered valuable aid to his country in the conflict that ensued. At the close of the war he settled in Robertson County, and pursued the vocation of agriculture until the time of his death. Thomas Herrin was thus reared a farmer, and when a youth worked as a farm-hand at five dollars per month, and used the proceeds in acquiring the rudiments of an education. At an early age he went to Henry Co., Tenn., where he remained until thirty-three years of age, when he married Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of Johnson Vaughan, on Dec. 17, 1848. Mr. Herrin, soon after his marriage, removed to Williamson Co., Tenn., and worked on his father-in-law's farm until 1856. He then purchased the farm on which he at present resides, and by dint of untiring energy and persistent labor has succeeded in amassing a competence. He is now quite a large farmer, besides owning an interest in Horn's Mineral Springs, in Wilson County, and being a stockholder in the Harding Turnpike Company, of which he is a director. He is also president of the Granny White Turnpike Company.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now, and has been for many years, a Democrat. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrin have adopted and reared seven children, one of whom (Mrs. Winfred) is now married and is the mother of two beautiful children. Four out of the seven are still living with their foster-parents.

Mr. Herrin is in every sense a worthy man. He has always been a progressive man, as is evidenced by the interest he has taken in securing good county roads and other local improvements. He has lived a quiet, unostentatious life, never seeking the distinction of public office or political honors; but the results of his life may be summed up in one word,—*success*.

the Franklin road crosses the Williamson county-line at Brentwood, and runs westward with said line to the old road called the Lower Franklin road, or Natchez Tract; thence with said old road northwest to the gap on Seuggs' or John's land, where the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad passes from the waters of Richland Creek to Harpeth Waters; thence northwest with the dividing ridge to the top of the hill above the second gate on the Hardin or Richland turnpike-road above Maj. Graham's; thence northeast along the Richland turnpike to the old line of District Number Ten, near Frank McGavock's; thence eastward with said old line to the Franklin turnpike, between John Thompson's and Joseph Vaulx's; and thence with Franklin turnpike southward to the place of beginning. The voting-place was located at Barnes'.

This district is so surrounded by churches as to have need for none of its own. Among its early men were Robert Bradford, Esq., who was prominent about 1825, and Mr. Philip Shute, one of the early justices of the peace for the district.

Quarries of Beasley limestone, which abound in this district, have been slightly worked, and many of the finest buildings in Nashville are ornamented by fronts of this material. Prominent among these is the Methodist Publishing House, built in 1873.

The following named persons were assessed for taxes in this district in 1816: Henry Barnes, William Banks, Joseph Coldwell, William Goodloe, William Goode, Thomas Harding, F. B. Sappington.

This was made the Eleventh School District. It has three school-houses, and sustains four schools,—two white, with seventy-three enrolled, and two colored, with ninety-three enrolled. The school population of the district is five hundred and forty-six. The directors for 1879-80 are George Mayfield, C. B. Chickering, and M. C. Carpenter.

In this district lived many years ago "Granny White," a respected and famous old lady, who kept the only house of entertainment between Nashville and Franklin, a noted place in the early settlement of the country; the friend of Thomas H. Benton, to whom he several times alluded in his speeches in the Senate.

This place, as well as the adjoining place, on which Thomas H. Benton lived, is now owned by Hon. John M. Lea.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWELVE.

A small piece was taken from District Number Twelve, on the redistricting of the county in 1859, and joined to District Number Twenty-five. The boundaries were then made as follows: Beginning on the south bank of Cumberland River, where the east boundary of the land purchased by Mark R. Cockrill, of Dr. Hudson, strikes said river, and running thence south with the line of that land to the Charlotte turnpike-road, along said road westward to Richland Creek, up Richland Creek to the Hardin, or Richland turnpike-road; thence with that road to the top of the ridge, above the second toll-gate on that road; thence with the dividing and old district-line northwestward to the Charlotte turnpike-road, between F. P. Sullivan's and

Davidson's toll-gate; thence with the Charlotte road westward to the Cheatham county-line, near Stranger's; thence north with the county-line to the fork of the creek Samuel Garland lives on, near Joseph Russell's; thence up the creek to the old bridge on Pond Creek road; thence with that road to the dividing ridge between Jordan Abernathy and the old McBride place; thence east with the meanders of said ridge to the old Smith and Nicholson line; thence east with said line to the Cumberland River; thence up said river to the place of beginning. Hillsboro' was made the voting precinct of the district.

Near the centre, south of Bell's Bend, is Gower's chapel.

William E. Watkins was an early settler and justice of the peace. Samuel B. Davidson was one of the most prominent early citizens of the district, and is still remembered as a man of leading qualities. Thomas Molloy was an early settler, coming as early as 1792.

The following named persons were assessed for taxes in what is now District Number Twelve in 1816: Daniel A. Dunham, James Donnelly, Thomas Dillahunty, Thomas Fiancy and heirs, William Gower, Martin Greer, Robert Hewitt, John and Giles Harding, Ezekiel Inman, John Larkin, Sr., John McGough, James McNeely, William Nothern, Philip Pipkin, John Pugh, Robert Thomas, Johnston Vaughan, Joseph Erwin.

This, one of the original school districts, has four school-houses, and sustains four white schools and one colored one. The enrolled attendance is, white, one hundred and sixty-eight; colored, fifty-six. The school population for the year 1879-80 was four hundred and nine. L. D. Gower, H. C. Davidson, and Z. T. Jordan are district school directors.

DISTRICT NUMBER THIRTEEN.

The line of this district, established by the commissioners in 1859, begins at the crossing of Cedar Street, with the west boundary of the corporation of Nashville, and runs out with Cedar Street and Charlotte turnpike-road to Mark Cockrill's (southeast corner of his Hudson tract of land), and thence north with his east boundary of that land to Cumberland River; thence up Cumberland River to the corporation-line of Nashville, and thence around with the corporation-line to the place of beginning. The voting precinct was established at Biddle's shop.

Among the prominent and early residents of the district might be mentioned William Shelton, Elijah Nicholson, and John Donelson, who lived here in 1792. John Walker, an early settler, was assessed for taxes here in 1816.

The popular race-grounds of the Nashville Blood Horse Association are in this district, adjoining Burns' Island, on the Cumberland River.

School District Number Thirteen includes the whole district, and contained, in 1880, two thousand three hundred and forty-six resident school-children. There are three graded schools in the district, one of which is for colored pupils. Seven white and six colored teachers are employed in these. There are besides two white common schools. The number of pupils enrolled is, white, four hundred and fifty-seven; colored, five hundred and one. There are five school-houses in the district. The school directors for the

year ending in 1880 were John Leonard, J. H. Burns, and M. McDonald.

DISTRICT NUMBER FOURTEEN.

District Number Fourteen was formed in 1859, to include all that remained in Davidson County of the original Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts, and was bounded as follows: Beginning on the Williamson county-line, where the Lower Franklin or Natchez Trace-road crosses that line, and runs westward with the county-line to the Cheatham county-line, on the waters of South Harpeth; thence northward with that line to the Charlotte road, near the Strange place; thence eastward with the Charlotte road and the line of the Twelfth District to a point between Davidson's toll-gate and F. P. Sullivan's; thence with the dividing ridge southward to the Richland turnpike above the second toll-gate, and continuing with the dividing ridge to where the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad passes through a gap of that ridge; thence with the Lower Franklin or Old Natchez Trace-road to the place of beginning. Greer's shop was fixed upon as the polling-place for the district.

There is a Christian church in the south corner on Harpeth River, Pleasant Grove church on Richland pike, Providence Church at Reynolds' mill, and Liberty Grove church near Newsum's Station, on Buffalo Creek, where there is also a post-office. News Station and Belle View post-offices are both in this district.

Among the early men of prominence were John Davis and Martin Forehand.

In 1791, Robert Edmondson was a prominent man, and magistrate for the district. There were taxed in 1816, within the limits of this district and west of the Harpeth River, the following-named persons: Thomas and Zachariah Allen, James and Hugh Allison, Andrew Boyd, Newsum Barhaue, Samuel Bryan, L. Barker, James Bird, Moses and Lewis Baiding (win?), Jeremiah Baxter, Leonard Burnett, Samuel Carroll, Benjamin Cox, Andrew Caldwell, W. Champ, Henry and Huston Cooper, John E. Clark, John Connor, William, James, and Silas Dillahunty, John, Thomas, Henry, and Lewis Demoss, Samuel Dennis, Ezekiel Douglass, Lewis Dunn, William and Jeremiah Ellis, Newton and Levin Edney, Robert and William B. Evans, John and Arthur Exum, T. Fulgin, Aaron Franklin, William Fassell, William Fowler, John Goodwin, Isaac, Greenbury, and George Greer, James and Anthony Gillum, John D. Garrett, Elisha Garland, William Henry, John Herbison, Francis and John Hartgraves, John Harwood, George and Jep. Hooper, James, Francis, and George Hodge, John Hannah, William Harris, John Johns, Dempsy, John, Jarvis, and Isaac Jones, John and Daniel Joslin, Thomas M. Jefferson, Jonathan Johnson, Robert Kennedy, Sr., Moses Knight, David Kean, Obedience Lewis, George Lile, Thomas Levi, Henry McIlwain, Edward Mobley, Rencher McDaniel, William, Francis, Bakam, Eldridge, and Nicholas Newsum, William Nelson, Butler and Corbin Nobs, R. C. Napier, Benjamin Pritchard, R. Phipps, George Place, Benjamin Pack, James Richison, William Racht, William, George, and James Reeves, David and William Renn, Jesse Reynolds, George Raper, Gus and Henry Rape, Robert Shannon, Robert Shaw, William Scott, Aquille

Suggs, John W. and Thomas J. Thornton, Samuel and Allen Thompson, William Winstead, William Williamson, Thomas Westbrooks.

This district was organized as the Fourteenth School District. In the year 1878-79 there were five white schools taught, with an enrolled attendance of two hundred and forty-seven pupils, and two colored schools, numbering seventy-two pupils. The school population of the district in 1880 was five hundred and forty seven. The school directors are M. N. Brown, N. M. Morton, and J. B. Linton.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIFTEEN.

The line fixed by the commissioners in 1850 begins at the crossing of the Murfreesboro' turnpike-road over Mill Creek, and runs down Mill Creek to its mouth; then down Cumberland River to the corporation line of Nashville; thence with the corporation-line south to the Murfreesboro' turnpike; and thence with the Murfreesboro' turnpike to the place of beginning. J. J. Corley's was selected as the polling-place for the district.

The absence of churches is only an indication that the inhabitants of this district transferred their liberal support to those of surrounding districts, at which many of them hold membership. Thomas Allison was for many years in the early days of the county a prominent resident in this district. William Herrin, Esq., was a neighbor of his in the days when magistrates were appointed for life, and was a prominent man. David Hays lived here as early as 1791.

The following persons were assessed for taxes on lands included in this district in 1816: Bennett and John Blackman, Robert Champ, John Johnston, Henry Quaesembery, George Ridley, John Rains, Sr., Thomas Thompson, John Overton, Esq.

District Number Fifteen was made a school district under the new law, and two white schools and one colored school opened. The population is small, but the schools are fairly sustained. The enrolled scholarship for the year 1878-79 was ninety white and eighty-eight colored pupils. The district has three school-houses. In 1880 there were two hundred and ninety-five school-children in the district. C. H. Goodlett, B. E. Lester, and John H. Anderson are school directors.

The beautiful cemetery of Mount Olivet, and, joining it towards Nashville, the Calvary Cemetery, are both located in this district, on the south side of the Lebanon pike, where they occupy one of the most beautiful locations in the county.

DISTRICT NUMBER SIXTEEN.

District Number Sixteen was formed from a part of old District Number Four in 1859. The boundary-line then drawn begins at Stuart's Ferry over Stone's River, and runs eastward with the old Lebanon road to Page's line, then northeast and south to intersect that road and head of Thomas R. Page's residence; thence with the said road, passing New Hope, to J. H. Hagan's burnt mill; thence east to the Wilson county-line; thence southward with the county-line to the southwest corner of Wilson County;



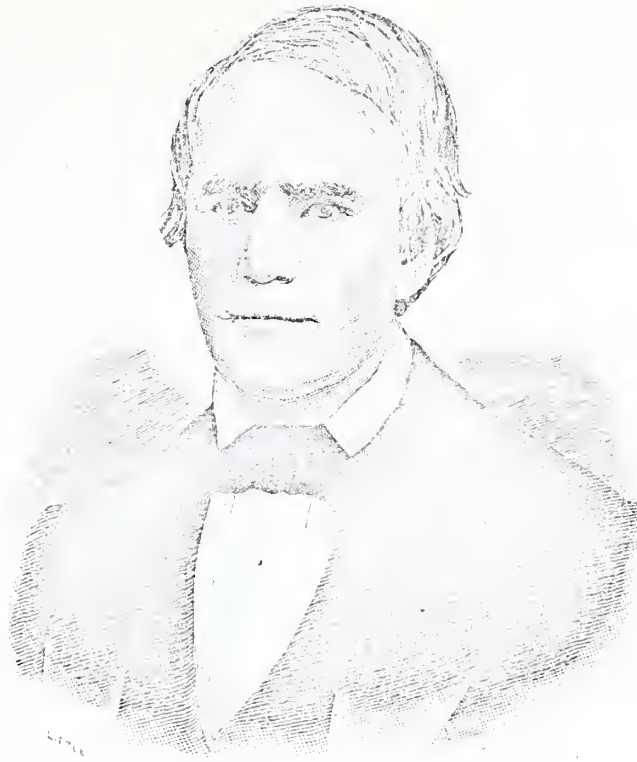
J. A. HARWOOD.



MRS. J. A. HARWOOD.



RES. OF JAMES A. HARWOOD 7 MILES SOUTH EAST OF NASHVILLE TENN.



JAMES JOHNSON.

James Johnson, son of Allen and Mary Johnson, was born in Virginia in 1797, and died in District 18, on the place where his daughter Sarah now resides, April 28, 1863, aged sixty-six years.

His father, Allen Johnson, was a brickmaker, and settled in Rutherford Co., Tenn., at an early day, and removed thence to Williamson County, where he died of cholera. In this beautiful region of country he pursued the life of a farmer.

James Johnson came to Tennessee with his parents, and resided in Rutherford and Williamson Counties till he settled in Nashville, about 1840. He was a school-teacher in early life, and as such met with great success.

He married Frances Nolen, daughter of William and Sarah Nolen, April 11, 1820. Of this union there were born five children,—W. A., Mary D. (deceased), Sarah L., Martha Ann, and David D. (deceased).

W. A. married Mary Griffin, of Virginia, and is now a merchant in New Orleans.

Mary D. married Dempsey Weaver (a history of whom may be seen elsewhere). She died at the early age of eighteen, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Frances Woolwine, of Nashville.

Sarah L. is a maiden lady, still residing on the old homestead.

Martha Ann married Hiram Vaughn; has five children, and lives in District 18.

James Johnson was a cotton merchant in Nolensville for many years; and when he settled in Nashville he formed a partnership with Messrs. Rabou & Price. Upon the failure of this firm he became a copartner of Col. A. W. Johnson and Dempsey Weaver. He continued in business on Market Street till the war, when his health failed. He died April 28, 1863.

In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, and his feelings and opinions were opposed to the war.

He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a liberal supporter. In his daily life he was a man kind to his family, hospitable to the stranger, and generous to the poor. In a word, he was an honest man, that "noblest work of God." He died leaving to his family the precious legacy of a good name. His wife died June 29, 1878, and both lie buried in the old cemetery of Nashville. United in life, in death they were not parted.



COL. JAMES L. GREER.

Col. James L. Greer is the second son of Greenberry Greer, who was born in North Carolina, Sept. 15, 1764. His parents were Joseph and Ann Greer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came to Davidson Co., Tenn., at an early date in the county's history, when the beautiful valleys now dotted with fertile farms and handsome residences were a dense wilderness inhabited by wild beasts and wilder savages.

Before his death he had become a prosperous and extensive farmer, owning a farm of seven hundred acres of valuable land, and reared a large family of children. On this farm James L. Greer was born Nov. 25, 1806, and there were spent the days of his childhood and youth. When he had attained the age of manhood, and availed himself of such means of information and education as were attainable here in those primitive days, he married, on April 16, 1829, Miss Hannah Dillahunty, and commenced life as a farmer in his native county. They had four children,—Green B., who died at the age of twenty years; Silas, who married Susan Bledsoe, has now two children, and is residing on the old Greer homestead, and engaged in merchandising;

John T., who married Josephine Dillahunty, and has one son; and James L., who married Delilah Dillahunty, is a farmer, and has four children,—two sons and two daughters. All are residing in the Fourteenth District, Davidson County. Mrs. Hannah Greer died June 2, 1849.

Sept. 20, 1849, Mr. Greer married his second wife, Miss Luzaney P. De Moss, daughter of Thomas De Moss, who with his father was an early settler in Davidson County. Mr. Greer lived the life of a quiet, unostentatious farmer, never entering the maelstrom of politics or seeking office; but that he was a successful farmer may be shown by the fact that he owned some twenty-three hundred acres of valuable land. He was for many years colonel of the State militia.

He died Aug. 5, 1869, and was buried in the old De Moss Cemetery by the side of his first wife.

His second wife is now living on the old homestead, an excellent farm, of which there are six or seven hundred acres in a high state of cultivation.

Mrs. Greer inserts this portrait and biography in the county's history as a tribute of love and respect to the memory of her husband.

thence southeast with that county-line and the Rutherford county-line to Stone's River, and down Stone's River to the place of beginning.

On petition of John Hart, the dividing-line between Districts Four and Sixteen was so changed, Jan. 8, 1861, as to "run and extend from the point where it digresses" at Thomas B. Page's, north of the residence of Elizabeth Hunt, and extending thence to New Hope church. Gilpin Hallum's was chosen as the polling-place.

Phillips church is in the south part, east of Stone's River and near the east line of the county. New Hope church is in the north end of the district.

Stewart's Ferry, at which is the post-office of that name, was an early point of settlement by Mr. Stewart, from whom it takes its name. William Greer and Lewis Dunn were early magistrates of the district. James Robertson represented the district as justice of the peace in 1791.

The following persons were assessed for taxes in this district in 1816: William Hall, James and Eleazer Hamilton, John Thompson.

This is the Sixteenth School District. It maintains three white schools with an aggregate attendance of eighty-one scholars, and a colored school of which the attendance in 1878-79 was thirty. The total number of residents of school age in 1880 was one hundred and thirty-five. There are three school-houses. W. J. Chandler, John Seaborn, and J. H. Eskridge were school directors for the year 1879-80.

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

District Number Eighteen was formed in 1859 from one-half of the old Eighteenth District. Its boundary-line begins on the Cumberland River where the line between N. Hobson and the late John P. Shelby's lands strikes that river, and runs north with their line to the line of W. Finn and W. M. Cook; thence west to the White's Creek turnpike; thence out with said road to the Brick Church turnpike; with the Brick Church turnpike to Page's Branch; up Page's Branch to the Louisville Branch turnpike; with the Louisville Branch road to Taylor's Gap; thence eastward with Capt. John Wilson's north boundary-line, and with the north boundary-line of the Clemmons or Ryan tract; thence with the north boundary of the Iredale tract to Craighead's spring-branch; then down that branch, passing Love's old mill, to the Cumberland River; and thence down the river to the place of beginning. District store was made the voting-place of the district.

The churches are Lindsley's chapel, Hobson's chapel, in the south part, near the Edgefield line, and Trinity, on the Louisville turnpike.

Among the more prominent and earlier settlers were the families of John McGavock and John Hobson, both of whom were leading men and members of the old "Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace." Adam Lynn was an early settler, and was a magistrate in 1791.

The following persons were taxed in this district in 1816: John, George, and William L. Boyd, Andrew Hynes, Greenwood, Zachariah, and Morgan Payne, Jones Reed, James Love.

A portion of this district was taken to form School Dis-

tricts Numbers Nineteen and Twenty-eight, with parts of the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Districts. The Twenty-eighth was formed in October, 1879.

The main part of this civil district became a school district of the same number on the formation of districts under the free-school law. Two schools were organized, one for each race. The white school numbered fifty-five in 1878-79, the colored school fifty. They each have a school-house. The entire enrollment of the district for the year 1880 was five hundred and twenty children. J. B. Love, A. W. Webber, and H. F. Banks were school directors for 1879-80.

DISTRICT NUMBER NINETEEN.

District Number Nineteen, one of the original districts, begins at the mouth of Craighead or Love's spring-branch, on Cumberland River, and runs up that branch to the north boundary of the Iredale tract; thence westward with the north boundary of the Iredale, Clemmons, and Wilson tracts to Taylor's Gap; thence with the Louisville branch turnpike to Dry Creek, near Enoch Cunningham's; thence down Dry Creek to Cumberland River, and thence down the river to the place of beginning. It was ordered that the polling-place be established at "Scrags."

New Bethel church is in the north corner of the district, near Dry Creek. The post-office is Madison, on the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad. Reuben Payne, Edmund Goodrich, John Kirkpatrick's, and the Iredale, Clemmons, and Wilson families were among the early settlers.

Among those taxed in 1816 in what is now District Number Nineteen were William E. Beck, William Carroll, Thomas Folkes, John Frazier, William Hill, I. Metcalfe, Samuel Neely, Alexander Walker, William Ray, Nicholas Raymond.

This became the Nineteenth School District on the organization of the county for schools. A portion was afterwards set aside to form, in connection with contiguous parts of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Civil Districts, a new school district numbered twenty-six. In the Nineteenth School District there were two white and two colored schools, having enrolled in 1878-79, respectively, seventy and eighty-four pupils, and attending at four school-houses.

The entire school population of the Nineteenth School District in 1880 was three hundred and fifty-eight. J. Sloan, Dr. W. Goodrich, and A. B. Ford were school directors in 1880. The Twenty-sixth School District contains one hundred and forty-six children, of whom, in 1878-79, forty-three were enrolled in the white school, and fifty-seven in the colored school. The trustees of this district for 1880 were W. J. Campbell, J. C. Willis, and T. J. Kemper.

The United States National Cemetery occupies a broken piece of ground among the hills in the south part, on both sides of the railroad. This ground is well kept and forms a most beautiful park. The soldiers buried here were gathered from the surrounding battle-fields, where they fell in the late civil war.

On the 25th of September, 1870, a Presbyterian Sabbath-school was organized in a large and spacious room over

C. E. Woodruff's store at Madison Station. On Jan. 8, 1871, Rev. James H. McNeilly, chairman of the missionary committee of the Nashville Presbytery, with C. N. Ordway and D. P. Rankin, elders, met and organized in the same room a Presbyterian Church, composed of twenty-four members, with officers as follows: S. S. Hall and Alexander Baker, Elders; C. E. Woodruff, Deacon. The name chosen was Madison Presbyterian Church. Soon after the organization of the church the ministerial services of Rev. Alexander Cowan were secured as stated supply two Sabbaths in the month, and continued as such up to the spring of 1874. In the month of April, 1875, Rev. C. L. Ewing was installed pastor of the church for two Sabbaths in the month, and continued as such until April 25, 1879, when Rev. B. F. Thompson commenced preaching as stated supply, and continued for several months, but resigned to accept an appointment as missionary to Brazil. Rev. W. E. Carr preached several times for the church during the spring of 1880, and a call was placed in his hands to become its pastor for two Sabbaths in the month, but he declined to accept on account of ill health. The number of members at this time is fifty-one, and the officers are Alexander Baker, S. S. Hall, and William Williams, Elders; J. A. Hall, E. E. Hall, and William Taylor, Deacons. A neat and commodious church edifice was erected on a beautiful eminence near the station, and dedicated in the year 1872, costing three thousand two hundred dollars, since which time the services of the church and Sunday-school have been held there.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY.

District Number Twenty was one of the original districts. Its boundary-lines, as established by the commissioners in 1859, begin at the mouth of Mansker's Creek, and run up that stream and with the Sumner county-line to the Robertson county-line; thence around to the southwest with the county-line and a high ridge to the old dry fork of Sycamore Creek; down that creek to a point near J. C. Prickett's; thence southward, passing with a ridge east of Prickett's and east of Thomas Haley's, Sumner T. Fryer's, and W. H. Jenkins', and crossing the hollow a little east of Jonas Shivers' house, crossing a ridge and passing east of George W. Campbell's house; thence a little south of east to the fork of Dry Creek above E. Cunningham's; thence down Dry Creek to the Cumberland River; and thence up that river to the place of beginning. The polling-place for the district was fixed at Goodlettsville, where the first post-office was opened. There was another opened at Edgefield Junction on the opening of the railroad, and a third at Baker's Station.

Enoch P. Connell and John C. Bowers were early magistrates.

Among those assessed for taxes in 1816, in what is now District Number Twenty, were Pembroke, Thomas, Jacob, and Robert Cartwright, Enoch Cunningham, Adam Clement, George and William Campbell, William John, and Thomas Cole, Nicholas Cross, John Camp, John Congo, Abraham Echels, Daniel Frazer, William Grizard, James Guilford, Jesse Glasgow, William Hackney, Ann Hope, Oliver Johnston, E. Logue, John Pirtle, Reuben Payne,

Josiah and George Purvy, Dempsey Powell, Ann Randle, Thomas Ragan, Lemuel Tinnon, George and Samuel L. Wharton, Elmore Walker, David Dunn, Paul Desmukes, and Thomas Davis.

On the formation of school districts, a small portion of this district was joined with parts of Civil Districts Nineteen and Twenty-two to form the Twenty-sixth School District. The remainder was organized into School District Number Nineteen. It contains five school-houses, and has three white and two colored schools. The attendance at these in the year ending 1879 was two hundred and nineteen white and seventy-one colored pupils. The school population of the Twentieth School District was five hundred and seventeen in 1880, besides which a portion of the one hundred and forty-six in the joint district were of this civil district. The directors for 1880 were William Linton, Wesley Drake, and A. K. Goodlett.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

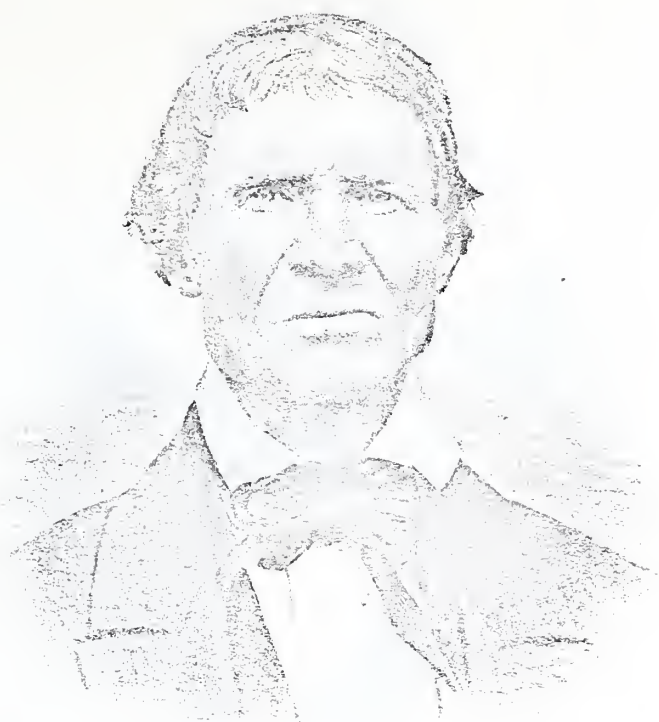
District Number Twenty-one, one of the original districts, was confirmed by the county commissioners in 1859, with the following boundaries: "Begins at the mouth of Page's Branch and runs up the same to the Louisville Branch turnpike-road; with said road to the lane between W. D. Phillips' and Mrs. C. Bell's; thence west, passing through said lane to a point on the road above Jefferson Waggoner's mill; thence westward to the dividing ridge between Coffman's Hollow and Hunter's on Sugar Fork of White's Creek, east of Thomas Byrn's; thence down White's Creek to the bridge over the same for Buena Vista turnpike road near Young's shop; thence with said turnpike to Cumberland River, and thence up the river to the beginning." Ewing's school-house was made the place for holding elections. They were changed to the brick church some years later. There is a church on Ewing's Creek, and Love's chapel above, on the same stream.

Charles W. Moorman and Claiborne Y. Hooper were justices and leading men in 1828. They were both descendants of early settlers.

Thomas Talbot, one of the pioneers, who received a life-appointment as magistrate under the old law, settled in this district as early as 1791, on the place now partially occupied by the fine residence of Mr. ——— Bang, former editor of the *Banner*. He came from Bedford Co., Va., in 1785, and was a justice in 1791. He died in 1831, leaving fifty-one descendants.

The following persons were assessed for taxes in 1813: David Hunter, John Bacchus, Joel Beaver, Barnabas Bails.

This district comprises School District Number Twenty-one and a part of School District Number Twenty-eight. This latter district is formed of contiguous portions of Civil Districts Eighteen, Nineteen, and Twenty-one, and was formed in October, 1879, with one school of forty scholars. It contained one hundred and thirty-four school-children in 1880, who were then under the administration of Peter Tarnie, A. J. Crump, and John Taylor, directors. There are four schools in the Twenty-first District, of which, in 1878-79, the three white had an attendance of one hundred and nine, and the colored school twenty seven. The school population of the school district in 1880 was two



James Yarbrough

JAMES YARBROUGH was born in Warren Co., N. C., May 23, 1804. His father came to Tennessee and settled on White's Creek, in Davidson County, in 1806, when James was scarcely two years of age.

In the month of February, 1823, James was married to Margaret Coffin. Of this union there were born nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity; of this number only two are now living,—Mrs. William D. Robertson, who resides on White's Creek, amid the scenes of her early childhood, and James H. Yarbrough, one of Nashville's worthy citizens. Mr. Yarbrough was a man of indomitable energy, and his necessity caused him to be economical. He was one of the best farmers in the county. He commenced life poor, but when he died, in 1861, he left fifty thousand dollars to his family.

His educational advantages were limited; nevertheless

he was a close student,—a student of men and things. He was well informed on the current events of the day,—a man of close observation. He was also a very practical man; his neighbors found in him a good counselor, and were greatly pleased by his wise judgment.

In 1842 he was elected magistrate of the Twenty-first District, and served two terms. Under the old militia law of Tennessee, he filled the various offices from corporal to major of his regiment.

In all his public ministrations and trusts, he was *efficient* and *true* to the confidence imposed in him.

He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was truly a Christian gentleman.

He was a true and noble citizen, an affectionate husband, a kind and loving father, and an *honest* man.



Geo A. Nelson

GEORGE A. NELSON is a lineal descendant of the first American emigrant who settled in the State of Virginia many years before the Revolutionary war, where he followed the occupation of a farmer and reared a large family of children, one of them named Joseph Nelson, whose son Thomas was the father of the subject of this sketch. The entire family of Nelsons have been successful farmers in the State of Virginia and the County of Fauquier, where four generations lived, and where three of them were buried. Here George A. was born, May 14, 1807. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Green, a native of Fauquier County also. The family consisted of eight children, of whom George A. is the eldest. Thomas and wife were members of the Baptist Church. He was for a short time a soldier in the war of 1812, and died about the year 1835.

George A. Nelson was reared on the farm, and early learned the cardinal principles of true genuine success. He purchased a farm about 1828 or 1830, which he sold in the year 1853 at a handsome profit,

and in November of that year came to Tennessee and settled in Davidson County, where he has since continued to reside. He has long since retired from active life, and now lives with his only son, Oscar F. In politics he was formerly a Clay Whig, but of late takes but little interest in political affairs. He was captain of a company of State militia for several years before his settlement in Davidson County. Since coming here he has been elected school commissioner. He was married to Margaret Seecman in the year 1831, and had four children,—Elizabeth (deceased), Oscar F., George F. (deceased), and Arthur (deceased). Oscar F. is married and has eight children. He is a successful farmer in the Eighteenth District.

Mrs. George A. Nelson died Oct. 20, 1856.

Capt. Nelson is well spoken of by his neighbors as a good citizen and an honest man. He is well advanced in years, is hale and hearty, and spends his time for the most part in thinking of the pleasant associations of gone-by days.

hundred and forty-one. T. A. Harris, John D. Vaughan, and J. H. Jackson were then school directors. The district has four school-houses.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

District Number Twenty-two is one of the original districts. The boundary-line established in 1859 begins at a point on Sycamore Creek a little above John C. Puckett's, and runs down that creek and with the Robertson county-line to a point between Asa Adecock and Wilkerson's old burnt steam-mill; thence southward with a ridge and passing between Loggin's Spring and the house of M. A. Newland; thence southward with the dividing ridge between Clay Lick and Earthman's Fork of White's Creek; then passing west of Mrs. Adkinson's house to White's Creek, below Manschall's mill; thence eastward with a ridge between Hunter's, on Sugar Fork, and Coffman's Hollow, passing north of Jefferson Waggoner's mill and through the lane between W. D. Phillips and Mrs. C. Bell to the Louisville Branch turnpike-road; thence with that road northeast to Dry Creek, near E. Cunningham's house; thence up Dry Creek to the old line between the Twentieth and Twenty-second Districts; and thence northward, passing east of G. W. Campbell's, Thomas Haley's, Jonas Shivers', and John C. Puckett's, to the place of beginning. July 2, 1860, a portion of Robertson County was annexed to this district. This includes all the land east of a line beginning at a point on Sycamore Creek, near Wilkinson's burnt steam-mill, and following the road by Warren's Pond north to Samuel Smiles', and to the east of his land until it intersects with the Williamson county-line. In 1860 the elections were ordered to be held at Cool Spring.

There is a church at that place and another at Beach Grove, both Methodist Episcopal; a third, at Mount Hermon, is Cumberland Presbyterian. The lower room of the Cool Spring church is occupied as a school-room.

Napoleon B. Willis has for many years been a prominent citizen and a magistrate of the district. Gilbert Marshall, father of Dr. Marshall, now above eighty years of age, is the oldest resident of the district and an early settler. David Ralston and John Cloyd were prominent men and descendants of pioneer families.

The post-offices are White's Creek and Ridge Post.

The following persons were assessed for land-taxes in 1816: George Fry, Henry Bonner, Elihu S. Hall, Jacob Dickinson, Sr.

The greater part of this civil district is included in the Twenty-second School District. This contains four school-houses, and maintains three white schools and one colored one. The attendance for the year 1878-79 was one hundred and eighteen white and forty-seven colored pupils. The enrollment of the district for 1880 included two hundred and seventy-seven school-children. The directors for 1880 were J. C. Helms, N. J. Cummins, and A. T. Shaw. A portion of this district is included with parts of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Civil Districts to form the Twenty-sixth School District, which contained a white school of forty-three and a colored school of fifty-seven members in 1878-79, and had one hundred and forty-six resident children in 1880.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

District Number Twenty-three was slightly changed in its boundaries established in 1859. These lines begin on the north bank of the Cumberland River at Buena Vista Ferry, and run out with the Buena Vista turnpike-road to White's Creek; up White's Creek to the mouth of Dry Fork; up Dry Fork, and crossing the ridge with the road to Mayo's mill; thence to the three forks of Little Marrow-bone Creek; thence southward so as to strike the dividing ridge between the waters of Eaton's and Sulphur Creeks; thence with said ridge, passing between Edmund Hyde's old place and Burcher's store to Cumberland River near Hyde's wood yard; and thence up the river to the place of beginning.

Jan. 6, 1862, on petition of Catherine Stump, James Gingry, E. P. Graves, Z. M. H. Carney, C. H. Manlove, Th. Bysor, and I. M. Mayo, it was ordered by the court that the line between District Twenty-four and this district be so altered as to include the petitioners in the Twenty-third District, by changing the line to extend up White's Creek to the mouth of Earthman's Creek; up Earthman's Creek to Thomas Bysor's line; thence following that line west to the dividing ridge between Earthman's and Dry Fork, by said ridge to the head of Little Marrow-bone; thence with the dividing ridge between that stream and Earthman's Creek to the Big and Little Marrow-bone divide, following the ridge to the Cheatham county-line; thence by the county-line to Little Marrow-bone Creek, which it follows up to the Three Forks. William L. Drake's was made the polling place for the district in 1860.

The first settler in this district was Thomas Eaton, who settled on the present Dr. Jordan place, about two hundred yards below the famous lick where occurred many exciting adventures of the early settlers. Thomas Hickman, of District Number Twenty-five, was for some time his only neighbor. Among the first settlers were the families of Jesse Smith, Lewis Williams, and William R. Drake. Henry Holt, Esq., is the oldest man now living in the district.

Simpkins chapel (Methodist Episcopal and Cumberland Presbyterian), Holt's chapel (Methodist Episcopal and old Zion Free-Will Baptist), and present voting precinct are the old churches of the district. Eaton's Creek post-office is at H. C. Hyde's store, where is the chief settlement, two churches, and half a mile below T. H. Young's store.

William S. Drake and David Abernathy were the first justices of this district under the new law appointing for six years.

The following-named persons were assessed for land-taxes in this district in 1816: Beal Bosley, Roland Cato, James Dean, John and Jonathan Drake, John B. Dillard, Absalom Hooper, Nathan G. Hail, Thomas and Robert Eaton, Balser Hoffman, Jordan Hyde, Joseph Love, John Lucas, James Marshall, Isaac Newland, Robert Patterson, Thomas Parker, David Ralston, William Shaw, Samuel Shannon, Frederick and Christopher Stump, Francis, George, Samuel, Robert, and Thomas Taylor, Rachel and Simon Williams, John Wilson.

This district was organized as School District Number Twenty-three when the free school law went into effect. It contains four school-houses, and has three white schools and

one colored one. The attendance for the year 1878-79 was one hundred and sixty-two white and seventy-three colored pupils. There were three hundred and seventy school-children living in the district in 1880. The school directors for that year were Wilson Stevens, G. B. Stewart, and W. D. Simpkins.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR.

District Number Twenty-Four was divided in 1859, and part of the old district of that number taken to form the present Twenty-Fifth District. Its boundary as established at that date began at the mouth of Dry Fork of White's Creek, which it followed up, and crossing the ridge with the road to Mayo's Mill ran to the three forks of Little Marrow-bone Creek; thence down stream to the Cheatham county-line; thence northward with the county-line to the Robertson county-line on Sycamore Creek; thence up that creek to a point between Wilkerson's old burnt steam-mill and Asa Adcock's; thence southward with a ridge passing between Loggin's Spring and the place where M. A. Newland lives, so as to strike the dividing ridge between Clay Lick and Earthman's Fork of White's Creek, and passing west of Mrs. Adkerson's house to White's Creek below Marshall's mill; thence down White's Creek to the place of beginning.

July 2, 1860, it was ordered by the court that all that land recently taken from Robertson County and lying west of a line "beginning at a point on Sycamore Creek near Wilkinson's burnt steam-mill, and running north with the road by Warren's Pond to Samuel Smiley's, including said Smiley," be annexed to this district.

Jan. 6, 1862, a part was taken off and annexed to District Number Three, and changing the line to run as follows: To extend up White's Creek to the mouth of Earthman's Creek and up that stream to Thomas Bysor's north line; thence on that line west to the dividing ridge between Earthman's and Dry Fork, and by that ridge to the head of Little Marrow-bone; thence with the dividing ridge between that stream and Earthman's Creek to the Big and Little Marrow-bone divide, and following that ridge to the Cheatham county-line; thence by the county-line to Little Marrow-bone Creek, which it follows up to the Three Forks. It was ordered in 1860 that Dismuke's tanyard be the polling place of the district.

The churches are Forest Grove and Garrett's chapel, Methodist Episcopal, Oakland, Free-Will Baptist, and the old Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church, now abandoned and falling into decay. A German church has been recently built for the accommodation of the more recent settlers of that nationality. A Mr. Waggoner was one of the first settlers in the district. Among the most prominent citizens of the early part of the present century were Jonathan Garrett and Daniel Brice, Esqs.

The following persons paid taxes on lands in this district in 1816: Moses Cavert, Jacob and John Cagle, Samuel Crockett, Richard Champ, John Devus, John Franks, Michael Gleaves, Thomas Hail, Jacob Hunter, Benjamin Hyde, Micajah Morris, George Rainer, Robert Vick.

The Twenty-fourth School District, which is comprised

in this civil district, was not reported for the last year, and cannot, therefore, be mentioned in detail. It contains three school-houses, in each of which schools are kept. In 1880 there were three hundred and eighty-three school-children reported as residing within the district by the school directors, W. L. Earthman, Kindred Reasoner, and James E. Carney.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

District Number Twenty-five was formed in 1859 from a part of the old District Number Twenty-four, and a small piece of the old Twelfth District. Its original boundary-line begins at a point on Little Marrow-bone Creek, where the Cheatham county-line crosses that stream, and runs in a southwest course, crossing the Cumberland River and following the county-line to the fork of the creek near Joe Russell's; thence with the line of the Twelfth District to the Cumberland River; thence up the river to a point near Hyde's wood-yard, at the neck of White's Bend; thence passing northward between Burch's store and E. Hyde's old place, and with the dividing ridge between the waters of Sulphur and Eaton's Creek to the three forks of Marrow bone Creek; thence down said creek to the beginning.

Hickman's Ferry, three-fourths of a mile from the old Hickman's place, was fixed upon as the place for holding the district elections.

The oldest resident is Mr. Willoughby Dozier. White's Bend post-office is at Hickman's Ferry, where there are two stores, kept by H. L. Abernathy and William Hyde, R. C. Meadows and S. C. Williams' blacksmith- and wagon-shops, several dwellings, and the African church. At the old Hickman place, three-fourths of a mile distant, is the Cumberland Grange church, a house fifty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, which was built by the Patrons of Husbandry in 1875. The organization is now extinct in the district. The building is occupied for religious worship by the Methodist Episcopal, Free-Will Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian denominations on alternate Sundays. The land occupied was deeded by William Hyde, Esq., to the four denominations jointly. There are also Lipscomb's Christian chapel and a Baptist church in Bell's Bend. Among the first settlers in this part of the county was Thomas Hickman, of this district. Thomas W. Sherron and Wilson Crockett were early justices of the peace.

The following-named persons paid taxes on lands in this district in 1816: James Duren, Jesse Garland, Sr., Elisha and William E. Gower, Mishaek Hail, William Levy, John Lovell, Benjamin Pack, Sr., Thomas Pierce, James Russell, Sr., William and Thomas Russell, Ezekiel Smith, Bennett Searey.

This district was organized as School District Number Twenty-five. It contains four white schools, at which the attendance in the year 1878-79 was fifty-four pupils, and two colored schools with thirty-three pupils the same year. In 1880 the school population was three hundred and fifty-one. W. F. Bang, W. S. Higgins, and S. B. Howlett were school directors for 1879-80.

BIOGRAPHIES.

J. GEORGE HARRIS.

Jeremiah George Harris was born at Groton, in New London Co., Conn., on the 23d of October, 1899. He is descended from two old English families who came to the shores of New England about the time that Governor Winthrop located his colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1630. It was in that year that Christopher Avery, with his young son, James, came from Salisbury, England, and settled out on the pitch of Cape Ann, now Gloucester; and two years afterwards Walter Harris came over from Salop County, with his family, and settled at Weymouth, on the west side of the bay. These moved to the then far West in 1650, and settled at the mouth of the river Thames, in Connecticut, where New London and Groton are now situated, and their descendants have resided there in great numbers for the last two hundred and thirty years.

Mr. Harris is a descendant on the maternal side from Christopher and James Avery,* and on the paternal side from Walter Harris. His ancestors, the Averys, were distinguished in the early wars with the Pequots and Narragansetts, and, at a later period, in the war of the Revolution. Some of them were at Bunker Hill, and with Washington at Dorchester Heights, when the war began; eleven of the name were killed and several severely wounded at the battle of Groton Heights towards the close of the war, on the 6th of September, 1781.

Mr. Harris became a journalist as soon as he was of age, and was the editor of influential periodicals in Connecticut and Massachusetts before he came to Tennessee. He had made his mark in Boston as a writer of ability, and his services were sought by the leading men of Washington, who were interested in bringing back the State of Tennessee to the Democratic fold.

That his appearance and permanent location at Nashville may be the better understood, a page in the political history of Tennessee should here be recited.

As the last Presidential term of Gen. Jackson was drawing to a close, Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, were spoken of by their friends respectively as the most suitable persons to be presented to the Democratic National Convention for nomination as its candidate for the succession. Gen. Jackson and Judge White having been personal and political friends for a long time, it was supposed by the friends of the latter that the

general would favor his aspirations to the Presidency, and would urge his nomination by the National Convention. But he had determined not to interfere in the deliberations of the convention; and his personal and political relations with Mr. Van Buren, as well as with Judge White, were of such a nature as to forbid any departure from his fixed purpose to abide the decision of the National Convention, whoever might be the nominee.

When Judge White was defeated in the convention, his friends—all believing he might have been nominated had Gen. Jackson said so—determined to run him, and did run him, for the Presidency on an independent ticket. The State of Tennessee gave him her vote by a very large majority. Thus was the State which Gen. Jackson had nursed and christened in her infancy placed in antagonism to him, his party, and his principles. Up to that period there had in reality been but one political party in Tennessee, and that was the Jackson party.

It was unpleasant for the old chief when, after eight years in the Presidential chair at Washington, he returned to the quiet shades of the Hermitage to realize the fact that the State which he had loved so much—his own Tennessee—had apparently declared her hostility to him and his party. It was unpleasant to hear from the lips of some of his old friends the erroneous allegation that he had dictated to the National Convention in favor of Mr. Van Buren and against Judge White, when he insisted that he had carefully abstained from so doing. His old friends then in power at Washington entertained a lively sympathy with him, as did all his personal and political friends there, both in and out of Congress. For it was evident that his State had not only gone against him and his party, but had actually gone over to his old political antagonist, Mr. Clay.

In the winter of 1838-39 it was determined at Washington that the State, if possible, should be redeemed. Mr. Speaker Polk, on his return home after the 4th of March, was to declare himself a candidate for Governor at the State election to take place in August, and a larger and more influential newspaper was to be established at Nashville at once to open and conduct the campaign. It was in pursuance of this plan that Mr. Harris was invited by them to become the editor of the paper referred to. He reached Nashville early in January, 1839, and in the early part of February the *Nashville Union*, hitherto a small weekly sheet, was enlarged, furnished with new type, and issued three times a week, displaying new editorial tact and talent.

The *Union* took for its model the old *Richmond Enquirer* upon the Atlantic seaboard, and its circulation and influence in all the Southwestern States were soon said to

* Waightstill Avery, one of the leading spirits of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1776, first attorney-general of the State of North Carolina, the patriarch of its bar, who had so much to do in establishing the first courts in East Tennessee, was of this family. He was the man to whom Gen. Jackson first applied for the purpose of studying law at Swan Ponds, near Morganton.

be as great as those of Mr. Ritchie's *Enquirer* in the Middle and Southern States east of the mountains. The contest was ardent and exceedingly active. Judge Guild says, "It became the most ardent political conflict that had ever taken place in the State. Col. Polk rode on horseback from Carter to Shelby, making speeches in every county, and wherever the people had assembled at cross-roads and by the wayside to hear him. He was met everywhere by his competitor, Governor Cannon, and every inch of ground was manfully contested. Candidates for Congress and for the Legislature were addressing the people every day in every county; the newspapers were filled with crimination and recrimination; personal conflicts between differing partisans were almost an every-day occurrence; and, indeed, it seemed as though difference of opinion in politics could not be tolerated in Tennessee and personal friendship preserved and maintained."

When the votes were counted in August, it appeared that Col. Polk was the Governor-elect by a handsome majority, and also that a decided majority of Democrats were returned in both branches of the Legislature. As Judge Guild says, "It was a joyous day for Gen. Jackson, as well as for his friends throughout the country. It was pleasant in those days to visit the old hero and hear him tell how much he was gratified that his own Tennessee had come back to him; how he knew it would be so when the people should be made to see the mere partisan management by which they had been estranged from him; and what unbounded confidence he had in their virtue and intelligence."

It was admitted by all that no one in the State had contributed with more effect and energy to bring about this result than Mr. Harris. The contests of this period show that as a political editor he had no equal in Tennessee. In 1842 he married a daughter of James McGavock, of Nashville, and in 1843 he was commissioned by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, United States commercial agent for Europe, and went abroad in that capacity. If we may judge from his voluminous reports to the State Department, of which so large a number of extra copies were printed by the United States Senate, as containing valuable information respecting our tobacco trade, his services were highly appreciated. On his return home, early in 1844, he consented to conduct his old paper, the *Union*, during the Presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and then withdrew permanently from the press. Mr. Polk was pleased to invite him to become connected with the official paper at Washington, which he declined, as he had before declined to become editor of the *Madisonian*, the official organ of Mr. Tyler's administration.

Preferring a life-service in the navy to temporary civil service, Mr. Harris accepted, in 1845, a commission as disbursing officer of the navy, which commission, with promotions to the highest rank of his grade, he still holds on the list of officers retired for long and faithful services.

The official and personal relations of Mr. Harris in the naval service have ever been exceedingly happy. In Hamersly's "Records of Living Naval Officers" it is stated that Pay-Director J. George Harris was attached to the

Gulf squadron in 1846-47 and during the Mexican war; that he was a member of Commodore M. C. Perry's staff on all his shore expeditions; that he was at the capture of Tuxpan, Tebasco, and Vera Cruz, receiving from the commodore special letters of thanks for services rendered afloat and ashore when acting in that capacity; that from 1850 to 1854, inclusive, he was attached to the Asiatic fleet, and again with Commodore Perry when he opened the empire of Japan to the commerce of the world. In his introductory report of the Japan Expedition the commodore makes special mention of the aid he had received from Mr. Harris and Bayard Taylor in preparing his volumes for the use of Congress. After the treaty with the Japanese, concluded in April, 1854, in the tents that had been erected for the purpose on the beach of Yeddo Bay, was signed by Commodore Perry, he handed over to Mr. Harris the steel pen he had used in signing it, who still keeps it as a *souvenir* of the opening of that empire which had been hermetically sealed for so many centuries.

Mr. Harris spent two years on the western coast of Africa, in the fleet appointed to suppress the slave-trade, and his journals, made while on the shores of Liberia and Guinea, were copiously used by Mr. Gurley, the government agent at Liberia, in his report to Congress. For two years he was attached to the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, visiting all the classic shores of that beautiful sea and journeying far into the interior. In that cruise he sent home to public institutions some rare and curious antiquities that are considered the very best specimens of their kind, particularly remembering the Tennessee Historical Society, of which he was an active member for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Harris was placed in the navy by and from Tennessee thirty-five years ago, and has ever remained true to the post assigned him. During the civil war he held some of the most responsible positions of trust in the navy, both afloat and ashore, disbursing many millions of public money without the slightest deficit or loss to the government.

He has not written for the press these many years, yet when he does touch the pen it is apparent that his "right hand has not forgotten its cunning." Returning home, by invitation, to participate in the Nashville centennial, the historic associations of the occasion found expression in the following beautiful carol from his pen, which has been highly commended by the press. We add a brilliant page to our history by reproducing it:

OUR HISTORIC CAROL.

Nashville—1780-1880—April 24.

A century is past and gone. One hundred years ago to-day
The star of empire batted here on its proverbial western way,
And o'er the cedar-covered heights it glowed with dazzling brilliancy,
For here a government was born of law and civil liberty.

Birthday of Nashville, then, all hail! We greet it with exultant cheers,
And reverence the memory of all the veteran pioneers
Who wandered through the pathless woods from early morn to even-
tide,

Until they reached these lofty bluffs that overhang the riverside.

Free men were they, —free as the breeze that blows abroad o'er land
and sea,
Free as the birds that fill the air with their unwritten melody;

And what appropriate realms were these where tyrant's foot had never trod,
For men resisting tyranny, as in obedience to God!

Grand common in the wilderness—range of the bison and the deer,
Where Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, and all the tribes from far and near,
Were wont to meet and chase the game in winter, summer, spring, and fall,
Throughout these broad primeval parks where everything was free to all.

Here they encamped in pleasant shade, beneath the crowns of mighty trees,
And gave their chosen "Notables" the power to issue all decrees;
They came as had their fathers come from Britain's shores,—they came to stay,
One hundred years ago, and this is our Centennial Natal Day.

Remembering the days of old, according to divine command,
We offer love and gratitude to God for blessings on our land,
And on our ancestors, whose torch first lighted up these hills and streams,
Which still illuminates our path and to the future throws its beams.

Amid the fresh and mineral springs outgushing from the rifted rock,
Upon the Warioto's banks they guarded well their little flock;
No shepherd's fold was ever watched with more fidelity than they
Did watch the rustic resting-place with loaded rifle night and day.

Brave men were they,—but braver still their wives and daughters,
who, 'tis said,
Were expert with the bullet-moulds and kept the powder and the lead,
For they were heroines at times in the defense of house and home,
Evincing courage not surpassed by matrons of old Greece and Rome.

Spring in her blooming vernal robes, the sweetest season of the year,
Had decked herself with forest flowers to give them cordial welcome here;
The woods were vocal with the song of mocking-bird and meadow-lark,
And marriage rites were solemnized by ROBERTSON, the Patriarch;

For Cupid with his magic wand, before the summer months were gone,
Had charmed two youthful pioneers and consecrated them as one,
And to the chaste affianced bride, from native home so far away,
How full of hope and promise was that morning of her wedding-day!

Nor was it less a Feast of Love because of the rough puncheon floor
On which they stood and made their vows inside the open cabin door,
Then danced the merry hours away and shared the plain and simple cheer,
Forgetting their privations on the unprotected wild frontier.

With lively and abiding hope, with patient toil and constant care,
They made their little settlement a scene of efficacious prayer,
Till in the ample plenitude of well-deserved prosperity,
It grew apace, and now behold the Capitol of Tennessee!

Rome hought her freedom, it was said, with steel and iron, not with gold,
And valuable still are they as in the palmy days of old;
Our bills of iron and of coal are laden with more precious ores
Than silver, gold, or diamond mines, or fish of pearls along the shores.

And what a grand inheritance in all the ages yet to come,
These mines so inexhaustible within the regions of our home!—
An heirloom that cannot be lost, nor spoiled by desolating wars,
That to our children shall descend sure as the brightness of the stars.

We honor those who ventured o'er the mountain-ridges blue and green,
Along the first Watauga trace of Daniel Boone and William Bean,
Up to the trackless wilderness through which their little pilgrim band
Was bound, as were the Israelites, unto a bright and Promised Land.

We honor them for settling here beside our own Acropolis,
Old Nashborough, so soon to be our Nashville, our metropolis,
And here upon the solid rock, surrounded by these fertile lands,
Shall our good heritage endure long as its firm foundation stands.

Here in the life-like bronze of MILLS shall ride on rearing martial steel
The hero of New Orleans, renowned for many a gallant deed,—
His noble and imperial form poised in the saddle gracefully,
As when he led our fathers to the fields of glorious victory.

Hail to the city of our sires, to which our best affections cling,
Where our grandfathers pitched their tents that rosy morning of the spring,
Where with the sturdy woodman's axe they cleared their little planting spots,
And having fought and kept the faith lie sleeping in their garden-lots.

These scenes were theirs which now are ours—these streams that down the valleys run,
That sparkle on their winding way and shimmer in the summer sun,
Meandering through the leafy woods, unruffled by the whispering breeze,
To join the river in its course off to the distant deep blue seas.

Home of our families and friends,—home of the faithful and the true,
Of statesmen and of presidents, and home of handsome ladies, too,—
Of warriors on the battle-field brave in a patriotic cause,
Of men learned in divinity, in medicine, and in civil laws,—

Whose city gates were never closed against the homeless refugees
Of other places doomed to fly with their loved ones from fell disease,
Where honest industry and thrift are sure highways to private wealth,
And wholesome sanitary care so well assures the public health.

Its High, Select, and Common Schools, of which we are so justly proud,
Its splendid Universities, by benefactions well endowed,
Its Lecture and Historic Halls, its State and College Libraries,
Give it position unsurpassed for classic opportunities.

And here forever may it stand, and be with Peace forever blest,
Unfurling Education's Flag to the great valley of the West,—
A seat of learning for all grades, in social life, in Church and State,
And a great central rallying-point, where scientists shall congregate.

Then let the star of empire beam from sea to sea, from zone to zone—
Since time and space are overcome by telegraph and telephone—
Until the western continent in all its sympathies shall be
Like a harmonious commonwealth,—the hope and home of Liberty.

EDMUND W. COLE.

Edmund W. Cole was born in Giles Co., Tenn., on the 19th of July, 1827. His father and mother, Willis W. and Johanna J. Cole, were Virginians, moving first to Kentucky, and afterwards to Giles County, where the subject of this sketch was born.

His father died when he was only three months old, leaving his mother with five sons and two daughters, and with extremely limited means. In his youth Col. Cole had little chance for obtaining an education. Working on the farm, he went to such schools as the country at that time afforded for a few months in each year after "the crop was laid by," but he educated himself. In early life he went to Nashville and commenced his career as a clerk in a clothing-store at a small salary, and by close application

to business and the interest of his employers he advanced rapidly in position and salary, never being out of employment and in a few years receiving a large compensation. In after-years, when considered a very successful man, he was heard to say that no matter how commonplace his employment he always tried as carefully and exactly as possible to succeed. After several years of clerking in stores and the city post-office, he was appointed in 1851 general bookkeeper of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which laborious position he filled with great satisfaction to the company until December, 1857, when he was elected superintendent of the road, which position he held when the war broke out. Fort Donelson fell; Nashville was evacuated. Col. Cole, having identified himself with the fortunes of the Confederacy, sent his family South. After the war they returned to Tennessee, but, finding politics and society much changed, he went to Augusta, Ga., in the summer of 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected general superintendent of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, filling this position with credit to himself and profit to the company until September, 1868, when he was elected president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and moved back to Nashville, retaining, however, his position as general superintendent of the Georgia Railroad until May, 1875, when he resigned. Having added the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, thereby extending his line of road from Chattanooga to the Mississippi River, the corporate name of the company was changed to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, of which line he was president nearly twelve years. How well he succeeded may be seen from the following resolution, passed unanimously by the stockholders on his tendering his resignation:

"Thomas C. Whitesides offered the following:

"Whereas, E. W. Cole was elected general bookkeeper of this corporation in August, 1851, and continued to fill that office until he was elected superintendent in 1857, and was elected president of the company in 1868, and has been annually unanimously re-elected to the office until the present time, and has this day tendered his resignation, in view of Col. Cole's long connection with this company, the efficient and faithful services he has rendered throughout his entire official life; his vigilance and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him; his prudence and foresight; his wisdom and sagacity; his urbanity and gentleness under trying and irritating circumstances,—we, the stockholders and directors, deem it our duty to declare in this public manner our entire and emphatic confidence in him as a gentleman and faithful officer, worthy of the highest trust and confidence, of signal and marked ability as a railroad man, and assure him that he carries with him in the future of his life our best wishes for his happiness and success, and we hereby tender to him and his family a free pass over this road and its connecting lines for life."

During his administration the McMinnville and Manchester, Winchester and Alabama, and Tennessee and Pacific Railroads were added as branches to the main line. He conceived the idea of a trunk line from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, believing such a line, with a trans-Atlantic line of steamers, practicable.

With this idea he went to work in May, 1879, forming his combinations by buying the Owensboro' and Nashville Railroad, and commencing to build a road from Evansville, Ind., *via* Owensboro', Ky., to Nashville, one hundred and fifty-five miles. Next he bought for his company, with the aid of his own and his friends' stock, a controlling interest in the Western and Atlantic Railroad, running from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., one hundred and thirty-eight miles. His next purchase was the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway, from St. Louis to Evansville, Ind., one hundred and sixty-one miles,—in this way forming a trunk-line from St. Louis, Mo., to Atlanta, Ga.,—afterwards contracting for his company to lease the Central Railroad of Georgia, from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., together with all of its branches and leased lines, about one thousand miles, and its steamships. He then had control of about two thousand miles of road, but, having flanked his rival, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in the West and in the South, that company bought in New York a majority of the stock in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, thereby securing its control, and Col. Cole resigned.

He has been vice-president and one of the lessees of the State road of Georgia since January, 1871, and still holds these relations to that road.

On the 27th day of May, 1880, he was elected president of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, *vice* R. T. Wilson, who resigned in his favor. Col. Cole will also have control of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, leased by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, the Seima, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and other branch roads, in all about eight hundred miles, under his general management.

Col. Cole has been twice married. To Miss Louise M. Lytle, daughter of Archibald Lytle, of Williamson Co., Tenn., one of the oldest families in the State. Mrs. Louise M. Cole died in 1869. He was married to Miss Anna V. Russell, of Augusta, Ga., on the 24th day of December, 1872. Miss Russell was called "The Pride of Georgia," and was considered the most beautiful and brilliant woman in the State. Her classic beauty, intellectual culture, rare dignity, and grace of manner have excited universal admiration wherever she has appeared in Europe or in this country.

Col. Cole is fifty-two years of age, over six feet tall, and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Methodist. His beautiful home in Nashville, "Terrace Place," is noted for its elegant hospitality. He has six living children,—three sons and three daughters.

In addition to the foregoing outline of Col. Cole's business and public life, perhaps we cannot better paint a picture of him before our readers than to quote the exact words of a distinguished gentleman of Nashville who has known him many years:

"Col. Cole is a man of quiet, amiable manners, slow to speak and slow to act, but he never says the wrong word when he does speak, nor does the wrong thing when he acts. He is cautious and confiding, true in his friendship, and every way reliable. He is very truthful, and his word

is as good as his bond. He bears no malice nor keeps up feuds with his fellow-men. His Christian character shines out in all the relations of life. Notwithstanding his calm, quiet way of transacting business, he accomplishes a great deal and neglects nothing. He is justly considered the best railroad manager in the South. He is an active member of the 'Tennessee Historical Society,' as well as the 'State Board of Health.' He entertained President Hayes when he visited Nashville in 1878, and no gentleman in the city was better prepared to receive that distinguished gentleman and the ladies of his party. Col. Cole is now in vigorous manhood; he came to Nashville a poor boy, without family influence, with little education, and has risen step by step to his present position."

Col. Cole is justly popular, liberal, and public-spirited, and ranks among the foremost of self-made men of the country, and his domestic life is a beautiful illustration of a happy home.

M. BURNS, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1813, and is the eighth of a family of eleven children. His parents were persons of reputable standing in the community, possessed of ample means to support and educate their sons and daughters, each of whom received a fair share of scholastic training. During the greater portion of his life, and at the time of his death, his father was the agent of the large estate of Mrs. Fox, of England, lying in the County of Leitrim, Ireland, the duties of which required all his time except that given to agricultural pursuits.

At the early age of nine years he was left an orphan by the death of his father, that of his mother following soon afterwards. Not long thereafter he was apprenticed to the saddlery business in the town of Sligo. Before the expiration of his term his employer resolved to emigrate to America, and his young apprentice determined to accompany him, and together they arrived in Quebec in July, 1831. Remaining there but a short while, young Burns removed with his employer to Montreal, where he remained some time. From thence he went to the city of New York, and in the year 1836 started West, arriving at Nashville in the autumn of that year. Here he remained until 1837, when he moved to Jefferson, in Rutherford Co., Tenn., where he lived during that and the succeeding year, returning to Nashville in 1839, which has since been his place of residence.

In March, 1842, Mr. Burns was united in marriage to Margaret Gilliam, daughter of William Gilliam, long a queensware merchant of Nashville, who, in a return voyage from Europe, was lost in the sinking of the steamship "Arctic" in September, 1854. The fruit of this marriage is ten children, eight of whom survive, as does also their mother. In that year, with a limited capital, he commenced the business of a saddler on Market Street, Nashville. Through thrift and industry and the willing and cheerful aid of his wife his early struggle was successful,

and he soon was enabled to enlarge his business, and added dealing in saddlery hardware, coachware, and leather of all kinds, and became a prosperous merchant. In his line of merchandise Mr. Burns' establishment was the leading house for many years, and until his retirement. A leading trait in his mercantile character was the maintenance of friendly relations and honorable competitorship with rivals in the same business. The benefit of this policy, apart from its intrinsic propriety, not only increased his sales in business, but strengthened and enhanced his commercial standing greatly.

In 1853, on the accession of Andrew Johnson to the governorship of Tennessee, Mr. Burns was made a director in the Bank of Tennessee, that institution being then under the presidency of Hon. Cave Johnson. The confidence thus bestowed by Governor Johnson in the appointment of Mr. Burns was never afterwards withheld, but increased as that extraordinary man advanced in station and influence. The Bank of Tennessee was at that time the fiscal agent of the State, and soon after entering the directory Mr. Burns was chosen by the president and his colleagues to manage the affairs of the bank in its connection with financial institutions in Northern and Eastern cities. Negotiations involving millions in amount were entrusted to his care, and these were conducted in so quiet, sagacious, and systematic a manner as to merit the warm approval of his colleagues, though his skillful labors in that respect were hardly known or mentioned out of the directors' room. Mr. Burns was six years in this important trust, retiring with his colleagues upon a change in the State administration. Soon thereafter he was elected a director in the Union Bank of Tennessee, and remained such, with an exceptional interval of two years, until its liquidation. During this time Mr. Burns was in the directory of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which was completed in 1854, and in that of the Nashville and Northwestern, which was in process of construction.

Mr. Burns' connection with the railroad interests of the State has been prominent, and as meritorious and honorable as that held by him in its fiscal institutions. At the outbreak of the civil war he was vice-president of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, then only completed twenty-nine miles westwardly from Nashville, together with twenty-five or thirty miles west of the Tennessee River (the latter portion was destroyed by the ravages of the contending armies, subsequently, and the iron carried off), and on the occupation of Nashville by the Federal forces, the president being without the military lines, he assumed charge of the interests and property of the company. His first step in that emergency was to prevent its rolling-stock from being carried to the South and beyond its control, as the property of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad had been by order of the retreating Confederate authorities. With this view he promptly ordered it to be taken to the terminus of the road, whence it was subsequently returned to the city of Nashville by the Federal authorities. It was through his instrumentality that the Nashville and Northwestern Road was constructed during the civil war to the Tennessee River, becoming as it did, during that distressful period, a source of great relief to the people,

as it is at present one of the most important of the trade arteries of the State. This important object was secured by Mr. Burns in the following manner: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was, during a considerable portion of each year, the chief reliance of the Federal forces for connection with its great base of supplies, and was frequently attacked and destroyed at various points by the Confederate cavalry. At these times heavy requisitions for supplies were made upon the people. To avert this oppression Mr. Burns presented to Military Governor Johnson the importance to the Federal government of another route, and prevailed on him to consider favorably the building of the Northwestern road to the Tennessee River, and obtained from him a letter to President Lincoln in furtherance of the scheme. Armed with this, which contained a high indorsement of Mr. Burns' character and business energy, he went to Washington City and was enabled to secure an immediate hearing, and successfully impressed the President with his views, who gave orders to the Secretary of War for the immediate building of the road projected. The Federal commander of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Rosecrans, received instructions from the department to that effect, with whom Mr. Burns had a conference, at his headquarters, at Stevenson, Ala., on his return from Washington; and shortly after, the work was commenced by Military Governor Johnson. The cost of that portion of this important branch of railway was more than four millions of dollars, all of which was paid by the Federal government. Not a dollar of this amount was paid by the State of Tennessee, or afterwards required of it, and this substantial gift was directly due to Mr. Burns' efforts. The road was operated by and for the Federal government for military purposes until the close of the war, when it was abruptly surrendered to Mr. Burns, representing the company, the company being utterly without means to equip or operate it. Mr. Burns, however, divined the motives actuating the quartermaster in charge, who thought suddenly to impose an impossibility and thus find a pretext to obtain orders from the seat of government which would retain him in control, and he dispatched a train in an hour after the receipt of official notice transferring to him the road. By this promptitude the road was securely acquired for the company, and under Mr. Burns' energetic administration was completed to the Mississippi River. The railroad history of the State records no more efficient and salutary service than the skillful management of the Northwestern road under Mr. Burns' direction as its chief officer, from 1861 to September, 1867. The committee of the Legislature of 1870, which carefully investigated the condition of the railroad enterprises of the State, in their official report bear high testimony to the ability which, with limited means for equipment, Mr. Burns brought to the arduous task; his tireless energy and dispatch in constructing the immense bridge over the Tennessee River and the Obion and Big Sandy Rivers, and the ninety-eight miles connecting thence with the Mississippi River; the scrupulous fidelity with which he accounted for the proceeds of the State bonds placed in his hands, and the thrift and economy which characterized his administration. During that time, when reckless mismanagement was so generally imputed, the history of the North-

western road constitutes a record in which Mr. Burns and his descendants may take special pride.

On the 15th of September, 1865, a few months after the close of the civil war, Mr. Burns being president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the property was surrendered by the military authorities of the Federal government to the company. Its treasury was empty, its track almost worn out by the severe use and casualties of its military management for nearly four years, and its depots and bridges dilapidated. An immense outlay was necessary to restore it to a proper working condition. The official reports of Mr. Burns for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868 exhibit in detail the measures required to reconstruct this important road and resuscitate its business. Laboring under every variety of disadvantage, the management was called upon to disentangle the confusion into which its affairs had fallen with the military authorities of the general government, and to emancipate it satisfactorily from that control. Mr. Burns spent a considerable portion of his time in Washington City in conferences with the President, Secretary of War, and Quartermaster-General in securing these objects. His personal relations to President Johnson, whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed in a marked degree, enabled him to effect the extrication of the Chattanooga road from its complications with the Federal government and its restoration to the stockholders, and his successful administration for three years accomplished its entire reinstatement as the pioneer, and in many respects most important, line in the Tennessee railway system. Mr. Burns' influence with the authorities of the United States enabled him to purchase rolling-stock from the government on favorable terms and credit, with which to re-equip and operate the road. The period of his presidency was one of unusual difficulty. Though the road and its equipments were dismantled, it was operated with security to passengers,—not an accident occurring to life or limb,—and was reconstructed. Though oppressed with financial embarrassments, its business was made profitable. In a region suffering from the impoverishment caused by the war, and in a period of general prostration, its affairs were skillfully administered. On the 10th of August, 1868, Mr. Burns resigned the presidency of the company, whereupon the following resolution was adopted by the directory:

"Resolved, That as our official connection with M. Burns, Esq., now and for three years past president of this road, is soon to cease, we deem it but an act of justice to express our appreciation of the interest, integrity, and efficiency which he has constantly manifested in the discharge of his official duty in directing the varied interests of this company under embarrassments unequalled in the past history of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and we tender to him our best wishes for his continued health and prosperity."

In 1870, Mr. Burns was called to the presidency of the First National Bank of Nashville, and held that position for eight years, when he tendered his resignation, the acceptance of which was accompanied by a resolution of the directory testifying the ability and integrity displayed in the administration of its affairs. His period of service here, as with the railroads whose affairs he had conducted,

was one of unexampled financial depression and commercial disaster, but his conservative course upheld its credit and maintained its business, the date of his retiring being that of the commencement of a more prosperous financial era. He is now a director in the Third National Bank of Nashville, and in the Nashville Commercial Insurance Company.

Mr. Burns' long prominence in connection with public enterprises has made him a wide circle of acquaintance within and without the limits of the State. The uniform success which has characterized his public and private career has attracted attention to him as one of the sterling, sagacious men of the times. While he has not labored for political preferment, on several occasions his name has been urged in connection with the governorship of the State. His indisposition to seek office restrained him from effort to reach this honorable position, but those who knew his capacity for public affairs have felt assured that in the hands of none of her citizens would the interests, honor, and true dignity of the State have been safer than in those of Michael Burns.

Since withdrawing from positions of public trust, Mr. Burns is devoting attention to his personal affairs and the fine estate amassed by his industry and skill. He is, nevertheless, a public-spirited citizen, having a large interest in various corporate enterprises. The key to his success has been laborious application to business coupled with the strictest fidelity to financial obligations, never, in his large and diversified dealings, having compromised a debt or settled otherwise than at one hundred cents in the dollar. He has the full confidence of his fellow-citizens, as he has their respect and esteem for his warm-hearted and open-handed generosity. These characteristics found signal illustration in the trying period of the civil war. While candid and outspoken in his views and sympathies at that time, he yet had the general confidence of a number of the leading military officials with whom his public duties brought him in contact, but especially with the Military Governor of the State, with whom his personal relations were intimate and cordial. For relief or redress from the rigor of military exactions he appealed frequently in behalf of the worthy in all ranks of life, high and low, and never appealed in vain. Perhaps no man in the community enjoyed the opportunity of doing so much of this character of kindness, and none did it more cheerfully and efficiently. Through his frank and affable manners, Mr. Burns is popular with all classes of his fellow-citizens. A true son of Ireland, he has never forgotten the fact, as is manifest in the attachment felt for him by his fellow-countrymen, to many of whom he is adviser and friend; yet he is an American, and thoroughly identified in sympathy and principle with the laud of his adoption. While tolerant and broadly catholic in his views, his sincerity of character is exhibited in his support of the religious principles of his fathers. In all respects, the subject of this sketch deservedly ranks among the worthiest of the leading citizens of the community in which he has lived so long, and is justly entitled to a place in its history now in preparation for the reading of posterity.

THOMAS SEWELL KING.

Thomas Sewell King, for many years an honored and most useful citizen of Davidson County, was born near Raleigh, N. C., June 29, 1786. His descendants have no accurate knowledge of the precise date of his removal to Tennessee, but it was not long after attaining his majority, probably about the year 1810. His parentage was of the sturdy stock of Carolina which furnished so largely the best elements of population coming to develop and give character to the new State. They were not wealthy, as not many of that time and region were, and the subject of this sketch had slender foundation for the respectable fortune his industry afterwards acquired, but was well supplied with material for the sterling and justly reputable character which gave him prominence among his fellow-citizens and entitles him to mention in this history.

His father was John King, and his mother was Elizabeth Sewell. The former was of English birth, and came to America in the latter part of the year 1769. The historian of the Methodist Church in this country records that John King's name appears as one of the "four preachers comprising its little corps of Methodist evangelists" when America, in 1770, first appears in John Wesley's list of appointments. The history proceeds to say that in this work he was energetic, zealous, and blameless, and so continued until his death. Another historian says of him, "It was the indomitable and enterprising King who first threw the banners of Methodism to the people of Baltimore." He reached a very advanced age, and died near Raleigh, N. C.

Not long after his arrival at his new home Mr. King united in marriage with a cousin, —Susan Sewell. After his marriage he lived in Nashville, and was probably engaged in merchandising, either as a clerk or as proprietor. The building on College Street, near Union, now occupied by Newell, Duncan & Co., was at one time his residence. After a few years he removed to the village of Nolensville, about twelve miles south of Nashville, and was there associated in a general mercantile business with James Johnson, afterwards and long one of the most prominent cotton-merchants in the city of Nashville, and one of its worthiest citizens. While living at Nolensville, his wife having died, Mr. King married, on Aug. 17, 1817, Delilah Cantrell Nolen, a daughter of one of the first settlers of that place, and from whom it took its name. This excellent woman was his wife and true helpmeet until his death, and survived him a number of years. No sketch of him would be complete without reference to her. She was a person of remarkable characteristics, and exemplified the Christian matron of the highest type. Possessed of a strong, incisive mind and great energy, these were tempered by qualities of heart which endeared her to all. Her charity was large and overflowing, and her life was spent in doing good. Its end was serene and hopeful.

About the year 1839, Mr. King abandoned mercantile pursuits and removed to Davidson County, having purchased a fine farm five and a half miles southeastwardly from Nashville, on the line of the Nashville and Murfreesboro' Pike. This was afterwards the home of Dempsey Weaver, Esq., who was his son-in-law. Mr. King resided at that place

until his death, which followed an acute attack of pneumonia, Feb. 6, 1851, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Though nearly thirty years have passed, the neighborhood of his home for so many years yet holds green in memory the appreciation of the manly and upright traits which made him its leading citizen and his name a household word in an extended circle.

Esquire King—that was the unpretentious, but in his day not unhonored, title which he long bore—illustrated signally all that is comprised in the term a good citizen. Without pretension to culture, his mind was vigorous and active and well informed in all matters of public importance and general interest. His superior intelligence, supplemented by industry, rendered him successful both as merchant and farmer, and in the useful spheres in which he served the public. He had that combination of qualities which exacts confidence from his fellow-men, and to no man in his time and circuit of duty was it accorded in a higher degree. He was of that class of men who have but small regard for shine or show, but who are in everything solid and substantial. He was conscientious and conservative in his turn of thought, and prompt, methodical, and correct in all his dealings. He gave justice and a full measure, and quietly required it in return. He was the firm and trusted friend of many, and his counsel and advice were sought by men in all ranks of life. Respect was had for his opinions, and faith in his sincerity. As a citizen and neighbor he was the arbiter of disputes and the subduer of strifes, and his example and influence made the community better. Though his path was in the quiet and sequestered walks of life, he was filled with proper public spirit, and was an earnest advocate of his views in matters of public concern. In this respect he was frank and independent, yet withal liberal to those who differed. He was for many years a magistrate. His duties in that capacity, after the manner of those in private life, were performed with scrupulous fidelity and probity. As in the one his word was the synonym of reliability, so in the other his conduct was above question or impeachment.

In the social circle he was a pattern of deportment, and his home was the centre of a large hospitality, while he dispensed an ample charity to the deserving needy. He was a consistent and unobtrusive Christian in the faith of his fathers, and devoted to the spread of its ordinances and worship, maintaining for a number of years on his farm the place of annual religious services known as "King's Camp-Ground." His virtues are cherished as a valuable legacy by his posterity, and assert for him an honorable place in the records of the community adorned by his life.

DEMPSEY WEAVER.*

Dempsey Weaver was born in Chatham Co., N. C., the 15th day of July, 1815; he removed to Marshall Co., Tenn., in 1825, and to Davidson Co., Tenn., in 1836. He was successful as a merchant and as a banker. He filled

with marked ability and unquestioned fidelity many offices requiring the execution of high and delicate trusts. He acquired friends, accumulated wealth, was twice married, reared a prosperous and happy family, and died Feb. 3, 1880, ere he had reached threescore years and ten.

His life is of a type rarely found elsewhere than in America. The tireless, ceaseless, sleepless effort, ending only with life, which seems to characterize our people, is said to strike thoughtful foreigners with astonishment. Perhaps in no life, even in America, of equal length, was more of effort condensed, or more of worthier ends accomplished. Striking out for himself at twenty years of age, without education, wealth, friends, or influence, he won for himself such a position that when forty-four years thereafter he died the learned, the wealthy, the influential, the whole of the great city in which he had lived and labored, strove who should do most honor to his memory. He was neither a great scholar, poet, statesman, nor warrior, but to the people among whom his life was passed he was much more than any one of these could have been. He was one of those just, sagacious, far-seeing men, *tenax propositi*, who impress and serve as models for a whole community. Perhaps to no one man more than to him is Nashville indebted for the solidity and integrity which mark its business transactions. He bore no conspicuous part in any great historical event, and yet it may be justly claimed that he did more for humanity—more that in its effects will live while his long sleep lasts—than many whose names shine on the pages of history. His philanthropy and his fortune were not wasted in sentimental, futile, yet ostentatious efforts to redeem China and the isles of the sea. The poor at his own door, the people of his own city, were in the largest measure the objects of his charities and his benefactions. His words of hearty approval, wise advice, and kindly caution were, like his purse, ever ready for those who sought his aid. His effort was to conceal, not to publish, his good deeds. The sum-total of these can never be known. The very least of them were the large sums of money which from a full hand flowed to all worthy objects, and perhaps it may be justly said that the greatest of them were the moral support, the kind words of advice and encouragement, and the ready promise, sure to be made good, of help, if effort failed, which renewed hope and gave strength to maintain the conflict to so many ready to faint by the way.

No history of Davidson County would be complete without him. He belonged to no particular sect. When he died every class in the community felt that it had suffered a special loss. Churchmen missed the practical wisdom that matured plans, and the hand that gave without counting to carry them to success. The rich missed the financial sagacity to which so many owed the safety or increase of their fortunes. The deserving poor missed the generous sympathy to which appeal was never made in vain. The young men missed the counselor to whom all questions of finance were submitted. And the strong and active missed the elder brother with whom communion renewed their strength and revived their courage.

Judged by the standard of years his death was premature; by the standard of his labors, his success, and his

* By Thomas H. Malone.

benefactions it was timely, for in this view his life was complete and rounded.

A community is happy to have had such a man live and die in its midst. All that is mortal of him rests at Mount Olivet, near the beautiful city that he loved best, but sages, poets, Holy Writ will have prophesied in vain if his honorable, brave, just, generous life shall not for many recurring years continue its beneficent influence.

The writer knew and loved Mr. Weaver. He was requested to write a short sketch of his life. It has turned out—it could not have been otherwise—a panegyric.

ELBRIDGE GERRY EASTMAN.

Elbridge Gerry Eastman was born in Bridgewater, N. H., Feb. 27, 1813. He was the son of Timothy and Abigail Eastman.

His educational advantages in early life were limited. Having been the inheritor of no fortune, dependent on his own exertions, he was in early life apprenticed to the printing business,—a profession of which he was always proud.

Having gone to Washington soon after he had reached manhood, James K. Polk, whose estimate of men was seldom at fault, discovered in him those evidences of intellect and character which have since won for him golden opinions with all honorable men.

Mr. Polk invited him to Tennessee in 1839, and under his auspices he established the *Knoxville Argus*, the publication of which Mr. Eastman always regarded as the most brilliant part of his editorial career.

He evinced a talent for newspaper discussion of a high order, and was regarded as the leading Democratic editor of East Tennessee until Col. Polk was elected President, when, to better his pecuniary condition, he accepted an office at Washington, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the department. His services were soon needed, however, at Nashville, and he was called by the leading Democrats of the State to take charge of the *Nashville Union*.

During the spirited contests of 1839, '41, '43, and '44 he became celebrated for the terseness and pungency of his style and as a writer of vigorous and spirited paragraphs.

Strong in all respects as an editor, in this rare quality he had few superiors, and perhaps never an equal, in Tennessee. His principal *forte* as an editor was his excellent judgment in determining the course and policy of his paper. His talents and usefulness were not confined to politics. He was the ardent, earnest, working friend of agriculture and the mechanical arts. His reports, suggestions, and papers on these topics are public property, and are held in high esteem by those whose interests he thus labored to advance.

In efforts to advance the cause of education and all public enterprises, he was equally zealous. He was a man of great candor, fairness, and sincerity; his political principles were matters of conscience with him. He was remarkable for his evenness of temper and disposition; he had his dislikes, but was incapable of malice. As a friend he was kind, confiding, and true.

In his domestic relations—as a husband and father—

words cannot express his tenderness. He appeared nowhere in a character so admirable as when surrounded by his family; there centred all his pride and all his hopes.

He was in 1849–50 clerk of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate one year. He was editor of the *Knoxville Argus*, then of the *Nashville Union*, and lastly of the *Union and American*. Secretary of the agricultural bureau of Tennessee,—able and indefatigable promoter of agricultural fairs throughout the State.

He was an originator and active assistant in organizing “loan and building associations,” and always regarded as the friend of the mechanic and laborer.

At a large public meeting (held Nov. 24, 1859), called to express the regrets of his fellow-citizens,—Mayor Hollingworth, in the chair, Rev. Dr. Hoyt and R. C. McNairy, Esq., secretaries,—resolutions expressive of respect and sorrow were supported in glowing terms by Hon. Andrew Ewing, John Hugh Smith, Esq., Hon. W. F. Cooper, Col. G. C. Torbett, R. C. McNairy, Esq., and C. W. Nance, Esq.

Similar action was taken in both the State Senate and House of Representatives, in the Masonic fraternity, the Typographical Union, and in the Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Eastman left a widow, who, before her marriage, was Miss Lucy Ann Carr, of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y. She married Mr. Eastman Oct. 11, 1832, at Baltimore, Md. He also left nine children of ten born to him; these nine all at present reside in or near Nashville,—Mary T., now Mrs. Dr. J. H. Curry; Carrie C., now Mrs. W. M. Duncan; Lucy C., now Mrs. L. K. Hart; and six sons,—viz., Charles H., William E., Lewis R., Elbridge G., John W., and Roger.

Nashville would gladly welcome many such families from New Hampshire or any other State.

ALEXANDER LITTLE PAGE GREEN, D.D.

Alexander Little Page Green was born in Sevier Co., Tenn., June 26, 1806. He was the seventh son—one of sixteen children—of George and Judith Green, who were devoted Methodists of blameless reputation, industrious and thrifty; they were pioneers in Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, and brought up their children in virtue and piety.

George Green fought under the American flag in the war for independence.

Alexander was pious from his childhood. He was made a class-leader at the age of sixteen, an exhorter at eighteen, and before he was nineteen he was licensed to preach, and admitted on trial into the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Conference he continued till his death, July 15, 1874.

He spent much time in his early life with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, was employed by the traders as an interpreter, and frequently preached to them. His biographer says “that for months at a time during his stay with the Indians he was without a covering of any sort for his head.”

These short and simple annals extend over half a century of extraordinary ministerial service. He labored efficiently

on circuits and districts, in stations and in special agencies. He took high rank in all the ecclesiastical courts; he was consulted on all questions of ordinary and extraordinary interest. The polity of the church was largely modeled by his counsels. The questions at issue between the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of the division in 1844, and subsequently during the pending of the memorable church suits, were adjusted to a great extent by his prudent and unremitting attention.

He was always among the foremost in developing the missionary, Sunday-school, educational, publishing, and other interests of the church. He was a tower of strength in these regards, and was looked up to by his associates as one in whose judgment they might confide.

He was first stationed in Nashville by his Conference in 1829. We are informed by his biographer "that great success attended his labors this year. At the close of his second year he was married to an estimable lady,—Miss Mary A. E. Elliston. McKendree Church was completed during his administration, in 1833. While the whole family of Methodism was dear to him, he had a peculiar love for old McKendree, which love was fully reciprocated. He served this congregation six years, and was presiding elder on the Nashville district twelve years. While other ministers accomplished great things, Methodism in Nashville and Davidson County owes more to Dr. Green than to any other man.

He fell in love with Nashville at first sight, and adopted it as his home. He was devoted to its progress, and had unbounded confidence in its final success. The claims of Nashville as an educational and commercial centre he never neglected an opportunity to advance. He was proud of its history, solidity, and culture, and predicted great things for it in the future. He proved his faith by his works. He was a stockholder in Nashville's first railway,—the Nashville and Chattanooga,—also a stockholder in the Nashville and Louisville Railway. He was an original director and stockholder in the Nashville Gas-Light Company. Aided by John M. Bass, Esq., and Joseph T. Elliston, Esq., he opened, by private enterprise, Union Street, in Nashville, from College to Market Street. In all building contracts—and he had many—he employed Nashville mechanics and used Nashville material, even when it necessitated a change of his plans.

He took great pride in everything about and in the city of Nashville, but was sorry to admit that the beautiful and romantic Cumberland was not reliable either for navigation or angling.

He was mainly instrumental in locating the Southern Methodist Publishing House in Nashville, which has been a great moral and pecuniary blessing to the city. He was the chairman, and, indeed, the Mentor, of the Methodist Book Committee.

Besides the many institutions of learning under the direction of his own church, he was interested in all enterprises in his adopted city looking to the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation. He was a trustee of the University of Nashville, from which he received the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. He was

very proud and fond of the old Nashville Female Academy, of which he was a stockholder and trustee. He was also an original trustee of the Tennessee School for the Blind. Last, but not least, he was specially interested in the permanent establishment of Vanderbilt University, of which he was treasurer and member of its board of trust at the time of his death. For this institution he consulted, planned, and labored. It was his last enterprise and his chief joy, and, he being dead, it speaks for him. Surrounded by honorable associates in beneficence and labor, his life-size portrait adorns the western wall of the beautiful chapel.

In all the positions of trust and honor in which he was placed, and which required so much of his time, it is a remarkable fact that they were all alike positions in which there were no pecuniary returns.

He was remarkably disinterested as a preacher,—ready for any service with or without pay.

The secret of his great preaching power was that he knew men, came down among them, arrested their attention, touched their hearts, and drew tears from their eyes. His language, modeled after the English classics, was chaste, strong, simple, and pathetic.

He wrote a good deal, especially for the church papers and periodicals. His biographer has devoted considerable space to the "Papers of Dr. Green," written in prose and poetry, and full of interest to the general reader.

He was charitable and catholic in his sentiments, judicious and unostentatious in his benefactions, kind to all, especially to the young, who greatly enjoyed his society. He was fond of working with his hands in his garden and on his farm. It is pleasant to walk over the grounds at "Greenland," five miles north of Nashville, and note his "improvements" and see his pleasant haunts; for, like Uzziah, King of Judah, he loved "husbandry" and communed with nature in farm and field, in garden and grove.

He was a model father, happy in the conjugal relation, and his children, devoted to him in life, continue to honor his memory and imitate his virtues.

The soil of Tennessee holds the remains of few of her sons who have done her so much honor as Alexander Little Page Green.

REV. JOHN BERRY McFERRIN, D.D.

Rev. John Berry McFerrin, D.D. was born in Rutherford Co., Tenn., June 15, 1807. His father, Col. James McFerrin, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Tennessee in 1804. His grandfather, William McFerrin, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed with his father to Virginia when he was a child ten years old. William McFerrin was the son of William McFerrin, Sr., one of three brothers who emigrated from Ireland about one hundred and sixty years ago. He settled temporarily in York Co., Pa. Here the families divided. One portion remained in the State of Pennsylvania, and settled about Philadelphia and New Jersey. Another portion went westwardly, and settled in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. William's family went to Virginia and branched off into Tennessee,

Kentucky, and farther west. The descendants are to be found in nearly all the Western States as far as Oregon.

William McFerrin, John B.'s grandfather, was in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle at King's Mountain in the command of Gen. Campbell.

Col. James McFerrin was an officer in Gen. Andrew Jackson's army in 1812-13. He was a brave and well-skilled soldier and officer. At the age of thirty-seven he became a Methodist preacher, and spent the remainder of his life in the work of the ministry.

John B.'s mother was the daughter of John Berry, a Presbyterian elder, who died in Virginia ninety-five years ago. His maternal grandmother was Jane Campbell. She was born in what is now Rockbridge County, and belongs to one branch of the extensive Campbell family of the "Old Dominion." Her grandmother on the father's side was Jane Laughlin, the daughter of James Laughlin. The Laughlin family were from the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1753. The whole family on both sides were descendants of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and were inveterate Protestants.

John B. McFerrin, whose name stands at the head of this article, was the eldest son of his parents. He was born when the country around Nashville was newly settled. The cabin in which he was born was surrounded by cane and unbroken forests. His early advantages were limited. A respectable English education, obtained in the common schools of those early times, was all of which he could boast. He, however, learned to read in very early life, and was a student at home, reading whatever books—especially theological works—came in his way.

At the early age of eighteen he entered the work of the ministry, and was admitted into the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the autumn of 1825. He has been a member of that body till this date without any intermission. He has filled many positions in the church; he has traveled circuits; has filled city stations; has been a presiding elder; an agent for a literary institution; a missionary to the Indians; editor of the *Christian Advocate* at Nashville for nearly eighteen years; book-agent twice; and spent nearly three years with the Confederate army in the late unfortunate war, as a missionary under the direction of his church.

Thus it will be seen that Dr. McFerrin has devoted nearly forty years of his life to the interests of his church outside the pastoral work. He has preached, however, through all the land, from New York to California, and visited nearly every important town and city in the South and Southwest. He has devoted much time to literary pursuits, considering that he has been all his days actively employed in the work of his church. He has written much for the periodicals of the church, has published several sermons, and has written an elaborate history of Methodism in Tennessee in three volumes of about five hundred pages each. He has been a member of every General Conference of his church since 1836, and has been present at more than two hundred Annual Conferences. His physical constitution was strong, and his powers of endurance in youth and middle age were remarkable. He seldom became weary of work or travel. He grew rapidly

to manhood, and attained to a stature of six feet in his boots; average weight, two hundred pounds. He was no politician,—that is, he never took any part publicly in the political issues of the great parties in the country,—but he was always a Democrat and a strong Southern man in sentiment. He was the friend of President James K. Polk, baptized that eminent statesman, took him into the Methodist Church, closed his eyes in death, and preached his funeral sermon.

Dr. McFerrin took a prominent part in the great controversy between the Northern and Southern wings of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844. He was a member of the convention in 1845 which took steps for the complete reorganization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and worked with diligence for its permanent establishment and future prosperity. When the war had ended and propositions were made for a restoration of fraternal relations between the two branches of the church, North and South, he was among the first to step forward and extend the hand of brotherly love. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by two literary institutions in 1851.

Nashville has been the headquarters and home of Dr. McFerrin since the autumn of 1831. He has been married twice,—first to Miss Probart, a native of Nashville, and secondly to Miss McGavock, of Davidson County. He has at this writing six living children and fourteen grandchildren.

Such are the salient points in the life of Dr. McFerrin. To give the details of that busy and useful life would be to give a large part of the history of the Methodist Church in the South, during the period of his active ministry. He has borne a prominent part in its deliberative assemblies, its connectional work, and in its pulpit. The elements of his power, popularity, and success may be briefly noted.

His zeal.—Having chosen the ministry of the gospel as his life-work, he has pursued it with a concentration of purpose rarely equaled. He has been a man of one work, putting all his energy and enthusiasm into the service of the church. Flowing always in this channel, the current of his life has been deep and strong, illustrating the wise aphorism that "concentration is power."

His courage.—This is a conspicuous quality of Dr. McFerrin's nature. It was in his blood, derived from the strong and fiery race of which he came. Inheriting a powerful physique, with immense impelling force, he has the self-poise and boldness that are imparted by the consciousness of strength. His latent resources, under the stimulus of difficulty and opposition, have always been equal to the demands made upon him in meeting the heavy responsibilities and bearing the heavy burdens imposed upon him by the church. His moral courage, tried in many emergencies, has never been found wanting. He never shirks a duty or an issue. Neutrality is impossible to him. On all important questions he has an opinion which he is not ashamed to avow or afraid to defend. Though his battles have been on the bloodless arena of polemics and questions of ecclesiastical policy, he has a knightly love of the combat where fair and manly blows are given and taken.

His pathos and humor.—Dr. McFerrin illustrates the oft-mentioned fact that these elements of oratory are closely allied and seldom disjoined. He has sown the land with laughter and tears. On the platform he sweeps the chords of feeling with a master-hand, stirring immense audiences to the profoundest depths of their sensibilities, and kindling in their bosoms responsive enthusiasm under his impassioned appeals. His wit is instantaneous in its flash. In repartee he has no superior, and in the thrust and parry of debate it is doubted whether he ever came off second-best.

His pulpit power.—Many attempts have been made to analyze the elements of Dr. McFerrin's power in the pulpit, but in vain. The great secret is in the personality of the man,—that indefinable atmosphere surrounding him that engages attention, commands confidence, and arouses sympathetic mental action and feeling. His grasp of a subject is firm, his manner intensely earnest, his treatment of it logical, going in a direct line to the point in hand, presenting religious truth in concrete forms, and illustrating it by figures taken from nature and from real life. All classes love to hear him, and the writer who called him "the people's man" described him well. But the extraordinary effects produced by his preaching in his most notable pulpit efforts can only be explained by the afflatus of the Holy Spirit that rests upon the man called, commissioned, and anointed of God to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel. His sermons are pervaded by a deep spirituality, and, though varied by sparkles of wit and quaint sallies that make his hearers smile, they rarely fail to awaken their consciences, stir their sensibilities, and kindle their hopes.

His elasticity.—This has been the source of his marvelous endurance and the wonder of his friends. In his prime he actually seemed almost incapable of fatigue, and did an amount of work under which most men would have broken down at once. His mind was a battery always charged, his animal spirits a fountain that never failed. When his history shall be fully written, it will disclose a career in which fidelity to duty and capacity for labor were equally remarkable.

PHILIP LINDSLEY.

OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE.

Philip Lindsley was born near Morristown, N. J. His parents were both of English extraction, the Lindsleys and Condicts being among the earliest settlers of Morristown, and influential Whigs of the Revolution. His early youth was spent in his father's family, at Basking Ridge, N. J., and in his thirteenth year he entered the academy of the Rev. Robert Finley, of that place, with whom he continued nearly three years. He entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey in November, 1802, and was graduated in September, 1804. After graduating he became an assistant teacher, first in Mr. Stevenson's school, at Morristown, and then at Mr. Finley's, at Basking Ridge. He resigned his place with the latter in 1807, and about the same time became a member of Mr. Finley's church and a candidate for the ministry under the care of Presbytery. He was then for two years Latin and Greek tutor in the

college at Princeton, where he devoted himself to the study of theology under the direction of the president, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith. On the 24th of April, 1816, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Continuing his theological studies during the next two years, and also preaching a while at Newtown, L. I., where he declined overtures for a settlement, he made an excursion into Virginia, and afterwards to New England, and in November, 1812, returned to Princeton in the capacity of senior tutor in the college. In 1813 he was transferred from the tutorship to the professorship of languages, and at the same time was chosen secretary of the board of trustees. He also held the offices of librarian and inspector of the college during his connection with the institution. In October of this year he was married to Margaret Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. Nathaniel Lawrence, attorney-general of the State of New York.

In 1817 he was twice chosen president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, but in both instances declined. In the same year he was ordained, *sine titulo*, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and was also elected vice-president of the College of New Jersey. In 1822, after Dr. Green's resignation, he was for one year its acting president. The next year he was chosen president of Cumberland College, Tennessee, and also of the College of New Jersey, but he declined both appointments. The same year the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Dickinson College, then under the presidency of Dr. J. M. Mason.

After refusing to consider overtures concerning the presidency of Ohio University, at Athens, he was again offered the presidency of Cumberland College, and finally induced to visit Nashville; the result of which was that he at last signified his acceptance of the office in 1824. During his absence the board of trustees of Dickinson College had sent a deputy to Princeton to induce him to consent to become president of that institution. On the 24th of December he arrived in Nashville with his family, the college having been in operation a few weeks, with about thirty students. He was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony on the 12th of January, 1825. His address delivered on the occasion was published and very widely circulated. It was a noble effort, and was regarded as auspicious of an eminently useful and brilliant career. The corporate name of the college was changed the next year to "The University of Nashville."

In May, 1834, Dr. Lindsley was unanimously elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, then holding its sessions at Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the "Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians," at Copenhagen, in 1837.

In 1845, Mrs. Lindsley was taken from him by death, after a most happy union of about thirty-two years. In 1849 he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Ayers, the widow of a knave,—Elias Ayers, the founder of the New Albany Theological Seminary,—a daughter of the late Maj. William Silliman, of Fairfield, Conn., and a niece of the venerable Professor Silliman, of Yale College. In May, 1850, he was elected professor of ecclesiastical polity and biblical archaeology in the New Albany Theological Semi-

nary; and, having resigned the presidency of the University of Nashville in October following, he removed to New Albany in December, and entered on the duties of the professorship at the beginning of the next year. Here he continued usefully and acceptably employed until April, 1853, when he resigned the office, contrary to the unanimous wish of the board.

The remaining two years of his life were spent chiefly in study, devotion, and intercourse with his friends.

In May, 1855, he was appointed a commissioner to the General Assembly which met in Nashville that year. He took an active part in its deliberations, and was the guest of his son-in-law, the Rev. J. W. Hoyte. On Wednesday morning, May 23d, he was struck with apoplexy, and died on Friday, the 25th. His funeral-rites were under the direction of the General Assembly on the Monday following. The providence which thus led to his return and decease in the scene of his great life-work and in the midst of his children was much noticed.

Dr. Lindsley left five children,—three sons and two daughters. All his sons were graduated at the University of Nashville. One of them, Adrian Van Sinderen, has been secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville more than forty years, and has been postmaster of Nashville and senator from Davidson County in the State Legislature. The second, Nathaniel Lawrence, was professor of languages in Cumberland University, doing much in founding that famous university. He also established Greenwood Seminary, in Wilson County, and is justly styled by Killebrew "Tennessee's great educator and scholar." The third, John Berrien, after an interval of five years, succeeded his father as head of the University of Nashville. His daughter, Margaret Lawrence, married Samuel Crockett, Esq., of Nashville. His youngest child, Eliza Berrien, married Rev. J. W. Hoyte, now also of Nashville.

HIS CHIEF WORK AT NASHVILLE.

It is known that he declined the highest position in the gift of his Alma Mater and cast his lot in the West contrary to the wishes, and indeed with the deep regret, of his friends at the East. Who can tell the career of honor and usefulness which might have awaited him there had he accepted that important position? Who can say that a presidency at Nassau Hall, running through a quarter of a century, would not have presented a career of usefulness fully equal to that of Dwight at Yale, or Nott at Union, or any other which our country has yet afforded? Still, we hesitate not to think that he acted wisely and well in going just when he did to what might then be called the wild woods of Tennessee. We have no manner of doubt that he there achieved a greater and more important work for his generation than he could possibly have ever done at Princeton, New Haven, or any other Eastern seat of learning. The heart of man deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps. A great State was just emerging from the wilderness,—building its churches and school-houses, constructing its works of internal improvement, bringing its virgin soil into cultivation, and just ready to lay the foundations of its literary and scientific institutions. The greatest work which any State can ever do for its children in all time to

come, that of forming and putting into operation its systems of liberal and popular education, was here to be done. A master-workman was needed for the occasion,—one who had the knowledge to grasp the problem, and the genius, energy, and enthusiasm to solve it. That master-spirit was found in Philip Lindsley. It is not too much to say that, if Cumberland College had made her selection from the entire circle of the Eastern colleges, she could not probably have found any man more competent and better furnished for the task, better prepared, by all his tastes, studies, and attainments, to be the very pioneer, missionary, and champion of collegiate or university education at the South-west.

Having thus selected his ground, and driven down his stakes, at a point which was then the extreme southwestern outpost of educational institutions, he determined once for all not to abandon it. Nothing is more striking in all his history, and indicative of that firmness of purpose which constituted so important an element in his character, than the fixed and persistent determination which kept him from ever leaving Nashville till his work was done. No inducement from abroad, and no amount of difficulty at home, could ever wean him from this his first love of Western life. There was scarcely a year of the twenty-six when he might not have gone to other posts of usefulness and honor. Offers came to him unsolicited, from the East, the North, the South. To those who understood the discouragements which he had to encounter at Nashville, and the repeated liberal inducements held out to him from other quarters, there was a touch of the heroic and sublime in that steady, unalterable resolve which kept him at his chosen post so long, and from first to last so confident of success.

Says Dr. Sprague, "Though Dr. Lindsley never, directly or indirectly, sought an appointment from any literary institution, such was his reputation that he was solicited to the presidency of such institutions more frequently, perhaps, than any other man who has ever lived in this country. In addition to the cases already mentioned (in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio), he was chosen to the presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va., and of Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1829; was chosen twice to the presidency of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, in 1830; was chosen provost of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and president of the College of Louisiana, at Jackson, in 1834; president of South Alabama College, at Marion, in 1837; and president of Transylvania University in 1839; all which appointments he promptly declined, though he was greatly urged to accept them."

Now, the explanation of all this is that he saw from the first, with the clear intuition of his strong, practical mind, that there was a great work to do in Tennessee,—one not to be finished in a day or a year, but demanding the labor of a lifetime; and accordingly, instead of frittering away his energies on half a dozen different schemes and points of influence, he determined to make the most of life by devoting it all to that one work, and never to leave it until those who should come after him might be able, upon the foundation which he had laid, to rear a noble and lasting structure.

HIS SPOKEN AND PUBLISHED ADDRESSES.

The published writings of Dr. Lindsley consist chiefly of his baccalaureate addresses and occasional sermons. His great theme, even in his sermons, was education and its kindred topics. In one of his ablest published discourses, delivered at the installation of Dr. Edgar, in Nashville, in 1833, he speaks of his preaching in the following terms, indicating a far humbler estimate of it, in his own mind, than the public were accustomed to take: "My own particular sphere of ministerial duty has ever been extremely humble and limited, as it regards age and numbers, though not unimportant in reference to the ultimate welfare of the church and the public. My province too has always demanded a different kind and form of preaching from that which obtains in a popular assembly. A word in season—a little here and a little there—and something every day to one or a dozen, as occasion offered or suggested—without touching on points of theological or ecclesiastical controversy, and without the formal method of regular sermonizing—has been the fashion of my own very imperfect essays in the good work of the gospel ministry." And hence it was that, always regarding himself as an educator of the young, he was often, even in his public discourses on the Sabbath, found pleading the cause of education.

Dr. Sprague gives the following list of his publications: "A Plea for the Theological Seminary at Princeton" (several editions), 1821; "Early Piety Recommended" in a sermon delivered in the college chapel, Princeton, 1821; "The Duty of Observing the Sabbath," explained and enforced in a sermon addressed more particularly to the young, 1821; "Improvement of Time," two discourses delivered in the chapel of the College of New Jersey, 1822; "A Farewell Sermon," delivered in the chapel of the College of New Jersey, 1824; "An Address at his Inauguration" as president of Cumberland College, 1825; "The Cause of Education in Tennessee;" "A Baccalaureate Address," 1826; "A Baccalaureate Address," 1827; "A Baccalaureate Address," 1829; "A Baccalaureate Address," 1831; "A Baccalaureate Address," 1832; "An Address on the Centennial Birthday of George Washington," 1832; "A Discourse at the Installation of the Rev. John T. Edgar," Nashville, 1833; "A Baccalaureate," entitled "Speech in Behalf of the University of Nashville," 1837; "A Lecture on Popular Education," 1837; "A Baccalaureate Address," entitled "Speech about Colleges," 1848.

Besides these he wrote various articles on education for the public prints, and contributed two learned and able papers to the "American Biblical Repository" on the "Primitive State of Mankind," which excited much attention at the time both in this country and in Europe. Indeed, he was one of the first scholars, if not *the* first, of our times to take the ground which has since become so common, and has recently been so ably argued in Kitto's "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature,"—viz., that man's primeval condition was not that of a savage, but a civilized being. Says Dr. Kitto (Art. Antediluvians), "That a degree of cultivation was the primitive condition of man, from which savagism in particular quarters was a degeneracy, and that he has not, as too generally has been supposed, worked himself up from an original savage state to his present posi-

tion, has been powerfully argued by Dr. Lindsley, and is strongly corroborated by the conclusions of modern ethnographical research." Indeed, we find Dr. Lindsley "powerfully" defending this view (for it was a favorite theme with him, which he held with all the tenacity of a discoverer), not only in the "Biblical Repository," but as far back as 1825, in his inaugural address, in which he shows that the old infidel idea of a man's being at the start a sort of noble savage is contradicted alike by reason, revelation, and history.

But this point would lead us too far from our present purpose. Besides these publications Dr. Lindsley left other valuable writings, in carefully prepared manuscript, bearing on the same general topics discussed in those already mentioned. The writer heard many of these baccalaureate and other addresses when they were delivered, and can bear witness to the powerful impression which they produced. It is questionable whether any man in our country has ever made more of baccalaureate addresses and done a more effective service with them than Dr. Lindsley. They were always prepared with the utmost care, and charged with his maturest and weightiest thoughts. They were generally delivered to the largest audiences ever assembled in Nashville, consisting often of legislators, judges, professional gentlemen from all parts of the State, and the very *élite* of the city. He had made it a point in the start never to speak in public till he had something to say and was fully prepared to say it. And such was his reputation, after a few efforts of this kind, that both in the college and the city the baccalaureate was looked forward to as the great occasion of the year. He seemed never so much in his true element as on the commencement stage. And he came forth on these occasions, and delivered this heavy artillery of learning and eloquence with much of the power and success exhibited by our ablest statesmen in their set speeches in Congress. There was in fact scarcely any one instrumentality employed by Dr. Lindsley during his whole career at Nashville through which he seemed to exert a deeper, wider, and more wholesome influence on the public mind than these addresses. They were for the most part published in pamphlet form, and some of them passed through several editions. Thus heard and read by the leading men of Tennessee, and incorporated, as so much established truth, into the living thought of all his pupils, they were reproduced in a thousand different forms, and became part and parcel of the public sentiment in all the educated circles of the State.

And they were well deserving of the honor. We have just now had occasion to read most of them over again after the lapse of many years. And we have been more than ever impressed with their wisdom and beauty. We know not where to find, in the same compass, within our whole range of reading, so much sound doctrine, wise counsel, and soul-stirring sentiment on the subject of the education of the young. There are some persons who look with disparagement upon our pamphlet literature, and shrink, with a sort of dignified contempt, from the idea of a great man burying himself in a pamphlet, as the common saying is. But no man can read the pamphlet addresses of Dr. Lindsley, especially if he had ever had the good for-

tune to see and hear him in the delivery of one of them, without feeling that they were, in his hands, a powerful engine of doing good. If he had spent his life in writing large and learned books, he could doubtless have filled a wider sphere and gained a more extended fame, but we have no idea that he could ever thus have reached and indoctrinated the leading minds of Tennessee, as he did by these apparently ephemeral but really effective spoken and published addresses. We consider his example in this respect worthy of all praise and all imitation on the part of those who, called to the presidency of our struggling colleges, will find it necessary, not only to supply the demand for instruction within the college walls, but continually to create a demand for that supply without by inspiring the people with enthusiasm for learning, and indoctrinating them into large and liberal views of the subject.

By these annual tracts on education, containing the condensed results of his own reflection, reading, and experience, fraught with the living spirit of his own burning enthusiasm for knowledge, and sent forth with the high indorsement of his acknowledged scholarship, he gave a dignity to the teacher's office in Tennessee, and elevated the whole standard of popular instruction in the Southwest to an extent which is none the less real and salutary because it was done so gradually that the public mind, even to this day, is scarcely conscious of the change, or to whom it is most indebted for the elevating influence. By this we do not mean to affirm that Dr. Lindsley did all the work alone, nor to detract aught from the valuable services of his coadjutors and predecessors. There were men before him at Nashville, preparing materials for the temple of learning, even in the wilderness, as the well-known and honored names of Priestly and Hume can bear witness. And there were men with him at Nashville—men worthy of their high calling, and master-builders, each in his several department—who stood by him and nobly seconded all his efforts: such men as Troost, and Hamilton, and Thomson, and Cross, whose names will long remain as a tower of strength in Tennessee. But what we mean to say is, that Dr. Lindsley, from the time he set foot in Nashville, was the mainspring of the movement,—the master-spirit of the great work of liberal and popular education. The very fact that he gathered around him, and through all embarrassment and discouragement ever kept at his side, a corps of instructors fully equal to any in our country, is proof itself of the important part we have ascribed to him. The fact that literary and scientific men, and many eminent teachers, attracted by his influence, soon found their way to Tennessee,—that rare and costly standard works, and bookstores on a scale not then known anywhere else in the West, began to be multiplied at Nashville,—is additional proof of it. Certain it is that, under his leadership, there was an influence exerted and a work done which to this day could not have been realized, unless indeed God had raised up some other leader of like spirit and ability.*

We may form some conception of his work and influence

if we consider the number and character of the pupils whom he educated. We are not able to state the whole number; but we find in his address of 1848 one important item. Up to that time there had been three hundred and ninety-eight regular graduates of the university, and fifteen hundred others had received instruction without graduating. Here then we have an aggregate of nearly nineteen hundred youths receiving the elements of an accomplished collegiate education, nearly four hundred of whom completed the whole literary and scientific course. These were from all parts of Tennessee, and from all classes of the people,—nay, from all parts of the Southwest. A large number of them were sons of prominent and wealthy citizens. But the rich and the poor here met together and, *pari passu*, struggled upwards to the high places of knowledge and power. It mattered not, when they went forth, from what rank they had sprung. They went forth brothers and equals,—all to take the foremost rank and become themselves heads and leaders of the people. They went forth into all parts of the great Southwest—furnished with the paucity of liberal learning, and fired with the enthusiasm of the Gamaliel at whose feet they had been sitting—to plead the great cause of education, to take part in laying the foundations of new States, new colleges and seminaries, and everywhere, from Tennessee to Texas and California, to fill the highest positions of honor and usefulness in the State and the Church.

The writer has had occasion to know something of these great Southwestern States,—something of the men who have founded their institutions, and of the influences which have moulded the character of their people during the last quarter of a century,—and, without wishing to detract a jot or tittle from other eminent and useful laborers, he can bear witness that he has visited no point in all this vast region where the influence of Philip Lindsley had not been felt, and where some of his pupils were not found in the foremost rank of honorable men, bravely battling for the true and the good. Often, while weary himself with the heat and burden of the day, in some humble and distant corner of the field, has he felt his own heart cheered to renewed activity, as he has looked back to that unpretending college hillside at Nashville, and thought of the master-magician there—the very Arnold of our western colleges—who, quietly, unobserved by the world, and wielding a power greater than that of Prospero in the Tempest, was sending forth his influences to bless and save his country. What an illustration of the power of knowledge,—of the way in which a good man may perpetuate his influence! Many of these nineteen hundred pupils have become educators. Through them the head-master is still teaching—teaching in the colleges, universities, high schools, common schools, medical and law schools—teaching in the pulpit, the press, the courts of justice, the legislative halls—teaching at the firesides, in the counting-rooms, in the work shops in the banking-houses of this great Mississippi Valley. The waves of popular and liberal education, thus created as by a great central elevating force, are still rolling, and ever widening as they roll. It was fortunate, it was providential, for the Southwest, that such a force should be applied just *when* and *where* it was.

But perhaps the most striking illustration of his influ-

* "The Life and Works of Philip Lindsley," in three very handsome volumes, were brought out in 1866 by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, ably edited by Le Roy J. Halsey, D.D., of Chicago.

ence as an educator is seen at Nashville itself,—the scene of his longest labors, the home of his adoption, the resting-place where his ashes sleep. We have no citizenship at Nashville, and hence cannot be accused of partiality in what we are about to say. But of all we have seen and know we may safely say there is no city west of the mountains which seems to us so justly entitled to be called the Athens of the West as Nashville. And for that distinction we think there is no man to whom Nashville is so much indebted as Dr. Lindsley. If any man ever made his mark deep and ineffaceable upon a place and people, he made it at Nashville. We say this, too, with a full knowledge and appreciation of the eminent labors of his compeers and predecessors. There were many faithful laborers with him and before him, whose names the people of Nashville will not willingly let die,—serving well their generation in all the professions and vocations of life,—Priestly, Hume, Jennings, Weller, Trimble, Lawrence, Troost, Hamilton, Stevens, Berry, Craighead, Crutcher, Porter, Yeatman, Woods, Shelby, McGavock, Ewing, Foster, Nichol, McNairy, Gibbs, Robertson, Roane, Overton, Rutledge, Hunt, Tannehill, Campbell, Polk, Grundy, Fletcher, Cannon, Carrol, Jackson, and many others,—all intimately associated with the reputation of the city abroad and her prosperity at home. But among all these eminent and honored citizens, we doubt not that for deep, wide, and lasting influence the foremost place is due to Dr. Lindsley.

And now we ask, To whom is Nashville more indebted for all this prosperity and improvement, this intellectual, moral, social, educational, and even material development which now renders her pre-eminent in the South, than to the man who, even at the darkest hour of her temporary depression, when her own sons were ready to forsake her, would never leave her, but clung to her through all vicissitudes, determined neither to give up her university nor suffer its real estate to be sacrificed? We had an opportunity only a few years ago of visiting Nashville, and while there of comparing her past and present condition. We examined somewhat closely into the influences which have been at work to make her what she is. In all we saw and heard we were more and more impressed with the conviction that the prominent elements and agencies of her growth and of her present elevated character as a city were those which had originated on that same College Hill. We found that the "Old University," though for a season suspended, was in fact still governing the city. We found that most of the leading men in all the learned professions, mercantile pursuits, and even mechanic trades, had, in one way or another, been connected with the university and in a measure *educated* by it. We found that many of her most gifted alumni from other parts of the State, and even from other States, after rising to wealth and influence at home, had worked their way back to Nashville and were now contributing all the resources of their talents, their experience, their attainments, and their fortunes to the onward and upward growth of the city. We found that, thus congregating at Nashville and throwing the whole weight of their character, their public spirit, their enterprise, their love of education, into all the intercourse of society and all the walks of business, and the whole public administration of the city, they were not only

making the capital of Tennessee an emporium of wealth and an Athens of learning, but sending forth an influence over all the surrounding region,—nay, one that must be felt in every nook and corner of the State. We found that thus there was a great elevating moral power at Nashville,—the power of letters, the power of education, the power of her own university. And when we saw all this—saw *how* the city had grown, and *why* it had grown to its present enviable position of intellectual and moral power—we remembered some of those matchless appeals and arguments and vindications in favor of the higher learning as the nucleus of all that was great and good which for twenty-six years Nashville had never failed to hear. The predictions were all fulfilled or fulfilling, though the eloquent tongue that spoke them was now silent. And we felt that if Nashville should ever erect a public monument to any man, the honor was due to her eminent educator Philip Lindsley.*

JUDGE J. C. GUILD.

Judge J. C. Guild was born in Virginia; his parents were Scotch-Irish. His father, Walter Guild, was a native of Scotland, and was educated in Edinburgh; his mother, Elizabeth Conn, was of Irish descent. Their children were Dr. James Guild, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Tuscaloosa, Ala., now living at the advanced age of eighty-one, and Josephus Conn Guild, his brother, four years younger.

Their parents removed from Virginia in 1800 to Sumner Co., Tenn.; afterwards to Stewart County, same State, where they remained until 1811, when they returned to Sumner County, and settled on the head-waters of Bledsoe's Creek. They died in 1813, within a week of each other, of milk-poison. The brothers were now orphans and penniless, their father having lost his estate in disastrous mercantile operations in Virginia. But they were not friendless. He who "tempers the winds to the shorn lamb" had preserved to them foster-parents in the persons of their aunts, Octavia Brown and Lydia Tompkins, and their uncle, Maj. Josephus H. Conn, who gave them homes and such education as the country afforded.

Their uncle, Maj. Joe H. Conn, was a remarkably fine-looking man, of great energy and courage. He commanded a battalion and gallantly fought in all of Gen. Jackson's campaigns. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1813, and, agreeably to the custom of the times, fought a duel,—sole way of settling difficulties arising in the heat of political debate. He was an ardent admirer of Gen. Jackson, occasionally acting as second in some of the general's difficulties. He was never married, and died in 1820.

Losing their aunts about this time, James and Josephus were thrown upon their own resources. James had already chosen the profession of medicine, had graduated at Philadelphia, and, one year later,—1821,—married Maranduke Williams' daughter, and settled in Tuscaloosa, Ala., achieving, some years later, the enviable reputation of first physician and surgeon of his adopted State.

* Condensed from memoir by Le Roy J. Halsey, D.D.

Josephus—four years his brother's junior—not so far advanced in his studies, was left to choose his vocation and shape his own course in life. He had obtained a "penny-royal old-field schooling," polished with a smattering of Latin and Greek at the academies of Hall, Macqueter, and the Rev. Creighead, of Davidson. About this time, at the age of seventeen, his pecuniary resources running low, he looked about him for some way of replenishing his exchequer: as he expressed it, "it was a ground-hog case with him." Listening, one day, to the matchless oratory of the silver-tongued orator of the Nashville bar, Felix Grundy, and being greatly charmed therewith, he determined to become a lawyer. With this end in view, young Guild sought and obtained employment of Anthony B. Shelby, a gentleman of wealth and clerk of the Circuit Court. His arrangement with him was to take care of the office, receiving as compensation therefor his board. It is hardly necessary to say that these duties were well performed. They were not onerous, however, and ample time was afforded the young aspirant for the study of Blackstone and Coke on Lyttleton. How well he improved his time his knowledge of these authors, as evinced in many a subsequent fiercely-contested battle in the legal arena, fully attests. He remained with Mr. Shelby one year, when he came to Nashville, and continued his reading under Col. Ephraim H. Foster. A graphic account of his induction into this office is given in "Old Times in Tennessee," a book by the subject of this memoir. He remained with Col. Foster eighteen months, at the end of which time he was licensed to practice by Judges Haywood and White of the supreme bench, and hung out his shingle in Gallatin in the fall of 1822 and began the practice of law. By his strict attention to business and assiduity in the preparation of his cases, together with the sympathy he readily found in the old friends of his deceased relatives, he soon rose to some distinction for a young man; he was popular in his manners, and spent his money freely, but he did not forget to repay his pecuniary indebtedness to his friends *indeed*. He was a contemporary of Hon. Bailey Peyton, school-mates and fellow-frolickers, started in the same profession, at the same time, now appearing in the same cases with and now against each other. They extended their practice to the adjoining counties of Wilson and Smith, and were generally regarded as a fast and good young team. They were frequent visitors of Gen. Jackson, and shared with him his love for the blooded horse. They rode blooded horses themselves, and when fees were few amused themselves and replenished their purses by racing their horses. An account of the old kings, race-trained by them and rode by Peyton, appears in "Old Times in Tennessee."

Young Guild, in 1826, finding that he could support a family, courted and married the beautiful daughter of Maj. George D. Blackmore, a Revolutionary soldier, Indian-fighter, and pioneer of Tennessee. Their children have been Bettie, married to Col. Baxter Smith, who commanded a regiment and oftentimes a brigade in various battles in the war of the States; Florence, married to Capt. Thomas L. Dodd, of Kentucky, who commanded a company in various battles of the South, and who fought with distinction; George and Walter, also in the service of the South.

The former, a captain, fought in every important battle of the war, and was in the last battle at Bentonville. Capt. Dodd, Col. Smith, and Capt. Guild are all members of the Nashville bar. Walter Guild volunteered as a private at the age of seventeen, and fought in the battles of Bull Run, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, and others, was captured in the Morgan raid into Kentucky, and was a prisoner for a long period in the prison of Camp Douglass. He died in August, 1879. Judge Guild was elected to the House of Representatives of Tennessee in 1833-36. In 1836 he raised a company of volunteers for the Florida war; was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment with Gen. Trousdale, colonel. This regiment formed part of Armstrong's Brigade of Tennessee Volunteers. They marched to Alabama and compelled the Creeks to move to their homes west of the Mississippi, as per treaty, thence to Florida, taking part in the engagements of that energetic campaign. Judge Guild, in the fall of 1837, was elected to the Senate, composed of members from the counties of Smith and Sumner. In 1845-46 and 1851-52 he was a member of the House. He advocated the common-school system of the State inaugurated during the ten years of his service in the Legislature. In 1852 he voted for the railroad system of the State, and many of the statutes found in the code bear the impress of this active, able, and efficient member of the State Legislature. In 1844 he was Democratic Presidential elector, voting for Polk and the annexation of Texas, and an elector for the State at large in 1852. In 1860 the judge was elected without opposition one of the chancellors of the State, occupying the bench of the Seventh Chancery Division. At the election in February, 1861, on the question of seceding from the Union, he and the people of the State, by a majority of nearly sixty thousand, voted to remain in the Union, hoping that the peace congress would adjust the difficulties and the Union be preserved. That in this the people of Tennessee failed is now become matter of history. Judge Guild's feelings and home were with his native South; though not in the army, he sympathized with the Southern States, not believing in the doctrine of a portion of the States coercing other States of the same Union. His sons and kindred volunteered in the service of the Confederate States. Although Judge Guild had spoken in all the canvasses in aid of Governor Johnson's elevation to the chief magistracy of the State, yet no sooner had he attained to that position when he issued a warrant for the judge's arrest and placed him in the penitentiary of the State, and soon after, as a political prisoner, sent him to Fort Mackinaw, where he remained until exchanged for Judge Ritter, of Kentucky.

Previous to the war Judge Guild had accumulated a fine estate. This was greatly reduced after his arrest by the devastation ever attendant upon war.

After the war, at its close, Judge Guild moved to Nashville and resumed the practice of his profession, which became largely profitable, enabling him to pay nearly twenty thousand dollars of debts contracted before the war, or which he felt bound in honor to pay to friends ruined by the war who held paper with his indorsement. Some of this paper was held by the relatives of friends who had

died. And to his everlasting honor be it said that though these debts had no legal value the judge thought not of what he could be compelled to do, but only of what he *ought* to do,—what was right. Knowing this,—none better,—his course was plain, and he followed it as unerringly as the needle follows the magnet.

In 1870, Judge Guild was elected judge of the Law Court of Nashville, and discharged the duties of that responsible office for nearly eight years.

To this necessarily imperfect and brief sketch of the life of a remarkable man—one of nature's noblemen—it may not be out of place to add that now, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, his mind is as active and as brilliant as in the days of his youth; he has lost none of his impetuosity and fire, and his ability has been increased by his long and varied experience.

The judge is a man of great versatility of talent, and has been remarkably successful on the turf, for fifty years a leading politician in every Presidential election, always advocating the principles of the Jacksonian Democratic party.

JUDGE NATHANIEL BAXTER.

Nathaniel Baxter was born Nov. 13, 1812, at the Narrows of Harpeth River, in that portion of Davidson Co., Tenn., now included in Cheatham County. He is of honorable English ancestry, his great-grandfather emigrating to Maryland in the early days of that commonwealth. From thence his descendants went to Virginia and North Carolina. In this latter State, Jeremiah, father of Nathaniel, was born in 1777. He removed to Davidson Co., Tenn., in 1809, and settled near Nashville. After two years' residence he removed to the place where Nathaniel was born, and died in 1833.

Nathaniel moved with his parents to Maury County in 1831, and attended Jackson College, in that county, during the years 1834–35. In 1836 he commenced to read law in the office of Hon. Edmund Dillahunty, a sound lawyer, a distinguished judge, and an elegant gentleman. Such an associate exercised a marked and beneficial effect on the mind of the young student, and did much to influence his later career.

In July, 1836, Mr. Baxter enlisted for six months to serve in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, from which he was mustered out and returned to Tennessee in the spring of 1837, and continued his law-studies with Judge Dillahunty. In September of same year he was licensed to practice law, and only a week later married Miss Martha O. Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, Esq., of Nashville.

On Jan. 1, 1838, the young attorney opened an office for the practice of his profession in the town of Columbia, but removed, May 1st, to Lewisburg, Marshall Co., where he resided till the fall of 1842, losing, in 1839, his wife, who left an infant child, and marrying, in 1842, his present wife, Miss Mary L., daughter of Dr. John R. Jones, of Duck River.

The personal popularity of Mr. Baxter was so great that,

in 1841, his friends persuaded him to become ~~the~~ candidate for the Legislature, to complete the Whig organization and aid in electing James C. Jones, the Whig candidate for Governor. Leading a forlorn hope, the Whig party being largely in the minority, he was not elected, although reducing greatly the usual Democratic majority in the district.

This gallant contest attracted the attention of the State Legislature, and it elected him attorney-general for the judicial district including Maury, Marshall, Giles, and Hickman Counties, in November of the same year. He removed to Columbia in 1842, and resided there until the spring of 1847, when he resigned his office and removed to Nashville.

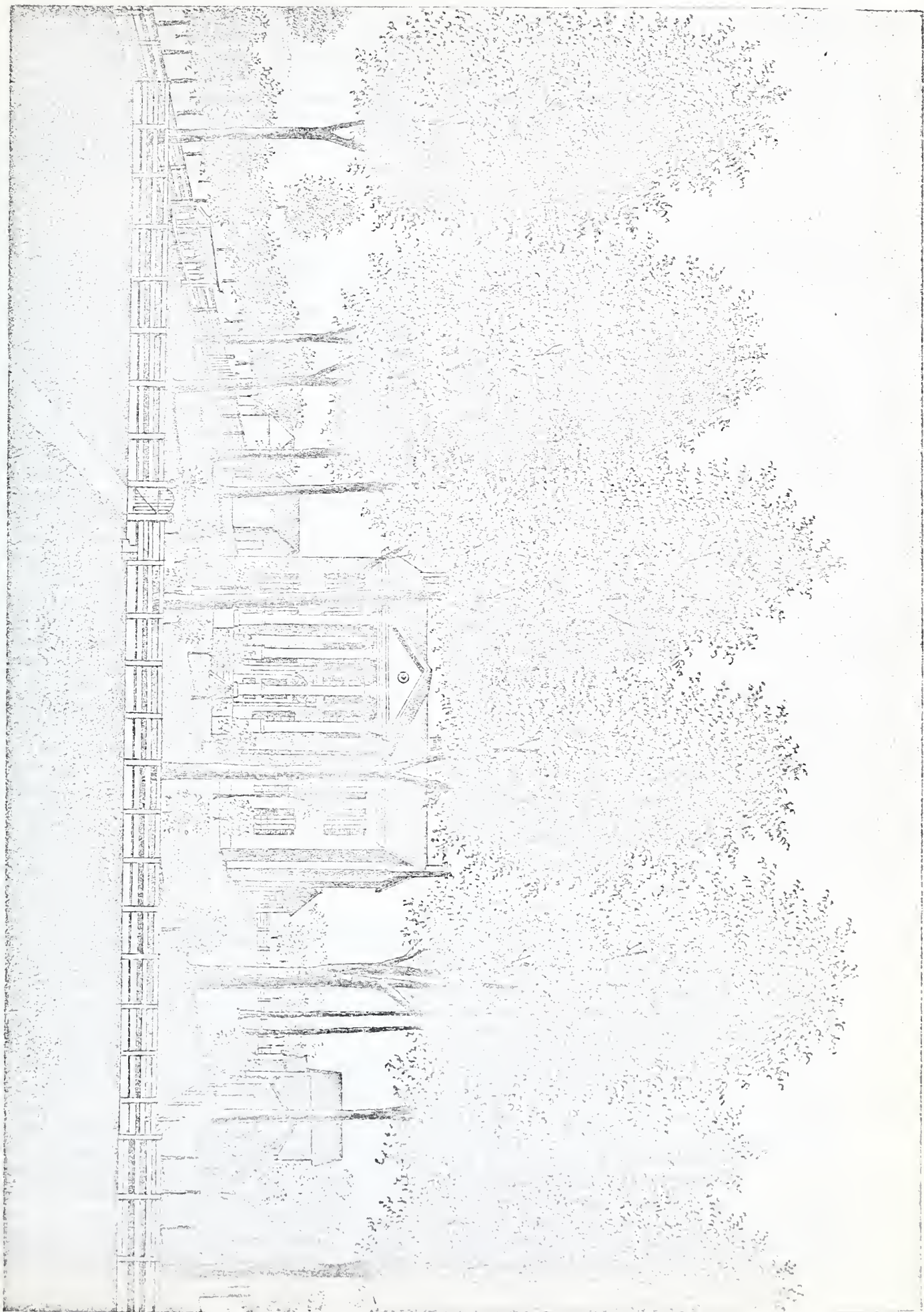
In 1852, Governor William B. Campbell tendered him the *pro tem.* appointment of attorney-general for the judicial circuit including Williamson, Davidson, and Sumner Counties, Robert C. Foster (3d), who held that position, having resigned. At about the same time, Hon. Thomas J. Maney, circuit judge of the same circuit, tendered his resignation, and a petition, signed by all the members of the Nashville bar, save three, was presented to Governor Campbell to appoint Mr. Baxter judge, instead of attorney-general. On reception of the petition, Governor Campbell offered Mr. Baxter his choice of the two positions.

In consideration of the high compliment paid him by his associates, and to show his appreciation of it, Mr. Baxter relinquished the lucrative position of attorney-general, which was in the line of his profession, and accepted the empty honors of a circuit judgeship, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. In this he perhaps made a mistake, and might well have exclaimed, "Save me from my friends!"

At the end of the *pro tem.* appointment, Judge Baxter was elected to the same office by the Legislature of 1853–54 for the term of eight years; but, as the State Constitution was in process of amendment, the office, by the new constitution, was declared vacant, and referred to the people, who in May, 1854, elected him without opposition. When this term expired the country was convulsed by the great civil war. The Federal army was in possession of the State, the voice of the people no longer recognized as an elective power, and the appointment of the judiciary in the hands of a military Governor not in sympathy with the people or the judge, for, although previous to the outbreak of war his sympathies were all in favor of the preservation of the Union, when all efforts at compromise and peaceful adjustment failed, and hostilities actually commenced, *and the Union was dissolved*, he took sides with his kindred and his people, and linked his fortune with them for good or for evil, for weal or for woe. He took no active personal part in the war, however, except to relieve the sufferings of his friends, when within his power, and spent most of his time in the States south of Tennessee. Four of his sons were in the Confederate service. The war over, Judge Baxter returned to Nashville and engaged again in the practice of law, continuing therein until the close of 1868. The next year he spent on a farm in the country.

In 1870 he was re-elected circuit judge, and held that position until the term expired in 1878. In that year he was again a candidate for the same office, but was defeated and returned to the practice of the law, in which he is now engaged.

FARM OF SAMUEL WATKINS, ON HILLSBOROUGH PIKE, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF NASHVILLE, TENN.



As a judge, Mr. Baxter was particularly noted for his good judgment, being solid rather than brilliant, and making few mistakes in his decisions. In all actions of life he was conservative, and weighed matters carefully before making plans or giving decisions, and always, as friend, counselor, or judge, was true, chivalric, and honorable. He was a popular man, from the fact that he was above double dealing.

EDWARD H. EAST.

Edward H. East was born near Nashville, in Davidson Co., Oct. 1, 1830, and is the son of Edward H. East, deceased, who emigrated to Tennessee from Henrico Co., Va., in the year 1806. His mother was Celia Buchanan, who had also emigrated from Virginia. Judge East came from the stock of the earlier settlers, and was the ninth child.

Judge East graduated at the Lebanon Law School in 1854, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Nashville, where he has remained ever since. He has represented his county in several sessions of the General Assembly, has been twice elected chancellor for the Nashville district, and was nominated and confirmed as United States district attorney; which position he declined to accept.

He has been actively connected with several of the public institutions of the State, was for many years president of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, and filled the same position in the School for the Blind. Is a member of the board of trust of the Vanderbilt University, and was the first president of that board. Is also a member of trustees of the University of Nashville, and at present is a member of the board of managers of the State Normal School.

The firm of which Judge East is a member is now and has been for many years the attorneys of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, with its entire system of roads.

Judge East adhered to the Federal government in the secession of 1861, and filled the office of Secretary of State under Governor Johnson until the latter became President of the United States.

In politics, Judge East cannot be better located than to call him a Whig of the Henry Clay school; in this he has followed in the ancestral line.

When Andrew Johnson succeeded to the office of President of the United States, he called Judge East to Washington and tendered him any position then open, all of which he declined.

Judge East is as well known as any man in Davidson County. He is still engaged in the practice of the law at Nashville.

The prominent position occupied by Judge East as a lawyer is largely owing to his strength before a jury. If this strength be analyzed, it will be found to consist in his profound knowledge of human nature, his ability in handling witnesses, his ingenuity in arrangement of his plea; he may not always have the law on his side, but every possible aspect of the case favoring his client is with consummate

ingenuity presented in plain, terse, and forcible language; his manner is sincere, his illustrations apt and forcible, his memory remarkable, nothing susceptible of a favorable construction omitted. He makes a strong, ingenious, witty, and forcible plea, and his success is the explanation of his large and lucrative practice.

SAMUEL WATKINS.

Samuel Watkins was born in 1794 in Campbell Co., Va.; his father, Jacob Watkins, was of English descent, one of three brothers whose descendants are scattered through the South.

His mother was of Welsh origin, but her family record is not obtainable. His father and mother both died in the infancy of the subject of this sketch. At their death he was bound to a Scotch family, whose cruelty attracted neighborhood notice, and the court took Samuel from them and placed him with the family of J. Robertson, the son of Gen. James Robertson; here he learned to make himself generally useful, and, besides the care of crops and animals, he learned to make shoes and to weave cloth, which at that time was a domestic pursuit.

Subsequently he joined the United States army and served in the war against the Creek nation, under Gen. Jackson, and later joined the army at New Orleans.

When peace was declared he returned to Nashville and learned brick-making. From 1815 to 1827 he pursued this craft with that of bricklaying as a journeyman. In 1827 he began business for himself, and houses of his erecting abound, prominent among which may be mentioned the First Baptist church, on Summer Street, and the Second Presbyterian church.

From 1827 to the opening of the late war, in 1861, Mr. Watkins was the most prominent builder and brick-maker in Nashville. In this business he was very successful. He early selected a farm for the home of his old age, first renting, and afterwards buying, the fine farm of nearly six hundred acres which he has since occupied, on the Hillsboro' pike; this purchase he made in 1844.

The war made sad havoc in his property; his city buildings were seized and occupied for war purposes for years, his fine park property demolished, his farm was the seat of battle, his mansion ransacked and robbed, fine shade-trees, beyond price for their shade and beauty, fell before the axe of war, and a loss inflicted on a peaceful non-combatant of over three hundred thousand dollars, comprising property in negroes, buildings, cattle, and crops. Mr. Watkins was sixty-seven years old when the war broke out, took no active part against the government, and was opposed to the war, but he was, with many others of like position, a great loser by the presence of hostile forces. Gathering up the fragments of his property, he has since the war been identified with banking, manufacturing, and building.

His connection with the gas company began in 1862, when Gen. Barrow, the former superintendent, was taken a military prisoner; from that date Mr. Watkins' interest in this company has increased, until he is now the largest

stockholder. Besides being one of the largest real-estate owners in Nashville, he is a director in the Fourth National Bank, in the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, and president of the Nashville Gas-Light Company.

Mr. Watkins is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Before the war he had built a church on his farm, which was used principally by the Methodists; this church edifice was destroyed by the soldiers camped in the neighborhood.

Mr. Watkins was never married; at the same time, he is far from representing the typical "old bachelor," for he has kept a warm heart in his bosom, and, though nearly ninety years old, his ear, his heart, and his hand are open to all human suffering.

In politics he was a Whig and opposed secession, but since the war he has sympathized with the Democratic policy. As a public man he has been patriotic and liberal, actively aiding in all progressive measures, and freely contributing towards the educational or religious advancement of the city without regard to denominational lines. His gift of a public park is well known.

His private life has been characterized by extreme simplicity and economy; his manner entirely free from ostentation, the humblest can approach him without fear of rebuff.

He has found his pleasure in the quiet discharge of his duty, using wealth not as a supreme good in itself, but as a means of usefulness. He has built many a home or store for a worthy man who had not the means to pay for it at the time, and generously waited for payment till it could be made. He believed that he had helped to make a better citizen of a man when he had thus secured him a home and identified him with the interests of the city.

To the young man Samuel Watkins stands as a model of integrity, industry, prudence, and economy, faithful in the place assigned him by divine Providence, and doing what he can for the best welfare of those around him. His most intimate friends have not known to how many he has been as a father and a friend; the distressed have never appealed to him in vain.

DANIEL S. DONELSON.

Samuel Donelson, the youngest son of Col. John Donelson, was a boy when his father landed the "Adventure" at the Big Salt Lick, now Nashville, with his family. As a family reminiscence it is stated that he displayed great courage by frequently firing upon unfriendly Indians during the voyage down the Tennessee River. He volunteered his services and was a soldier in the Nickajack campaign. Reared in a school of hardships and dangers, he became noted for his manly courage, his womanly affection, and his remarkable talents. He married Mary, the only daughter of Gen. Daniel Smith, of Sumner County, in 1797. He commenced farming on Drake's Creek, Sumner County, but soon after read law, and became a partner of Gen. Andrew Jackson, having their office in Nashville. He died in 1802, leaving three boys,—John, Andrew J., and Daniel S., an infant.

Daniel S. Donelson was born in Sumner Co., Tenn.,

June 23, 1801. His grandfather Smith was a man of education, and prepared him for Dr. Priestly's school, from which he went to the West Point Military Academy, and graduated June 30, 1825, with the first honor; promoted second lieutenant Third Artillery July 1, 1825; resigned Jan. 22, 1826. In 1830 he married Margaret Branch, a daughter of Governor John Branch, of North Carolina. She was a woman of fine personal appearance, of polished manners, of accomplished education, thoroughly conversant with managing her household, and a devout Christian. This marriage was blessed with eleven children.—Lizzie B., married William Williams; Mary A., married James G. Martin; Sarah S., married William Bradford; Emily G., married James Horton; Rebecca W., married David Dismukes; James B., married Josephine Evans; Samuel, married Jessie Walton; Martha B., married John M. Shute; Susan B., married Marcus Dismukes; J. Branch, married Jennie Alexander; and Daniel S.

After his marriage he commenced planting in Florida, but his health compelled him to return to the farm where he was born. Being a thoroughly practical business man, he was enabled at different times to add to this farm and make it one of the best in the State. He was a most affectionate son to a fond mother; he was devoted to his family, and studied their welfare and happiness. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, well informed in the history and government of his country. Several times was he called to represent his county in the Legislature and as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He discharged the duties with dignity, ability, and impartiality. As a speaker he was earnest and instructive, demanding of his opponent the same courtesy that he always showed. No one deplored it more than he did, but with a prophetic eye he saw war, inevitable war, and, believing the South to be right, he was willing and ready to resist.

Early in 1861 he received from the Governor of Tennessee the appointment of adjutant-general in the service of the provisional army of Tennessee volunteers, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, and was ordered to select a site and build a fort on the Cumberland River, which, when completed, was named "Fort Donelson." In July, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States, and placed in command of the Eighth and Sixteenth Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers, and Fourteenth Georgia Regiment. With these regiments his first campaign was in Cheat Mountain, Va. From this point he was ordered to report with his command to Gen. R. E. Lee on the coast of South Carolina during the winter of 1862. From this point he was ordered to report to Gen. Bragg, in command of forces at Corinth, Miss. He remained with Gen. Bragg during his campaign into Kentucky, commanding the Eighth, Sixteenth, and Fifty-first Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers, and occupied the extreme right of Bragg's army in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and with the same regiments was in the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., always at the post of duty, fighting coolly but earnestly for what he believed to be right. He remained with Gen. Bragg until his retreat to Shelbyville. Hoping that rest would restore his health, he was placed in command of the Department of East Tennessee and appointed

a major-general. At Montvale Springs, on April 17, 1863, his noble spirit left his body at the command of Him who gave it. His last words were, "Justice and mercy."

He was a man of fine personal appearance, tall and large, fair complexion, blue eyes, and sandy hair. He had the bearing of a soldier to an eminent degree, stern when necessary, but by nature as kind as a woman should be. His remains and his wife's now lie in the churchyard at Hendersonville, Sumner Co., Tenn., a short distance from where he was born. He gave his life, his all, to the lost cause.

DR. THOMAS MENEES.

The paternal ancestry of the subject of this biographical sketch, Thomas Menees, M.D., of Nashville, were English; the maternal were Scotch-Irish, from which has sprung so much of the sterling stock of this section of the country. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Menees, was a citizen of Amherst Co., Va., and served in the Revolutionary army, and was at the surrender of Yorktown. After the conclusion of peace with Great Britain he moved to Pittsylvania County, in that State, but did not remain there long; for in Putnam's "History of Middle Tennessee" mention is made of Benjamin Menees and his brother James as pioneers in this vicinity as early as 1788. It is probable they came earlier. James Menees settled at the point a few miles south of Nashville now known as Flat Rock; it was long called Menees' Spring, however. A number of the latter's descendants still live in Neely's Bend, in Davidson County.

Benjamin Menees, very early after arriving in this region, settled on Sulphur Fork of Red River, in what is now known as Robertson County, which, however, was first named Tennessee County, and comprised a very considerable extent of the present territory of Middle Tennessee. Putnam's "History" contains the following in relation to the early organization of civil government in this section: "Tennessee County, third Monday in January, 1791—Present, the Worshipful Benj'n Menees. The court was called, and adjourned till to-morrow." The same work contains a number of documents signed officially by him in 1790. For the protection of himself and family and neighboring settlers he erected a block-house, and equipped and drilled his sons and daughters in the use of fire-arms, all of whom became practiced sharpshooters. This house was the headquarters of the settlement and general rendezvous in an Indian attack, of which there were many, and in which the members of his family of both sexes showed themselves skillful defenders. Whether or not he was a member of the Knoxville convention which formed the constitution of Tennessee of 1796 is not positively stated. He died in his block-house in the year 1811.

James Menees, son of the former, was in special command of the pioneer corps of defense in his father's settlement, and was a noted fighter of Indians, having had his horse killed under him in one contest, and in several others his clothing perforated with bullets. He was steersman of

a keelboat, claimed by some to have been the first which made the voyage from Knoxville to Nashville, and which met with a perilous adventure with the Indians at the famous "Suck" in the Tennessee River, between Chattanooga and Mussel Shoals. The party received the Indian fire from the banks, but the boat was safely brought through the combined dangers of the raging stream and the savage foe in incredibly short time, without injury to her cargo of hardy spirits. He was one of the early sheriffs of Robertson County, and served a long time in that capacity. One of his brothers, Benjamin Menees, was county surveyor. James Menees intermarried with Rebecca Williams, a graduate of the Moravian Female College of North Carolina, who died when their only child, Benjamin Williams Menees, was an infant.

Benjamin W. Menees volunteered with his father and several uncles under Jackson in the Creek war, and served under him in 1812-15 against the British. At the time of the battle of New Orleans he was prostrate in camp with an abscess of the liver, which discharged through the lungs, by which his life was nearly sacrificed. From hard service in field and camp he also contracted cataract, which entirely destroyed vision in one eye and seriously impaired the other during his life. He was recognized as a man of great intellectual vigor, and, but for the misfortune alluded to, as competent of a high order of success in any sphere of action. His integrity was proverbial, and as a farmer and stock-raiser by his industry and great energy, in spite of his affliction, accumulated a very comfortable estate. He married Elizabeth Harrison, a daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Davidson County, a woman of superior natural gifts and excellently educated for that early day. Her life was noted for exhibition of all the Christian virtues. They died during the civil war, ripe in years and rich in hope of the reward of well-spent lives, though deprived of the comforting presence of their sons, who were beyond the military cordon which environed them. The fruit of their union was seven children,—four sons and three daughters. Four died in infancy and youth. The survivors are Dr. George W. Menees, of Springfield, Tenn.; Mrs. Emily E. Dunn, wife of Dr. J. K. Dunn, of Turnersville, Tenn.; and Dr. Thomas Menees, the eldest, who was born on Mansker's Creek, in Davidson County, June 26, 1823.

The first years of the life of Thomas Menees, and indeed a great portion of his manhood, were spent in Robertson County, to which his parents removed shortly after his birth. He was raised on a farm, assisting in its labor and receiving his education in the schools of the region. He was earnest and apt in his studies, and made most of the opportunities afforded him. His parents were kind and dutiful, but inculcated and enforced habits of industry and self-reliance, and thereby implanted characteristics which have clung to him through life. After leaving school he taught for a brief time but tiring of so inactive a pursuit he selected the profession of medicine, and entered on its study in the office of Dr. Robert K. Hicks, of Springfield, Tenn., in the year 1841. After a course of preliminary reading and observation of practice he entered the Medical Department of Transylvania University

in the fall of 1842, and completed one course of lectures. At its close, being almost entirely dependent on his own exertions, though an under-graduate, he commenced practice at his father's residence, a short distance from Springfield, and met with quite flattering success. He contemplated a return to Lexington in the fall of 1844, with the view of completing the curriculum of study necessary for a degree in his profession, but this was frustrated by a serious accident producing concussion of the brain, which for some time interfered with both study and practice. Upon his recovery he opened an office in Springfield, and soon commanded a successful practice, and in 1845 was offered an equal partnership in business by his preceptor, Dr. Hicks. It was accepted, and this amicable and prosperous association continued for ten years. Its dissolution was effected for the introduction in his stead of his brother, Dr. George W. Menees, whom he desired to aid in establishing in practice. Without disturbance of his business relations with his partner, in the fall of 1845, Dr. Menees returned to Transylvania University, whence he graduated with high honor March 6, 1846.

A man of public spirit and fervid in temperament, Dr. Menees possessed earnest political convictions, and did not forego their expression in public discussions on the hustings. He participated more or less in every Presidential contest, from the memorable canvass of 1844 to the one to be ever remembered of 1860. In them he gained fame as a well-informed, forcible, fluent, and eloquent political disputant. Though, in the ardor of his public zeal, thus sacrificing time from his professional labors, he was averse to personal candidacy for office. One so competent, however, could not fail to be drafted into the service of his party, and in 1849, in spite of his reluctance, he was nominated for the representative branch of the General Assembly from his county, which was strongly Whig, his politics being Democratic. His competitor was a strong man and personally popular. On the eve of the opening of the canvass epidemic cholera appeared in a portion of his professional circuit, claiming his exclusive attention, and before its disappearance prostrating him with an attack which nearly proved fatal. While yet quite feeble—a condition in which he remained during the canvass—the day of appointment for his first public meeting arrived, and, against the remonstrance of his friends, he left his bed and entered a contest which was conducted with great vigor and spirit for several months. It resulted in the defeat of his party by the slender majority of thirty-eight votes, but was truly a personal triumph for the doctor, as the standing Whig majority was four hundred votes. After this he resumed his professional duties, which he pursued unremittingly and in a wide field for seven or eight years.

In 1857 his party friends again demanded his service as a candidate for the State Senate, insisting that the political exigency was one of unusual importance,—the General Assembly being required to choose two United States senators,—and that in him alone reposed their hope of being able to overcome the anti-Democratic majority of nine hundred votes in the district. Reluctant to abandon his private affairs and face odds so overwhelming, he at length yielded to the importunity, however, and engaged in the struggle

with his opponent, an able lawyer and politician of tact and experience, who had formerly represented the senatorial district. His competitor promptly espoused the aspirations for election to the United States Senate of a justly-distinguished gentleman, one of the recognized leaders of his party in the State, whose home and great personal influence were in the central county of the district. This imparted animation and heat to the canvass, and the contest attracted attention throughout the State. The result was a triumph for Dr. Menees, who was elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty votes,—a change from the preceding election of more than one thousand votes. In his service in the State Senate he added to his reputation as a public man, and acquitted himself to the eminent satisfaction of his party associates.

His success in that contest led to his unanimous nomination two years later as the candidate of his party to represent the Hermitage district in the House of Representatives of the United States. This was averse to his wish, as the formidable majority, in his judgment, rendered his election an impossibility. He responded to the call, however, and entered the lists against a candidate of conceded ability and of rare powers of popular oratory. The canvass was long and arduous and marked with vigor and brilliancy, each party being proud of its championship. In this contest he established a reputation as one of the first political debaters in the State, and one possessed of extraordinary declamatory powers. The imposing majority was irresistible, however, and he was unsuccessful of election.

In 1860 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, and when the schism in that body occurred adhered to the portion which subsequently assembled at Baltimore and nominated John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency. During the progress of that struggle he encountered a number of the most distinguished men in the State in discussion of the momentous issues involved.

In obedience to the inexorable logic of his political convictions, he cast his lot with the Southern States when civil war proved the sequel of the fierce political conflict in which he had borne so prominent a part. The fervent espousal of their cause did not permit him to be a silent and inactive sympathizer. In the autumn of 1861 he became a candidate for representative in the first permanent Confederate Congress, and against a strong combination was elected by a large majority. In 1863 he was re-elected without opposition, and served until the dissolution of that government by the surrender at Appomattox. In the stormy period of that service he displayed ability and satisfactorily represented his constituency, and with it closed his political career.

He returned to his home in 1865, from which, by the fortune of war, he had suffered an enforced absence for nearly four years. He was feeble in health and reduced in fortune, the comfortable competency which had been acquired being much impaired. He resolved to resume his profession and devote to it his energy and the remainder of his life, and, desirous of a less laborious and more lucrative field, he opened an office in the city of Nashville, Oct. 20, 1865. This was his native county, and the activity of

his career and affability of intercourse with the people, having made an extensive and favorable acquaintance, he rapidly entered upon business and assumed high rank in his profession. In 1873 he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and performed its duties with great acceptability. In the year following, upon the fusion of the Medical Departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, he was chosen professor of obstetrics and made dean of the latter faculty, and continues to occupy those responsible positions. His style of lecturing is clear, copious, and forcible, and richly illustrated from his large clinical experience, and gives great satisfaction to the numerous classes. He is a member of the Tennessee Medical Society, and has contributed a number of valuable papers to its published proceedings. At its recent meeting in Knoxville, by request he delivered a lecture on the uses of the obstetric forceps, for which the society tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks, and directed its publication when furnished with the manuscript. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and frequently a prominent participant in its proceedings. For a number of years past he has represented the institutions with which he is connected in the Association of American Medical Colleges, and has taken an advanced position in regard to the objects of that body, and largely contributed to give weight and influence to its schedule for the elevation of the standard of medical education.

On the 21st of April, 1853, Dr. Menees was married to Elizabeth Hooper, daughter of Claiborne Y. Hooper, of Davidson County, and from this marriage four children were born,—a daughter who died in infancy, and three sons. Of these Dr. Thomas Williams Menees was the eldest. He received his degree in medicine from the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University in 1876, and commenced the practice of his profession in the office of his father. He was made associate demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater soon afterwards, and performed its functions with fidelity and success. Moved by sympathy with the stricken community, he tendered his services to the Memphis Howard Association in the summer of the fearful epidemic of yellow fever, and fell a victim to the pestilence while in the discharge of that noble duty, Sept. 15, 1878, leaving a widow and one son, Thomas Williams Menees. The second son, Young Hooper Menees, is also a Vanderbilt graduate in medicine, and is in practice with his uncle at Springfield, Tenn. The third son, Orville Harrison Menees, received his medical degree from the Alma Mater of his brothers in 1879, and shortly after was elected to succeed his deceased brother in the associate demonstratorship of anatomy, and has since been elected demonstrator, in which office he now serves. The mother of these sons, a most estimable and accomplished woman, was removed by death April 24, 1861, and their early care and training was kindly assumed and faithfully performed by her sister, Mrs. Henry Hart, and they continued of her household until the marriage of their father, Aug. 4, 1868, to Mrs. Mary Jane Walker, widow of Hiram K. Walker, Esq., for years before the war editorially connected with the *Nashville True Whig* and also the *Republican Banner*.

A bright and charming little daughter of six summers is the addition to Dr. Menees' family by his union with his present wife, a lady of superior culture and Christian graces.

In his domestic relations and the general duties of citizenship, no member of the community is more highly estimated. Connecting himself with the Methodist Church in his youth, his membership is maintained without reproach and consistently with his profession. Of positive views and convictions on all subjects which engage his interest, and steady of purpose, his attitude is never doubtful, while his demeanor is bland and conciliating within the limits of surrender of principle and sense of duty. Whatever enlists his energy is ardently pursued, and failure is only acknowledged by him in the presence of impossibility. As a friend he is frank and true. These are the qualities which have contributed to the success he has achieved in private life and in his profession also, as well as in the theatre of public affairs. Through a worthy ancestry identified with the foundation of this community, the honorable part he has borne in developing its character and still assists in maintaining it fitly entitles him to proper mention in its history.

THOMAS LA FAYETTE MADDIN, M.D.

Thomas La Fayette Maddin, M.D., was born in Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1826. His ancestry, paternal and maternal, were of Irish descent. His father, Rev. Thomas Maddin, D.D., was married to Sarah Moore near Louisville, Ky., and the subject of this sketch was their eldest son.

The father moved from Philadelphia, Pa., the residence of the family, to Louisville, Ky., in 1814, about the age of sixteen. He was educated in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, but at an early age embraced Protestantism, and shortly after reaching his new home in the West became a licentiate of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church. In due time he was regularly ordained as a minister of that faith, and for sixty years was beloved and honored for his valuable pulpit labors, upright and blameless life, and shining Christian example, through the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. His reputation as an able and zealous preacher, enduring all the vicissitudes of the itinerant work, and his high character as a man, was co-extensive with the wide Methodist connection in this country. He was frequently a member of the General Conference, and was the author of several religious works. He died, having nearly reached fourscore years, in June, 1874. The death of his wife preceded by several years.

Dr. Maddin received his education in the common schools of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, where his family resided at various times, and it was completed in 1845 at La Grange College, under the presidency of Dr. Paine, now the senior bishop of the Methodist Church South. In his senior year at college, while pursuing his own studies, he was selected as tutor in the preparatory department of the institution,—a compliment alike to his

proficiency and industry. For a year after leaving college he taught a private school to acquire means to enter upon the study of medicine.

His medical education was commenced under the auspices of Dr. Jonathan McDonald, of Limestone Co., Ala., a prominent physician of that region; and in addition to theoretical teaching from books, he enjoyed ample facilities for practical information in the extensive circuit of that gentleman's business. He improved them with zeal and assiduity until entering the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, whence, after completing the prescribed curriculum, he graduated. During his attendance at that institution the faculty was one of the most distinguished in the country, including Charles Caldwell, Daniel Drake, and Samuel D. Gross.

Returning to Alabama, Dr. Maddin formed a partnership with his former preceptor near Athens, in that State. Until the retirement of the latter from practice a few years later, and for some time afterwards, he pursued an extensive and arduous professional labor in that region. Constant overwork in a large country practice proved a severe trial to a physical constitution never very stout, and enfeebled further by the effects of the malarial atmosphere in which it was performed, and, in consequence, he was induced to seek a location for city practice. His intention in this respect looked towards Memphis, but after leaving Alabama he was diverted to Nashville, where he arrived in the spring of 1853, and shortly afterwards commenced the successful career in which he still labors. The opportunities for medical observation offered him in Alabama were various and extensive, and a number of serious epidemics of typhoid fever gave him large experience in the management of that type of disease. The fortuitous introduction to quite a number of cases of this fever in the vicinity of his new location, and their successful treatment, was an auspicious commencement, and assisted in laying the basis of confidence in his skill as a practitioner which he yet maintains, with a very large clientage, of which it may be said that it is not surpassed in extent and character by that held by any other.

In 1854, Dr. Maddin commenced private tuition in the various branches of medicine, and erected rooms for that purpose. For several years his classes were large, and his reputation as a teacher kept pace with his growing reputation as a practitioner. In 1857, Shelby Medical College was founded as the medical department of a projected university of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has since developed into Vanderbilt University, destined to become the great seat of learning in the Southwest. In the faculty of that college he occupied for two years the chair of anatomy, when, upon the retirement of Professor John Frederick May, he was made professor of surgery. In both positions his lectures added to his fame as a thorough and exhaustive teacher. At the opening of the civil war the work of the college, like that of all institutions of learning, was suspended, and at its close was not resumed.

At the time of the fall of Fort Donelson, Dr. Maddin was in charge of one of the largest of the hospitals established in Nashville by the Confederate authorities. Upon the occupation of the city by the Federal forces, this with

others was appropriated to the Federal sick and wounded. A number of the Confederate sick previously under his treatment became prisoners, of course, but by the Federal inspector of hospitals were continued in his charge, his skillful management having attracted the attention of that officer and the surgical corps stationed in Nashville. During the subsequent years of the war, the large number of the wounded quartered in and near the city afforded Dr. Maddin an extensive surgical experience, and he performed a number of interesting operations, notably two for traumatic aneurism. One of these required the ligature of the external iliac artery, the aneurismal tumor extending from the inguinal region to a line drawn from the crest of the ilium to the umbilicus. The other was an aneurism of the left subclavian artery, necessitating the ligature of that artery in its middle third and a number of subsidiary vessels. This delicate operation, which from its difficult and hazardous nature was declared inadmissible upon consultation with Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, then medical inspector of the Army of the Cumberland, was witnessed by that justly eminent surgeon, who also gave his assistance. It was pronounced by him, resulting as it did in the relief of the formidable tumor, a great surgical triumph. In the circuit of his private surgical practice, Dr. Maddin is credited with the first successful operation in ovariectomy performed in Tennessee.

In 1867, Dr. Maddin was called to the chair of institutes of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and after several years' acceptable service therein was transferred, about the time of the alliance of that institution with the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, to the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. This position he now holds in these colleges, and it is but according merited praise to say that his lectures, didactic and practical, on that important branch of medical learning, place him in the front rank of its teachers in the country. Strictly speaking, the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, with which he is now connected, is Shelby Medical College, founded 1857, revived, and it is therefore nearly a quarter of a century since his relation to the institution commenced,—a longer period, with a single contemporaneous exception, than any of his colleagues. Since 1870 he has been the president of the faculty.

Dr. Maddin is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the County and City Medical Societies, and has contributed a number of able papers to their archives, and also the medical journals of the time. For several years he was co-editor of the *Monthly Record of Medicine and Surgery*, published at Nashville.

In the several spheres of medical lecturer, writer, and practitioner, Dr. Maddin has long been accredited with high rank. As a teacher, his style is full, accurate, clear, and animated. The entire scope of the subject is reviewed, and the student rises with a distinct impression of the lecturer's views. This faculty renders his teachings instructive, and of course popular, and no one is held in greater esteem by his classes as a sound and reliable exponent of advanced medical science. His learning and skill as a

1934		1935	
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

diagnostician are conceded by his medical brethren, and his success at the bedside is attested by the large patronage he has long held. His devotion to medicine as a science is shown in the close and severe application he gives to its study; and his assiduity in the practice of its art is untiring by night and day. If it can be said of any one that he responds to every call, it can be truly said of one who, in the discharge of professional duty, is no respecter of weather, sometimes not of his own physical fitness, nor of the social rank of him who asks his service. While those able to remunerate might well engross all his attention and time, the humble and the poor have never known him to fail. Perhaps to no man in the profession does the latter class in the community owe a larger debt of gratitude or are they more attached.

As a citizen, Dr. Maddin is animated with public spirit, though retiring and unambitious save in the quiet walks of his calling. To this he may be said to be married. He has formed no other matrimonial union, and yet he is not without a family, for whom he has liberally provided. These consist of his nephews and nieces, to quite a number of whom he has contributed a support, and equipped them with education in the first universities and seminaries in the country. His manners are cordial and affable everywhere, and in the sick-room are gentle to femininity, though mingled with the firmness required of him by duty. A well-recognized element of Dr. Maddin's professional character has been his calm self-possession and unembarrassed self-reliance in the presence of medical and surgical emergencies, quickly appreciating the pathology and promptly applying the proper therapeutic endeavor involved in and demanded by the occasion. From his youth he has been a member of the church of his father, and his life and deportment have been consistent. In every sphere, public and private, he holds a highly honorable position, and yet performs a work of usefulness and distinction. Dr. Thomas L. Maddin is at present the senior member of the firm of T. L. & J. W. Maddin, of Nashville, Tenn.

This brief notice is deemed proper to be chronicled in the history of the community he has so well served, and is recorded by one who has known him long and intimately.

WILLIAM THOMPSON BRIGGS.

William Thompson Briggs, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 4th of December, 1828. His father is Dr. John M. Briggs, who, though now eighty-two years old, is actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Bowling Green, enduring all the hardships and privations of a doctor's life with all the perseverance and energy of a young man, although he has now been in the saddle sixty years. His mother was Miss Harriet Morehead, a sister of Governor Morehead, of Kentucky.

He received a good education at the Southern Literary College, located at Bowling Green, and at the early age of seventeen years began the study of medicine with his father. With Dr. John Briggs it was a labor of love to instruct the son, whose fine mind gave promise of great

results. He was thoroughly competent to the self-imposed task. He himself, though never holding an official position in any school or college, was, however, a man of great distinction. His fame throughout Southern Kentucky as a physician and surgeon was second to none other. On all important cases the opinion of Dr. Briggs was considered to be essential. At this time no railroad offered its facilities to the practitioner, nor did he even have the advantages of good roads; consequently the work had to be performed on horseback, and it was no unusual thing for him to ride from fifty to seventy-five miles to see a patient. He was a man of indomitable will and great acumen. His diagnostic powers were singularly correct, so that he rarely failed to designate the disease with which he had to contend, however obscure the symptoms. With such a teacher it may well be supposed the young man went to college better prepared than most young physicians at graduation. His father had carried him with him so often that the principal diseases incident to country practice were perfectly familiar to him. He attended medical lectures at the Transylvania University, Lexington, at a time when it was second to none in the United States. He was under the special tutelage of Dr. Benjamin Dudley, one of the most successful as well as famous surgeons of the United States. It was due to the care and instructions of this eminent man that Dr. Briggs' mind was turned specially to the study of surgery. He assisted the professor in all his operations before the class, and imbibed the care and caution for which Dudley was celebrated,—so much so that when he consented to operate he was uniformly successful. The very fact of his consent being obtained to an operation was the most favorable prognosis in the case. With such attention as he received at the hands of both these famous physicians, Dr. William T. graduated with the highest distinction in the spring of 1849.

He returned to Bowling Green and began the practice of medicine with his father. He soon attained an unusual prominence for so young a man. He had commenced practice at least six months before he had attained his majority. He remained here three years, storing his mind with valuable information by constant study, for he clearly saw that his education was now only begun, and if he would attain eminence it would only be by constant, unremitting application to books. His fine physical conformation enabled him to apply himself a great deal, and he did not hesitate to draw largely upon his strength; but he soon became convinced that his native town was too circumscribed for the ambition which incited him to a position far beyond any that could be attained in an interior town.

In the mean time he had met and become attached to a young lady of his town, Miss Ann Eliza Stubbins, who was in every way a fit helpmate to the young doctor. Gifted with great personal charms, she had, added to these, a most accomplished mind, far above the ordinary attainments of young women, and besides was a woman of great amiability. She was the very one to help him climb the ladder of fame, and he considers it one of the chief factors of his success in life that he was enabled to secure her as a wise counselor for life. They were married in 1850 at Bowling Green.



It was just as these ambitious thoughts began to take shape in his mind that the Medical Department of the University of Nashville was organized. The history of this school is elsewhere given, and the fact is also noted that it was formed by a combination of the first medical men of the South, and, in all that tended to the value of the institution, was equal to any in the Union.

Dr. William T. Briggs was unanimously elected to the position of demonstrator of anatomy, and, as a matter of necessity, at once removed to Nashville, where he still lives. This was in the autumn of 1852. He was fortunate enough to secure the friendship of the late Dr. John M. Watson, professor of obstetrics in the university, a man whose name is synonymous with all that is good, generous, and benevolent in the human race. This friendship was followed by a professional partnership, which continued through the life of Dr. Watson, and in a short time, indeed, the names of "Watson and Briggs" became famous throughout the South. The same course of undivided attention to his professional duties and unremitting study, added to a peculiarly genial disposition, with which he had begun life, rapidly advanced him on the road to success.

As an evidence of the appreciation in which he was held by the faculty, we are enabled, by a reference to the records of the school, to lay the following resolution before our readers:

"W. T. BRIGGS, M.D.: *Dear Sir,* At a meeting of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville on Jan. 21, 1855, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the rule requiring the demonstrator of anatomy to pay the expenses of the dissecting-rooms be not enforced this session, the faculty wishing to testify their appreciation of the very efficient, faithful, and satisfactory manner in which the duties of the demonstrator have been discharged this winter."

"Very truly yours,

"J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,

"*Dean of the Faculty.*"

His adaptability to the position of teacher enabled him to take advantage of every circumstance that presented itself. On the death of the late Professor Porter, who had filled the chair of anatomy, that position was given to Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, a most popular and distinguished practitioner of this city. At the same time, in 1856, Dr. Briggs was made adjunct professor with Dr. Jennings. This position he continued to hold until the outbreak of the war of Rebellion. But Dr. Briggs' distinction as a practitioner of medicine had far outstripped his rank in the university. There being no opening, he could of course receive no promotion, yet his practice had become quite large and lucrative.

His natural taste for surgery found a fine opening in the dissection-room for proficiency and skill with the knife. It gave him a familiarity with the human frame to be obtained in no other way so well, and his exceeding nicety and delicacy of operating soon made him a favorite in all operations that required extra care and attention. Added to his skill with the knife, although very conservative in determining,

no one was more daring when the decision was once made as to its necessity. It required no astuteness to see that he would soon take rank as one of our best operators. Added to the caution of Dudley, his old preceptor and model, he soon acquired the self-possession and boldness of Mott or Gross. Nature gave him a steady hand and a clear eye; consequently his cuts are marvels of nicety. No plunging, hacking, or tearing ever disfigures his patients with unsightly cicatrices, but his strokes are as delicate as the pencil of an artist, yet rapid and unerring as fate.

The war arrested the operations of the university, but at its reorganization, in 1865, Dr. Briggs was transferred to the chair of surgical anatomy and physiology, the same filled by the late Dr. A. H. Buchanan; and in the following year, on the death of his loved friend and partner, Dr. John M. Watson, he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. This change was made at the urgent request of Dr. Watson, who knew his capacity and faithfulness better than any one else, and who knew his chair would be thoroughly filled by the change.

Again, in 1868, he passed from that to the post he now occupies in the school, that of surgery, Dr. Paul F. Eve having resigned it.

And now at last he had attained the highest distinction possible to be given by any official position, nor has he failed to keep pace with his rapid promotions. Gifted with a retentive memory, a quick analytical mind, a laudable ambition and indomitable perseverance, together with a great thirst for knowledge, he has stored his mind with all the medical literature of the day. He has no disposition, however, to run off after new or crude ideas, but, being very conservative, he adheres rather to a practice known to be good until he is able to demonstrate by scientific principles the necessity for a change. His reputation in his favorite branch of study has grown rapidly, until now he has no superior in the South and but few equals in the Union. His skill with the knife is marvelous, and his wonderful diagnostic powers enable him to determine in the most rapid manner the feasibility of an operation.

As an evidence of his skill and reputation, it will only be necessary to allude to a few special cases.

He has performed the operation of lithotomy, or stone in the bladder, for one hundred cases, with the loss of only four, and they were strumous cases without the ability to rally. The last sixty cases have all been successful. This operation he performs by the medio-bilateral method.

He has removed sixty ovarian tumors from women with equal success. Some of the tumors weighed near one hundred pounds.

He has performed the operation of trephining the skull for injuries forty times and for epilepsy twenty-five times. It may be well to mention that in each of the latter cases the relief was absolute.

He has performed amputation of the hip-joint repeatedly, with uniform success. One case of this kind demands special notice. It was for elephantiasis of the limb. After it was amputated it weighed eighty pounds, while the rest of the body weighed sixty pounds.

He has ligated all the principal arteries, both for wounds and aneurisms, and diseases of various kinds.

But the master-operation of his life was ligating the carotid artery just where it enters the skull. The artery was wounded, and only by the most wonderful efforts was the life of the patient preserved until an incision could be made down to it through a perfect network of vessels and nerves, the mere touch to some of which would have made life extinct in a moment. Yet the operation was performed under many disadvantages, and the life of the patient preserved.

He is now preparing a treatise on trephining the skull, in which he takes the ground that the operation should be performed as a preventive remedy and not await the destructive effects of wounds on the false hope that it may be unnecessary. He contends that by procrastination in the performance of this operation many valuable lives are lost, when they could have been saved by a judicious and prompter use of the instrument. After suppuration and destruction of the brain-substance the chances for life are gone. Being still a young man, in the prime of his professional life, he bids fair to obtain a continued increase of reputation.

His charities are, like those of most physicians, hidden but constant. It requires only the voice of suffering to call him to the hut or hovel.

Dr. Briggs has been doubly blessed in his children. His oldest son, Dr. Charles S. Briggs, is now demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Department of the Universities of Nashville and Vanderbilt, and has lately been elected adjunct professor of anatomy. His second son, Waldo Briggs, is a physician of St. Louis. His third child, Virginia Lee, has intellectual powers of a high order, as well as amiability, which makes her a universal favorite, while the youngest, Samuel C., though only twelve years old, is just as bright as any of the others.

We hope Dr. Briggs will yet live many years to dispense his powers among the suffering of the human family, and, as longevity is one of the leading characteristics of his family, we may hope so with an assurance as strong as belongs to humanity.

We have spoken of his official character, and now we will close this desultory sketch with a testimonial voluntarily given him by the medical convention held in the university on the 9th of February, 1858, which will show the man in his social light:

"W. T. Briggs, M.D.:

"*Dear Sir*,—I have the honor, as secretary of the convention, to transmit, by order of the convention, its proceedings and resolutions.

"I am, sir, with profound respect, yours truly,

"B. GIRARD BIDWELL.

"At a meeting of the candidates for graduation, held in the hall on Feb. 9, 1858, for the purpose of voting thanks to W. T. Briggs, M.D., for his able efforts in our behalf, and J. B. Finley, of Arkansas, being called to the chair, and B. G. Bidwell, of Tennessee, appointed secretary, a committee of three were appointed to draft and present resolutions. Messrs. Moore, Simpson, and Wilson were appointed said committee. They soon reported the follow-

ing resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered published:

"*Whereas*, The relationship existing between Dr. Briggs as teacher and ourselves as students will soon be forever dissolved; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we vote our thanks to Dr. Briggs for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties devolved upon him as adjunct professor of anatomy, and also in his capacity as demonstrator of anatomy.

"*Resolved*, That we regret the necessity which compels us to part so soon with one who has by his universally popular method of teaching anatomy placed us under profound obligations to him, and who by his high-minded and honorable deportment has secured for himself the esteem and kind regards of all who know him.

"*Resolved*, That we congratulate him upon his almost unparalleled success thus far, and hope soon to have the happy privilege of witnessing his elevation to the high and honorable position which inevitably awaits him.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of this convention be and is hereby requested to send a copy of these resolutions to him and to the *Medical Magazine* for publication."

"Committee, F. McG. Moore, S. P. Simpson, J. A. Willson."

VAN S. LINDSLEY.

Van Sinderen Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn., was born at Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 13, 1849, and is a son of Silas Condict Lindsley, a distinguished educator in that State, who was brother of Philip Lindsley, D.D., founder and president of Nashville University, and also of Harvey Lindsley, M.D., of Washington, D. C. The family descends from John Lindsley, one of the earliest English settlers of the New Haven colony, Connecticut, who, with his sons, John and Francis, came from London, England. They settled at Branford, Conn., before 1640. The father, John (1), died at Guilford, Conn., 1650. Francis (1) removed from Branford to Newark, N. J., 1667, and died there in 1704, leaving son John (3), born 1667, who settled at Morristown, N. J., and left a son John (4), born 1694, the father of Philip (5) and grandfather of Isaac (6), who was father of Silas (7) and grandfather of Van Sinderen (8), his ancestry showing an American record of eight generations, embracing a period of two hundred and forty years.

Primarily educated at the Greensboro' Institute, of which his father was principal, Dr. Lindsley was graduated A.M. at the University of Nashville in 1861, and in 1863 received the degree of M.D. from its Medical Department, by whose faculty he was subsequently elected demonstrator of anatomy, holding that position until 1868. At this time he married Lucie, daughter of Pay-director J. George Harris, United States Navy.

After returning from a tour of professional observation through the principal hospitals of Europe, he was assigned the chair of surgical anatomy, which he occupied until 1871, when he was elected to that of physiology, to which was

added in 1876 the diseases of eye, ear, and throat. In 1880 he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University.

Papers on the "Reproduction of Bone," and on "Orthopaedic Surgery" and "Hypermetropia," etc., have been read by him before the State Medical Society, besides numbers of published addresses and lectures on "Sound and Hearing," practically illustrated, and "The Eye as an Optical Instrument," and monthly reports of his operations for cataract, strabismus, entropion, otitis media, etc., appear in the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

He was elected and re-elected president of the Nashville Medical Society, is a member of the American Public Health Association, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876; is a member of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to New York in June, 1880.

Dr. Lindsley illustrates in a marked degree the leading characteristics of his ancestors in a love of literature for its own sake and the capacity for continued and untiring study, with devotion to Presbyterian religious principles, thus clinging to the traditions of his family, who have been distinguished educators, physicians, and divines.

Dr. Lindsley now occupies the chair of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, and devotes himself to the practice of diseases of the eye and ear, and to general surgery.

JOHN BERRIEN LINDSLEY.

John Berrien Lindsley was born in Princeton, N. J., Oct. 24, 1822. He is descended from the Lindsleys who were among the first settlers of Morristown, N. J., and from the Lawrences who settled at Hell Gate, Long Island, in 1660. Both these families emigrated from England early in American colonization. He bears the name of his mother's grandfather, John Berrien, chief justice of the province of New Jersey under the old régime. The Berriens are of French Huguenot origin.

His early education was received at home. He then finished the usual four years' college curriculum in three years, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Nashville in 1839, and that of Master, in course, three years later. His medical education was acquired in the office of Dr. William G. Dickinson, and in the medical schools of the Universities of Louisville and Pennsylvania. From the latter he received the Doctorate in Medicine in 1843, William Walker, of Niagara fame, being his classmate and chum. His medical studies were pursued as part of a theological course.

Upon this he now entered under care of the Presbytery of Nashville, and was ordained in October, 1846. He was for some time stated supply to the Hermitage and Smyrna Churches, and also for a year in the service of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions as preacher to the slaves in the vicinity of Nashville.

From 1838 to 1850 he was the favored private pupil of Gerard Troost, one of the illustrious pioneers in American science. When the latter died, in 1850, the family committed his invaluable collection to Dr. Lindsley's charge, who watched over it during all the changes of peace and war, and finally, in 1874, disposed of it to the Library Association of Louisville, after vainly endeavoring to secure its possession by some one of the great Tennessee universities. In 1848 he made an extensive geological tour through the Northern and Eastern States. In 1849 he was urged by Drs. C. K. Winston, A. H. Buchanan, and others to take the chair of chemistry in a projected medical school, the celebrated Prof. Charles Caldwell being active in the scheme. The subsequent winter he passed in Louisville and other cities, making medical schools a study. In 1852 and 1859 he pursued these studies in France and in Germany.

In 1850 he got together the club which became the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. In this institution he was twenty-three years professor of chemistry. He was also from 1850 to 1856 dean of the faculty, and again after the civil war. He devoted in all not less than ten years of hard work to building and rebuilding this school. The pay he received as dean was given to assistants or to the establishment of the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

In 1855 he was chosen unanimously by the board of trustees chancellor of the University of Nashville. As agent of the building committee, he had in 1853 and 1854 superintended the construction of the stone collegiate edifice, still regarded by experts as the handsomest school-house in Tennessee. In view of the great multiplication of denominational colleges throughout the country, he urged the board to adopt the military system of government and exercise, and to merge the Western Military Institute, then flourishing at Tyree Springs, into its collegiate department. This was done, and with such practical success that the board determined to erect an additional building for students a year or two before the civil war desolated the land. For several years before this cataclysm the University of Nashville, with an income from its endowment-fund of less than two thousand dollars, numbered in attendance between five and six hundred students, chiefly from a distance, and received into its faculty treasuries between thirty and forty thousand dollars per annum. This fact is probably without a parallel in the educational annals of America.

During the war Chancellor Lindsley watched the buildings and property of the university with ceaseless vigilance and with perfect success. In 1867 he organized the Montgomery Bell Academy in accordance with the designs of its beneficent founder, and upon a plan which at once established the high reputation it has always sustained. In 1867 he also brought forward the idea of a great normal college in connection with the Peabody Educational Fund. In 1870 he resigned, recommending Gen. E. Kirby Smith as his successor. His salary as chancellor was either directly or indirectly, through the building measures agreed upon with the board, returned to the university. In 1873 he took part in organizing the "Tennessee College of Phar-

macy," in which, since 1876, he has been professor of materia medica.

In 1876, by solicitation of prominent physicians and citizens, Dr. Lindsley became a candidate for city health officer, and served as such for four years, during which time he gave Nashville a high reputation for sanitary progress, a diminished death-rate, and for firmly withstanding the panics and prejudices of 1878.

In June, 1880, he accepted the chair of "State preventive medicine" in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. In October, 1876, he had taken part in the organization of the Nashville Medical College as professor of chemistry and State medicine, but speedily relinquished the position as not harmonizing with the duties of health officer.

Dr. Lindsley has always been a firm and resolute advocate of popular education. As such he served six years in the Nashville Board of Education, and was very active in founding the system which has given so much fame to that city. At a critical period, in 1866, he was superintendent of these schools, and so boldly faced opposition in the city government as to effectually warn ward politicians that the public schools were beyond their reach. In 1865 he warmly seconded the plan proposed by Governor Brownlow of organizing the "State Teachers' Association." Of this body he has been twice elected president, and nearly all the time an officer or on the executive committee. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Porter senior member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been secretary since its organization.

Dr. Lindsley has given much time and labor to organizations designed to promote the moral and material welfare of the community. He is president of the Robertson Association of Nashville, which in times of cholera epidemics has done a notable work. For thirty years he has been active in the State Historical Society, and in 1874 projected the civic centennial, which has recently given Nashville so much *éclat*. For two years, 1877-78, he was secretary of the unendowed State Board of Health. In 1845 he became a member of the State Medical Society, and is now its permanent secretary. In 1848 he was one of the Southern founders of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; an original member of the American Chemical Society; since 1851 a member of the American Medical Association, having attended the meetings at Charleston, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Detroit, Nashville, Washington, Louisville, and New Orleans; a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; a director in the National Prison Association; a corresponding member of the National Prison Association of France; and treasurer of the American Public Health Association. Of the American Tract Society and of the American Bible Society he is a life member.

In 1856 the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1870, after (as a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) which met in St. Louis, 1866) taking part in the measures which led to the reunion of the Old and New School Churches, he was received upon

letter into the Nashville Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Since 1873 he has contributed many articles to the "Theological Quarterly" of this Church. His article upon "African Colonization, etc." was reprinted and widely circulated, as was also another on "Prison Discipline." A series of articles upon "Cumberland Presbyterian Church History," eighteen in number, has received very high commendation from experts in and out of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Lindsley has published also a number of pamphlets in behalf of the University of Nashville; an introductory lecture upon "Medical Colleges;" "Eulogy upon Robert M. Porter, M.D.," of which seven thousand copies were circulated; four papers for the Nashville Board of Health upon sanitary progress, school hygiene, and prevention of epidemics, to be found in the second and third reports published by said board. Also, in 1868, an anonymous brochure, entitled "Our Ruin," which led to the formation of the "Taxpayers' Association," of Nashville, and through it to the law-suit which placed the city of Nashville in the hands of a receiver in July, 1869.

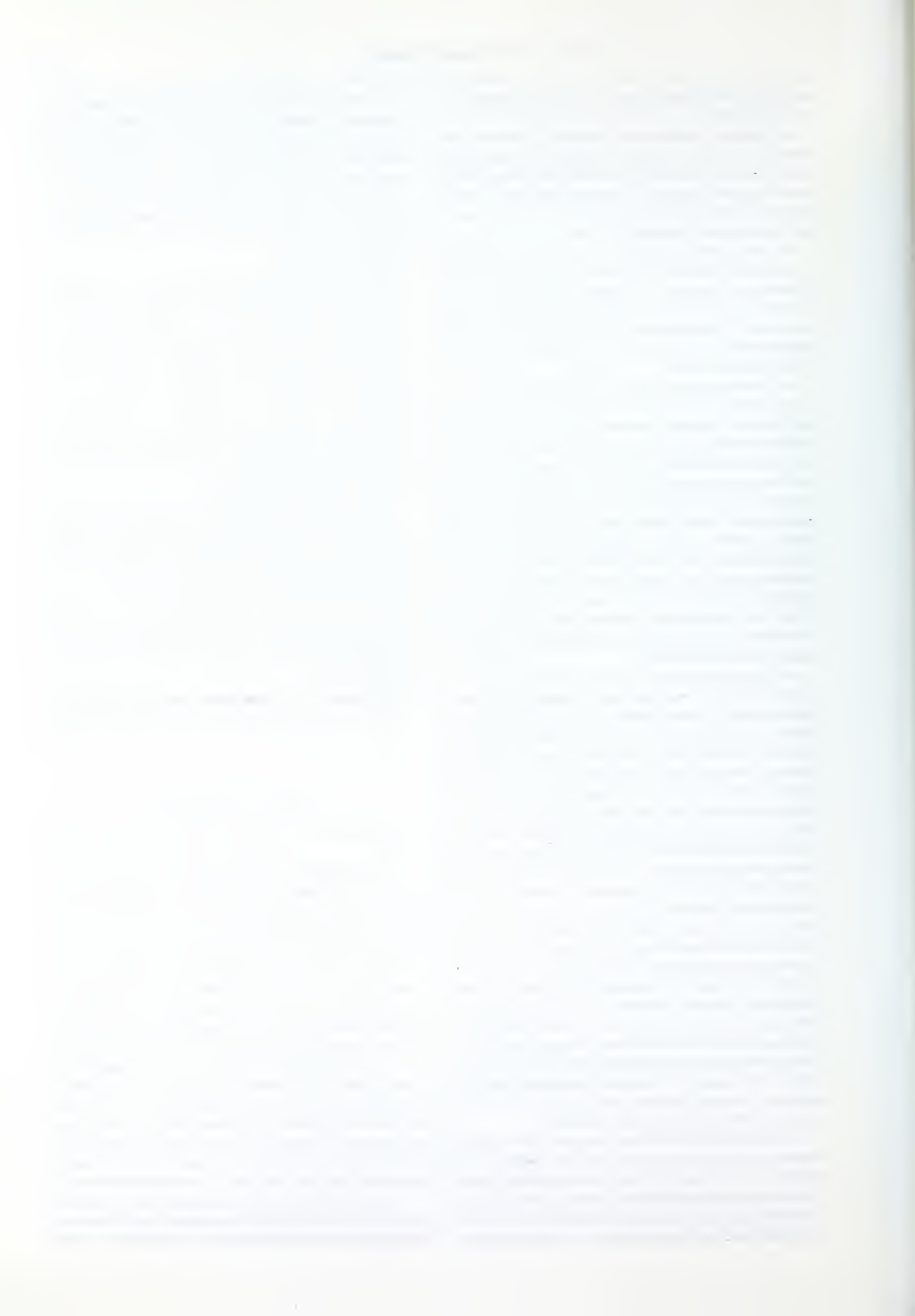
Dr. Lindsley has for years been engaged in collecting materials for a large work, entitled "The Medical Annals of Tennessee," and also for an "Encyclopædia of Tennessee History." The latter is planned as an exhaustive and elaborate compendium of the civil and political, the commercial and industrial, the educational, literary, and religious, the social and the military, history of a great State, which in historic interest ranks with Virginia and Massachusetts, both as it respects intrinsic interest and influence upon the nation.

He married, Feb. 9, 1857, Sarah, daughter of Jacob McGavock, Esq., and granddaughter of Judge Felix Grundy.

WILLIAM STOCKELL,

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

Chief Stockell, of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Malton, Yorkshire, England, in 1815, and is, consequently, sixty-five years old. His father removed with his family to Baltimore, Md., when William was quite a child, where they resided until 1829. During the spring of that year they crossed the mountains to Wheeling, Va., and thence by river they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the family resided from 1829 to 1846. Soon after their arrival young Stockell, now quite a lad, was apprenticed to the bricklaying and plastering business. In due time he became a master in his profession. Before he had reached man's estate he imbibed a love for "running with the machine," and in 1840 assisted in the organization of the "Independent Western" Fire Company of that city. In 1841 he was elected president of the above company, which position he honorably filled until 1846, when he resigned to remove with his family to Nashville. On retiring from the "Western" the company presented him an elegant silver speaking-trumpet, on which is wrought a female figure reclining upon an anchor, over which is inscribed the words,



"Hope leads the Conqueror to Victory," and, beneath, the names of the apparatus, "Hope," "Conqueror," "Victory." On the reverse side is engraved, "Presented by the 'Independent Western' Fire Company to William Stockell, their late president, in remembrance of his services. 1846."

Shortly after his arrival in Nashville he connected himself with the "Broad Street" Fire Company, No. 2, and in the fall of 1847 was elected the company's chief officer. He was re-elected each year until 1860, when the company disbanded to give way for the paid steam department.

During this term of service his old company, the "Western," of Cincinnati, paid him a visit, making the entire trip by steamboat. This was before Nashville had any railroad connections West. Upon their arrival here they received, at the hands of the entire Nashville department, a rousing welcome, and an old-fashioned "time" was had.

In October, 1857, the Nashville Fire Department returned the visit of the Cincinnati Department, and met with such a reception as only Cincinnati and her department could give.

Chief Stockell was presented by the "Broad Street" Company, No. 2, with an elegant gold-headed ebony cane during his connection with it; and on one bright Christmas morning was the recipient of an elegant silver salver with pitcher and goblets, on which was this inscription, "To Captain William Stockell, from the lady friends of the Nashville Fire Department. You have served us."

When the paid department was organized in Nashville, Chief Stockell was engaged in a lucrative business, which demanded his entire attention, hence he did not connect himself with it. He, however, continued to attend all fires, and was invited by those who were at the head of the department to advise and assist them in the administration of its affairs. More than once have the citizens of Nashville had occasion to thank the old veteran for services rendered as "Citizen Chief."

In 1869 our city's affairs were in the hands of bad men, such as had been scattered over the South during the war. Every department of the municipal government was shamefully abused and grossly perverted to serve the personal ends of those in charge of them, and at the expense and peril of the whole city. Under their rule it was not possible to save even the fire department, which had become wellnigh worthless and wholly inefficient. In July of the above year a public meeting of citizen property-owners was held and an application made to the courts for relief. In response to this, John M. Bass, Esq., a prominent citizen, was appointed receiver. Soon after taking charge of the city's affairs, Mr. Bass, with other prominent citizens and representatives of the various insurance companies, called upon Mr. Stockell and requested him to assume control of the fire department. He at first declined to do so, as it would require his retirement from a profitable business, but, this being a day for sacrifices, the chief complied with the request of his fellow-citizens, and at once set to work to gather up the fragments of a fire department. With his indomitable energy and skill he very soon had everything in working-order.

Chief Stockell has been re-elected by every City Council

from that day to this, and in all probability will be just so long as he is able to respond to an alarm. Notwithstanding he is now in his sixty-fifth year, he is as active and energetic as a man of half his age. With a well-preserved, naturally robust constitution, he bids fair to long serve the citizens who delight to honor him. Chief Stockell does not hold the position for the sake of the remuneration attaching thereto; for, besides possessing a reasonable competency, the result of long years of honest toil, he could, with his natural ability, succeed in any branch of business. But he continues at the head of the department purely from a love of the life and an ambitious desire to have a department a little better than any other, as well as for the love he has for his friends (which includes the whole State), and a regard for their lives and property.

Chief Stockell's department is small, but first-class; what it lacks in size is more than compensated for in efficiency. It is composed of four steamers, four hose-reels, three thousand six hundred feet of hose, one hook-and-ladder truck (on which is carried four Babcock extinguishers), city fire alarm telegraph, with twenty miles of wire and forty boxes, nine gongs, and three bell-strikers. His apparatus, when not in operation, is in just as good order as it is possible to be. His men have learned to love him, for he governs them by kindness, but firmly, and every man in his department realizes that his word is law. They all delight in obeying his instructions, and not one of them but would peril his life for him or his people at any time. His office is neat and well kept. In it he is surrounded by relics, designs of various kinds of machinery and apparatus, with scores of pictures of his associate chiefs and friends. Among all these relics is one that he should and doubtless does highly prize. It is the charter of his old company, the "Independent Western," of Cincinnati, elegantly done in German text, dated "Columbus, Ohio, 1846," framed in a large gilt oval frame.

It will, doubtless, be in order to relate one or two incidents in connection with Chief Stockell's life as a fireman. While two companies from a distant city were on a visit to the Nashville Department, a grand parade was had, of which Chief Stockell was grand marshal. At night the visitors were banqueted at the opera-house, after which calls were given at the different engine-houses, and the guests went from house to house enjoying themselves in the merry dance until broad daylight. At three o'clock the next afternoon the department was called to assemble on the square to act as an escort to the visitors to their boat. While they were thus assembled a representative of one of the Nashville companies advanced and presented to the president of each of the visiting companies a beautiful banner, to be preserved as a memento of their pleasant visit to Nashville. The banners were received with appropriate remarks, after which the grand marshal (Mr. Stockell) called the department and citizens to order. He said that while he was captain of but one company, on that occasion he was chief of the whole department. He regretted very much that he had no fine banners to present to them, on behalf of the whole department, but he said, "I remember to have read in Holy Writ where a certain widow came to our Saviour and said unto him, 'Lord, all I have I give

unto thee, and give freely;' therefore, in the language of that poor widow, I say unto thee (addressing himself to the officers of the visiting companies), here, take my hat" (giving it); to the other, "take my belt;" then, to the first one, "take my sash" (giving an elegant satin sash); and again to the second one, "here, take my shirt!" And the old chief actually stripped himself of his handsome parade shirt and gave it to him. Immediately a general exchange of uniforms took place, and no visiting fireman returned with the same clothing he had when he left home. As to the Nashville boys,—well, they had the worst mixed uniform any set of men ever appeared in, not unlike Joseph's coat of many colors. All in all, it was one of the happiest occasions ever experienced by the Nashville firemen.

One other incident. In July, 1876, while Chief Stockell was temporarily absent from headquarters (some one having designedly called him away), a tap was sounded from the alarm-bell, which called him back to his office, where, behold! there was drawn up in line the entire department awaiting him. The object of all this soon turned out to be the presentation to him by the entire department of an elegant gold badge, as a token of the regard and esteem they had for their old chief.

Chief Stockell has occupied several important positions outside of the fire department, having been a member of the City Council, a member of the Board of Education, and, by the appointment of President Andrew Johnson, a director of the Bank of Tennessee, also a director of the Tennessee State Fair. He was appointed by Governor A. Johnson, a member of the State Agricultural Bureau, in connection with Gen. Harding, F. R. Rains, Tolbert Fanning, and others, and held the position until the war. In all the public measures for the relief of suffering during the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever he and his estimable lady have always taken a leading part in organizing relief for the distressed and suffering. Before the war he was several times elected president of the Mechanics' Institute, and since the war an active member of the board of directors who organized our State Exposition, and served a term as its president.

Chief Stockell is well known throughout the fire service of the United States as one of the most genial of men, a thoroughly good fireman, and a gentleman of profuse hospitality. He is the president of the National Association of Chief Engineers, and had the honor of presiding over their deliberations in 1878. Chief Stockell has been an occasional but valued contributor to the columns of the *Fireman's Journal*.

Capt. Stockell was chairman of the Centennial Board of Directors of the Nashville Centennial Exposition in 1880, which was the finest exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in the South.

Capt. Stockell has an interesting family of children, and a wife of whom he is justly proud. He holds a warm place in the hearts of the people of the capital city of Tennessee. His services to the public, not only in the fire department, but in other walks of life, are highly appreciated, not only at home, but all over the country.

Capt. Stockell married Rachel Wright, of Philadelphia,

May 3, 1840. His married life has been one of unusual harmony and happiness. His living children number five,—viz., Charles Henry, born April 3, 1841; Louisa Jane, born June 14, 1842; Albert Wright, born Aug. 8, 1848; George W., born April 2, 1862; Orville Ewing, born Sept. 14, 1855.

It is due to Capt. Stockell to state that the insertion of this biographical sketch is made at the written request of a number of the prominent business men of Nashville.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH.

The subject of this biographical sketch—Col. John C. Burch—has been a prominent and influential citizen of Davidson Co., Tenn., for more than twenty years, and is eminently entitled to mention in its history. He is a native of the State of Georgia, and was born in Jefferson County in 1827. His parentage was also Georgian, his father—Morton N. Burch—being a native of Hancock County, and his mother—Mary Ballard—of Jefferson County. His father moved to Fayetteville, Fayette Co., in that State, in the infancy of the son, and resided there for ten years, when he removed to the city of Macon, which was his residence until his death, in 1862. Mr. Burch was repeatedly a member of each branch of the Legislature of Georgia. He held the public confidence in a high degree, and maintained a superior social rank.

His son, of whom this history writes, received his early education in the best preparatory schools in the State, and entered the freshman class of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in the year 1843. His course at that renowned institution of learning was completed without a return to his home, and he graduated in 1847 with honor, and in a class numbering several gentlemen who have since attained distinction. On returning to Georgia he immediately applied himself to the study of law in the office and under the tutorage of Governor Charles J. McDonald, of Marietta, one of the most eminent jurists and estimable men in that State. Having been admitted to the bar in 1849, he opened an office at Spring Place, Murray Co., Ga., and began his professional career. He remained at that point for three years, when, recognizing the superior facilities for professional business afforded by Chattanooga, Tenn., and foreseeing its future development as a city, he removed to that thriving town and entered upon a successful practice.

In 1855, having been but three years a citizen of the State, the confidence of his fellow-citizens and their appreciation of his talents for public affairs were manifested in his election to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Tennessee as the member for Hamilton County. In that body, nearly equally divided politically, though one of the youngest members, he took a first place as a debater and parliamentarian, and was one of the recognized leaders of his party on the floor. The session of the General Assembly was a long and important one, and in addition to the many questions affecting the material interests of the State which were considered—chief among which was the granting of additional State aid to works of internal improvement then in progress—political excitement

was great, having acquired intensity in the fierce canvass of that year in which Americanism or "Know-Nothingism" figured as a new phase in politics. Mr. Burch was a participant in all the interesting discussions of the body, and the reputation he achieved was co-extensive with the State.

In 1857 he was elected senator from the district composed of the counties of Hamilton, Bradley, Rhea, Bledsoe, Sequachee, and Marion. This district, as was his own county of Hamilton, was closely divided in political sentiment, and his election by a decisive majority in each instance was esteemed as a personal triumph. Though barely of senatorial age, and his party having in its large majority a number of senators of ability and long experience, he received the distinguished compliment of election to the Speakership of the body at its hands. The service of this session of the General Assembly, like the preceding, was long and of unusual interest and importance. The leading subject of internal improvements was again under consideration. The two fiscal corporations of the State most extensively connected with the business of the people—the Union and Planters' Banks of Nashville—were re-chartered at that session. The whole body of the statutes of the State was revised and compiled into the Code of Tennessee. Upon this General Assembly, also, the duty of electing a United States senator devolved, and upon the question of electing two—one to fill a prospective vacancy—an acrimonious political debate was precipitated. The question was decided affirmatively, and two were chosen. In the discussions of the Senate its Speaker was frequently on the floor, and when in the chair his parliamentary skill and impartiality were so distinguished as to evoke from his fellow-senators, under the leader of the political opposition, the following more than formal resolutions of thanks at the close of the session:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the Honorable John C. Burch, Speaker of the Senate, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged his official duties as presiding officer over its deliberations during the present session of the General Assembly,—his ability being evidenced in the unusual fact, in a legislative body, that no single decision made by him as Speaker of this body has been appealed from."

In 1859 the Nashville *Union and American*, for a fourth of a century the organ of the Democratic party of Tennessee, suffered the misfortune to lose by death—one occurring a few weeks after the other—its leading editorial conductors, G. G. Poindexter and E. G. Eastman. To supply the serious loss of two men so capable, under counsel of the most prominent leaders of the party in the State, Mr. Burch was called to the chief editorship of that journal, and this responsible position he filled with ability through the exciting Presidential canvass of 1860 and the critical agitation which culminated in the civil war. His opinions and sentiments were warmly Southern, and his journal was aligned with the advanced views of resistance to sectional aggression.

When, in the rapid march of events, Tennessee was required to assume a position in the contest ensuing upon the

fall of Fort Sumter, and she decided to unite her fortunes and join arms with the seceding States, Mr. Burch enlisted as a private in Company C, of the Rock City Guards, but was soon elected to a lieutenantancy in another company. Before going to the field, however, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, in command of the Provincial Army of Tennessee, organized to support the army of the Confederate States. He was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When Tennessee formally entered as a member of the Confederacy, and her troops were allied integrally with the army of that government, Col. Burch was made an assistant adjutant-general in the service, and continued in that capacity during the war, acting for two years on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Pillow, and subsequently on those of Lieut.-Gen. N. B. Forrest and Maj.-Gen. Withers. The duties of these positions were acquitted with fidelity and loyal zeal to the cause he had early espoused.

Upon the failure of the Confederate cause Col. Burch returned to Nashville and resumed the practice of his original profession. He pursued it with marked success for four years. In September, 1869, he purchased a controlling interest in the *Union and American*,—the journal with which he had been connected before the war, which had been revived in December, 1865,—and again became its leading editor. To that work he was devoted exclusively until 1873, when, a vacancy occurring in the comptrollership of the treasury of Tennessee, he was appointed to that responsible trust by Governor John C. Brown, and filled it until the expiration of the term in February, 1875, declining to offer as a candidate for another term. During his incumbency of that office its duties were more than ordinarily onerous and delicate, and on the list of those who have served in that capacity it is conceded that no one has exhibited greater ability or more rigid integrity to the public interests. Indeed, his aptitude for what in many respects is the most important office in the administration of a State government was remarkable.

Retiring from the comptrollership, Col. Burch returned to the editorial tripod, and was thus engaged for another period of four years. As an editor and politician, except on questions connected with the civil war and pending its continuance, he was a supporter of the political fortunes of Andrew Johnson, and as a personal friend enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of that remarkable man. Not always indorsing his peculiar views, he admired his vigorous qualities of character, and the steadfast friendship of Col. Burch was appreciated by his wide circle of admirers. On leading questions of State and Federal policy, the journal, now called *The American*, with which he has been so long identified, and with which he yet holds connection, has always occupied bold, clear, and unequivocal positions, and maintained them with incisive force and ability. As its conductor he has given it a front rank in the press of the Southwest, and impressed his views firmly on the public opinion of the State.

On the accession of the Democratic party to the power of the majority in the Senate of the United States, in March, 1879, Col. Burch was elected to the secretaryship of that body, over a number of formidable competitors for

that honorable and dignified office, every one of whom was an ex-member of either the United States Senate or House of Representatives. Though but for a little more than a year in the discharge of its various and responsible functions, his ability and efficiency are conspicuous, as are his urbane and graceful manners in the society of the members of the highest deliberative body in the government. If peculiar fitness alone should be considered, it may be predicted that he will long occupy that distinguished position.

Col. Burch's domestic circle is a large one. Mrs. Burch was Miss Lucy Newell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., a most amiable and estimable lady. They have had born to them eight children, two of whom—the eldest and fourth—died when they had about attained their fifth year. The others survive: Katharine N., Mary B., John C., Charles N., Robert L., and Lucius. The family, though still holding a residence of citizenship in Tennessee, are at present domiciled in Washington City, Col. Burch's official residence.

Col. Burch is now in the mature vigor of life and possessed of a robust physical constitution. This brief sketch of the events of his career attests a strong individuality. Classically educated, his tastes are literary and his culture extensive. In the fields of study to which his pursuits have directed, his information is full, and whether as a writer or speaker or in the executive sphere, his resources are ready and forcible. Every station to which he has attained has been filled with great credit and marked ability, and given earnest that he would fully sustain himself in any to which he might aspire. In the social circle he is a genial and attractive member, and his cordial bearing and kind offices have gained him a large list of warm friendships, which are held by the manly attributes of character he has displayed.

MAJOR HENRY HEISS.

Maj. Henry Heiss, son of John P. and Anna Molyneux Heiss, was born April 30, 1838, at Bristol, Pa. His parents removed to Nashville a few weeks after the birth of Henry, and his mother died shortly after arrival here.

Mr. Heiss, Sr., became an active and influential politician and one of the publishers of the *Nashville Union*. James K. Polk, upon his election to the Presidency, invited him to Washington; here, in association with Thomas Ritchie, of the *Richmond Enquirer*, one of the most eminent journalists the South has produced, he established the *Washington Union*, which was the organ of the Polk administration.

Henry was educated at boarding-schools at Strasburg, Pa., Mount Holly, N. J., and graduated at Columbia College, near Washington, D. C.

In 1858 he became connected with his father's paper, the *Evening States*, published at Washington, as reporter for the various departments of the government and of Congressional proceedings.

In 1859 and a part of 1860 he was engaged with a government surveying party on lands lying chiefly in Allen Co., Kansas, known as the New York Indian lands.

At the breaking out of the civil war he returned to Tennessee and enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army.

He selected the cavalry service, and during the war was attached to the commands of Van Dorn, Forrest, and Wheeler. During the last year of the war he had risen to the rank of captain, with staff-rank as major; was provost-marshal of corps under both Forrest and Wheeler; was paroled May 23, 1865, and returned to Nashville, where, in the fall of that year, he took a position on the *Republican Banner*, which had been recently revived, after its suspension since February, 1862.

He became the managing editor of that paper, and remained with it until August, 1870, when he went to St. Louis to become the managing editor of the *Times*. He returned to Nashville early the following year, at the solicitation of the proprietors of the *Banner*.

In 1872 went back to St. Louis again to take charge of the *Times*, remaining there until March, 1874, when he accepted the position of managing editor of the *Nashville Union and American*.

When, in September, 1875, *The Republican Banner* and *The Union and American* were consolidated, he received the appointment of managing editor of the *American*, which name was given the consolidated paper. This position he has ever since held, making a continuous experience of fifteen years as a managing editor.

This uninterrupted retention in the control of the press implies a fitness for the work, and the qualities requisite for the duties and responsibilities are apparent when we analyze Maj. Heiss' character.

He has quick perception, sound judgment, and great industry; keeps wide awake to the current history of the day in all departments; wastes no time or space on the extreme ideas of any party; involves himself or his paper in no wrangling or fictitious criticism; but, with conservative adherence to his own convictions and the policy of the Democratic party, he makes a paper at once healthy in tone, instructive, useful, and acceptable in the homes of a large constituency.

Maj. Heiss possesses great modesty joined with unquestioned bravery; his instincts are gentle, pure, and generous; he kindles warm friendship among his acquaintances, and firm faith in his integrity and devotion to duty in all life's relations.

Maj. Heiss was married Sept. 4, 1872, to Miss Mary G. Lusk, a daughter of Robert Lusk, Esq., an eminent banker of Nashville.

He has never sought or held public office, nor would he be turned aside from his chosen profession of journalism, which he regards as one of the most honorable.

DR. WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

The Morgan family is of Welsh origin, and its name can be traced to quite remote antiquity. History tells of "Morgan the Courteous," a Welsh prince, who died in 1001. Another Morgan, Prince of Parnh, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died in 1126.

The progenitors of the American family of this name—three brothers—emigrated to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

From this stock William Morgan removed to Virginia. At Shepherdstown, near Harper's Ferry, a stone dwelling still stands bearing his initials and the date of 1710. Abraham, youngest son of this William Morgan, emigrated to Logan Co., Ky., and located near Russellville.

William H., the subject of this sketch, was born at this Kentucky home. He was one of eight children. His mother before marriage was Elizabeth Adams, of Montgomery Co., Md. While his parents were comfortable livers, they had not the means to give him more than a common school and limited education. Having lofty aspirations, and seeing that he would have to rely on his own exertions, by industry and economy he saved from his earnings (not being ashamed to be seen at work for wages) enough to qualify himself to embark in the learned profession of dental surgery; his energy, industry, and economy in his young manhood days won for him the confidence and esteem of all right-minded men. He commenced the study of dentistry about the year 1846, and graduated from the Baltimore College in 1848; settled in the city of Nashville in 1849, where he has remained in a lucrative and successful practice to this time.

Dr. Morgan has been connected with seven dental associations. He has been elected and served as president in six of them. Has been twice elected as president of the American Dental Association. He is the only Southern gentleman who has ever filled this position, the honor of a second election never having been enjoyed by any other man. For several years past he has been a trustee of the Ohio Dental College, and is now president of that board. His resignation was tendered, but not accepted. Is professor of clinical dentistry and dental pathology in the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University, and dean of the faculty. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; he has three times served the General Conference on the book committee; was elected by the Tennessee Conference a delegate to the last General Conference.

Dr. Morgan was appointed to deliver the address of welcome on the part of the dentists of Tennessee at the American Dental Association while sitting in Nashville in 1870, a task which he performed to the satisfaction of his friends, which is shown by the closing remarks of Professor C. K. Winston, who was appointed on the part of the Medical Association to perform a like service. Said he, "I will not attempt to add anything further to the very eloquent address of Dr. Morgan, a man who is an honor to his profession and a benefactor to his race."

He has not been an active politician, nor ever held position of party preferment. He was an old-line Whig before the war; since that event his sympathies have been generally with the Democratic party.

He was elected to succeed John M. Bass, Esq., as president of the Nashville Life Insurance Company, and accepted with the intention and for the purpose of closing up its affairs.

Dr. Morgan married Miss Sarah A. Noel, of Logan Co., Ky., by whom he has three sons and one daughter.

As a leader in the profession of dentistry, as a public-spirited citizen, as a man of integrity, culture, and usefulness, he holds a very prominent position in the community.

WILLIAM KING BOWLING.

When Dr. Bowling was asked how old he was, he said, "When the Third Napoleon, Emperor of the French, Marshal McMahon, Charles Dickens, Salmon P. Chase, Robert E. Lee, Andrew Johnson, and Jefferson Davis came into the world, and when the American slave-trade terminated by a provision of the Constitution of the United States, I came,—born when giant men came, and when a giant sin and outrage died." This event occurred in the Northern Neck of Virginia, in the county of Westmoreland, the native county of George Washington. Tradition and history represent his ancestors as planters, and, while remarkable for kindness and generosity, none of them filled any conspicuous place in Church or State. The name is not found among the officers of the Revolutionary war, nor among the leaders and followers of the fiery patriots whose meetings and resolves led to that glorious consummation. Not a vestryman of the Anglican Church bears that name, nor does a Non-conformist place it upon the page of history. In the republic of letters it is unknown. A family seemingly content to draw their subsistence from hereditary acres. And yet few names in the gossip or literature of Virginia occur more frequently, or are mentioned with more respect. For generations the maxim prevailed in the family that the post of honor is a private station.

In 1810 his father moved to North Kentucky, where Dr. Bowling—the fifth of ten children, and middle brother of seven—was educated privately by excellent tutors, and among them three authors of books. Says he, "Like Clay and Drake, I was dropped down in the wilderness of Kentucky, and left to fight the battle of life as best I could, without education, family influence, or patronage. To three vagabond authors whom my father fed for my benefit, and a public library of five hundred volumes, which I devoured before I was fourteen, I owe the foundation of all I am or hope to be. I attended one course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and practiced five years, and attended another course at the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, known as Drake's School, and graduated. Drake was my medical idol, and his memory is yet. I was used to the society of authors. I had slept with them, roamed the wild forests with them, raved and ranted with them, and felt almost as big at eighteen as any of them, and they felt as big as all outdoors. One was a poet, William R. S. Blair, brother of the celebrated Francis P. Blair, of Kendall and Jackson memory. Lyman Martin, afterwards my medical preceptor, a scholar from Connecticut, spent merry hours at my father's with these men, but he never raved nor ranted. God bless him! He was everything to me, taught me, and believed in me."

Dr. Bowling received his medical degree in the spring of 1836. Though his Alma Mater was of brief existence, its faculty was one of the most remarkable in America; each

member, in subsequent life and widely separated fields, achieved a national reputation.

As a practitioner of medicine from 1836 to 1850, Dr. Bowling gained great eminence in Logan Co., Ky., near the Tennessee line, and became widely known in both States. During this time he had always under his tuition a number of office students, who spread his reputation as an original teacher of medicine far and wide. In 1848 he was offered the chair of theory and practice, in the Memphis Medical Institute, the pioneer medical school of Tennessee. This offer he declined. Familiar through the public prints and from personal intercourse among the students of the University of Nashville with the remarkable and persistent labors of President Philip Lindsley in behalf of Nashville as a literary and educational centre, he had already conceived the idea of a great medical school there, and as a part of that university.

In 1850 he removed to Nashville, hoping by his presence to stimulate physicians of eminence, to whom he had vainly written, to take part in the great enterprise. At this time the suspension of the Collegiate Department of the university had been decreed by the trustees, in view of the resignation of President Lindsley, which was to take effect on October 3d.

Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley was then busily engaged in getting up a scheme for a medical college,—if possible, in connection with the university; if not, as a joint-stock company. He brought his plans to Dr. B., who at once declared that he would venture largely of means and labor in connection with the "old University," and would not invest a cent in a private enterprise. Dr. L. and his associates accepted Dr. B.'s views, gave him the chair of theory and practice, and made him their mouthpiece in communicating with the board of trustees, by which the faculty was commissioned on Oct. 11, 1850. The peculiar features of Dr. B.'s plan are its making the medical professors supreme in their own department, and on the other hand endowing the University by the labors and fees of its medical professors. Besides meeting all the contingent expenses of the school, the medical faculty have added to the university property buildings and outfit costing not less than fifty thousand dollars.

In the school thus established by the energy of a college-bred youth and the wisdom of a backwoods practitioner, coupled with the assistance of a most able corps of teachers, Dr. B. became at once a master-spirit. He was ever ready to second liberal and progressive steps, regarding always large and enthusiastic classes as of prime importance. As a lecturer he was characteristically original. Thoroughly master of the great writers upon practical medicine in the olden time, and perfectly conversant by long experience with all the prevalent diseases of this region, he was able to plan a course of lectures eminently learned and practical. Understanding doctor and medical student nature with an insight given to but few, he had a hold upon the class peculiar to himself. Gifted with a creative fancy, a poetic imagination, and a delivery combining the graces of the orator with the arts of the actor, he kept large classes in rapt attention. He was the Rush, the Chapman, and the Drake of the South all in one. In the ten years, 1851—

1861 he taught more than three thousand students—an achievement without precedent in professional annals, for never did any school before or since have such numbers in its first decade. I am almost sure that every one of this number carried away with him as a part of his intellectual furniture not only lofty and advanced views of medicine as a humane and liberal calling, but also maxims, apothegms, and theses of lasting influence. Like Philip Lindsley, of Nashville, and Arnold, of Rugby, he impressed his individuality upon the pupil. This is the rare gift of the teacher who is born such.

In 1851 he founded the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, and sustained it for a quarter of a century. His contributions to medicine are principally contained in this journal, where he was never negative, but definitely aggressive or defensive, concerning all things pertaining to his profession. Upon retiring from the *Medical Journal* in 1875, his publisher said of him that "Dr. Bowling had never kept the printer waiting for copy or money;" and the greatest living medical critic in his journal said of him, "A man of genius as well as of learning, of the true poetic temperament, he has written some of the most brilliant articles in our medical annals." An eminent practitioner in California says, "The first quarter of a century of the *Nashville Journal* has stamped its impress upon those who read it for sincerity, truth, and usefulness, elevating the standard of true medicine as no other publication has done." Many thousand copies of Dr. Bowling's Introductory and also of pamphlet editions of articles from the *Medical Journal* were circulated by order of the faculty.

Dr. Bowling has always strenuously advocated the organization of the profession, and contributed his *quodum* of labor and time to local and national associations. He has avoided office. However, in 1856 he was elected third vice-president, in 1867 first vice-president, and in 1874 president, of the American Medical Association. In 1873 he was elected by the medical editors of the United States president of their national association.

Dr. Bowling has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, but has preferred medical to public work. He was spontaneously returned a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky for Logan County in 1840, and there laid the corner-stone of public instruction in that State. In 1853 he delivered the oration upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the first public school (Hume) building in Nashville. He is a firm and consistent advocate of universal public education for all races. He has, by invitation, delivered many addresses to institutions of learning. The only notes he ever signed as security were those of Chancellor Lindsley, for the university buildings, in 1855, to the amount of over thirty thousand dollars, the contractors having agreed with the trustees to give up their mechanics' lien, and to look to the chancellor, backed by a public subscription, for their pay.

In 1873, Dr. Bowling resigned his chair in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. In 1877 he resumed position there as professor of malarial diseases and medical ethics. After lecturing two winters he again resigned, and is now one of the professors of theory and

practice in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville.

In 1837 he married Mrs. Melissa Cheatham, *née* Melissa Saunders. Her dust now mingles with that of her native county in Mount Olivet, the beautiful rural cemetery of Nashville.

J. B. L.

WILLIAM WELLS BERRY.

William Wells Berry, son of Horatio and Sarah Godman Berry, natives of Anne Arundel Co., Md., was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., June 8, 1813. He attended a private school in that city until he attained the age of sixteen, beginning there the foundation of a course of reading and study which ended only with his life, and gave him both varied and accurate information. Leaving school, he entered the wholesale drug-house of Keerle & Co., of Baltimore, where he remained until 1834, gaining under a kind and upright employer a knowledge of commercial matters which made of him at the age of twenty-one an independent and self-reliant merchant. Removing to Nashville, he established a wholesale drug firm which now, under the name of Berry, Demoville & Co., is widely and favorably known, and justly claims as high financial standing as any firm in the South. It is characteristic of Mr. Berry that during the long period which he was engaged in business in Nashville, nearly half a century, he never changed his location.

Mr. Berry was endowed with a great capacity for affairs, and every enterprise with which he was actively connected bore evidence in its success of his marked ability and unremitting attention. He was a member of the board of directors of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee during its most prosperous period, from 1854 to 1862. He was president of the Third National Bank of Nashville from its organization, in 1865, until he was prostrated by disease, in 1876. The almost unparalleled success of this institution was due not only to the wisdom and sagacity with which its affairs were conducted, but to the unbounded confidence of the community in its officers and directors. He was from its incorporation until his death president of the Equitable Insurance Company of Nashville, an organization which has always stood deservedly high in public estimation.

Mr. Berry was closely identified as director with other leading insurance and manufacturing incorporations; and in all these places of trust he was remarkable no less for the conscientious fidelity and impartiality with which he discharged every duty than for the sound judgment of his counsels. He was at one time owner of large planting interests on the Arkansas River, which he managed with the success he attained in other enterprises. On the 10th of March, 1840, Mr. Berry was married to Jane E. White, daughter of Gen. William White, a member of the Davidson County bar, and a gallant officer under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812, and subsequent campaigns against the Indians.

Mr. Berry died June 15, 1876, leaving a widow and five children. Just in all business transactions, modest and gentle in demeanor, refined in habits, cordial and affection-

ate in all social and domestic relations, he left to his descendants an honored name and a spotless memory.

JOHN HARDING.

John Harding was born in 1777 at Gooseland, Va., but spent his early life at Powhatan, in the same State. He came to Tennessee in 1805 with four brothers and two sisters. He was reared a farmer; his education at school was limited, his means small, as his father's property was ruined in the war of the Revolution, but if poor in estate he was rich in health, in energy, industry, and good habits.

The family located on Harpeth River, on the estate where Edward Hicks now resides. After serving his father faithfully on the farm, John located on the farm now known as "Belle Meade;" he subsequently had a home in Nashville, still retaining the above-named farm. In 1838 he bought a plantation in Louisiana, which he soon sold at a handsome profit. In 1840 he bought again, this time in Arkansas; which place, with large additions to the original purchase, he bequeathed to his grandchildren, in 1860.

John Harding was an early and firm friend of the cause of education; on this account he took a deep interest in the prosperity of "The Nashville Female Academy." Not that the trustees favored his ideas, for they were mostly of religious persuasions differing from his, but from a desire to have the daughters of Tennessee educated in the best possible manner.

His sympathies were with the Christians, also known as the Campbellites. His liberality towards the clergy of this denomination was notorious; in fact, he could not do too much to aid those of like faith with himself.

Mr. Harding's chief characteristics were energy and industry. It was not the desire of acquiring rapidly, but a desire always to attain the best results, to make the most of everything.

His fine pasturage he made profitable by taking horses and mules from Nashville to feed, and by supplying almost daily the city or town market with his choice hay; no one raised better, for which reason he often had from one hundred and fifty to two hundred horses to pasture.

Then his mill was made profitable, and his excellent blacksmith-shop had an immense run of business; from all these sources, as well as others, came large revenues, which were invested in farming-lands. These added acres received the best of culture. His kind and paternal care of his slaves secured from them faithful services; he never separated a family of slaves, never bought and sold them on speculation; the number left his son were the increase of a small number received from his father by inheritance.

John Harding married Miss Susannah Shute, who had come into Tennessee from Virginia with her brothers and sisters before him. The Shute family were from Carlisle, Pa., and of German origin.

His family consisted of six children, only three of whom grew to maturity,—viz., William G., Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Clay, of North Carolina, and Amanda, who married Frank McGavock, of Nashville.



JOHN H. HARRIS



William, L. Phillips

John Harding died at "Belle Meade," where he had resided since about 1860; he was eighty-seven years old at the time of his decease.

He is remembered throughout this country as a brave, honest, enterprising, liberal, and loyal man.

WILLIAM D. PHILIPS.*

William D. Philips was born on the 10th of June, 1804, and died on the 15th of June, 1879, at his farm and residence, six miles north of Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn. He was born, raised, lived, and died on the well-known farm on which his father lived and died,—the "Philips" place. His father, Joseph Philips, was an early settler, and emigrated in 1791, with his wife, Milbry Philips, from Edgecombe Co., N. C., to Tennessee. His ancestry for several generations, both paternal and maternal, were natives of Edgecombe province under the Colonial government.

Joseph Philips served as guide for the Continental forces, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. Matthew Philips, brother of Joseph Philips, was colonel commanding a regiment of troops, and died preceding the battle of King's Mountain, from an overdraught of water.

William D. Philips was respected and esteemed for his solid and many virtues by all who knew him. His life was wholly a private life; he never held or sought office, but gave his time, mind, and life to the occupation of farming and agriculture. He inherited from his father about one thousand acres of land and several families of slaves. He was not of age when he came into his possessions and government and control of his farm. His education was as good and liberal as the times allowed; for a time a pupil of the Rev. Thomas B. Craighead. He was not a man of letters or literary taste, but of active life and deeds. His farm and its laborers were well governed and conducted; he gave it his care, skill, and judgment, and it was his pride and pleasure to the day of his death.

William D. Philips married early in life, as soon as of age, Susan P. Clark, daughter of Thomas A. Clark, of South West Point, East Tennessee, a sister of James P. Clark, of Nashville, which led to a close, intimate friendship between these persons, which was that of brothers, and lasted as long as life, and continued to exist between their families after the death of Mrs. Philips, whose married life was of short duration, and died without issue.

In 1828 he married Eliza Dwyer, daughter of Daniel Dwyer, a merchant of Franklin, Tenn., a genial Irish gentleman, she herself being a native of Ireland, and a type of the most beautiful Irish lady, cheerful, warm, and cheering all brought within her circle, always kind, cordial, and gentle. She became a model farmer's wife, serving and in person directing the household and its affairs in-doors. All went well under her gentle but firm control and management. She was happy herself, and always cordial to her husband's relatives,—a large connection, and frequent visitors.

William D. Philips was not a common, but an uncommon, man in his person and character. He had a good physique, was in stature six feet high, well formed, and developed in his person by active life in the open air. He was a practical man wholly, dark hazel eyes, auburn hair, impulsive, quick in his movements, and withal impulsive temperament, yet self-controlled in a high degree. He went to bed early, rose before the sun, and regular in his habits, a very moderate eater at all of his meals for his active life and habits. He was very industrious and diligent in the management of his farm, and "all over it his foot-tracks were to be found and the effects of his eyes were to be seen." He was always glad to have his relatives, friends, and other persons to visit him, and made them welcome at an abundant old Virginia or North Carolina table spread with the best.

He was not an avaricious or ambitious man, had high self-respect and pride of character, had plenty, determined always to have plenty and to spare, and gave with unstinted generosity when real charity was demanded. Never sought to be popular in a popular sense, but placed a high value on character; had great pride of character; desired to possess the good will and respect of his fellow-citizens, but never sought it directly.

There was not a trace of guile or deceit or meanness in his nature or character; in fact, he despised all deceit, hypocrisy, and sham so much that probably it sent him in the other direction. It made him seem abrupt, harsh, and short in his speech and manners. He repulsed in manner, but always gave when a case was presented. He always gave, but there was not seemingly grace in his manner; perhaps there was an imperiousness of slavery and master in his manner of which he was not conscious, and which is in the spirit of the institution itself, and from which no large slave-owner was exempt, not even Washington himself. Notwithstanding this manner outside, there was in his heart much real, genuine, warm, kind feeling and humanity. Many anecdotes are told to illustrate this kindness of his nature and seeming unkindness of manner.

His good wife understood him, and his sterling qualities were known to her. She respected and loved him, and, though different in manners, they lived a long life of entire harmony. He knew his wife, and fully appreciated and loved her gentle, winning ways and character. When she died, as she did some years before his death, her death brought home upon and within him a deep, inconsolable grief, which went with him to his grave.

This man, the product of our times and society, was at the core of him a sound man, a real, genuine man, no sham or hollow man wearing the mask of goodness to cover up a false and selfish nature.

On Monday evening, June 16, 1879, his mortal remains were deposited in the family burial-place on his farm, and he sleeps with his father, his mother, and his beloved wife, mother of his children, and two children, on the farm upon which he was born, raised, lived, and died, and which he loved so well. He was the father of seven children by his wife Eliza Dwyer, of whom two sons and two daughters survive him. His sister, Mrs. Martha Martin, the last of a large family of brothers and sisters, still lives, at the age of eighty nine years, beloved by all who know her.

* By John Trimble.

COL. WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS.

Col. Willoughby Williams is a North Carolinian by birth, having been born near Snowhill, in what is now Greene County, on the 14th of June, 1798. His father was a Welshman and was a major in the Revolution, surviving through the war, and although his widow, the mother of Col. Williams, afterwards married Governor McMin, by some special legislation she drew a pension during her life. She lived to quite an advanced age, and died in 1856. She was the daughter of Col. James Glasgow, who was at one time Secretary of State of North Carolina.

Col. Williams married Miss Nancy D. Nichols, the daughter of Capt. John Nichols, a most estimable lady, with whom he lived, using his own words, "in the most perfect love and harmony for twenty-one years, when she died, causing such a shock to my feelings that I was only sustained by the consciousness that neither in word nor deed had I ever caused a tear to fall from her eye or a pang to cross her bosom." For thirty-five years he has remained a widower, preferring the sweet memories of a happy married life to the risk of experimenting in sacred relations. From the death of his wife, his life has been devoted—constant, unceasing labor—to the children of his happy marriage. Of nine children born six are still living, to wit: John H. Williams, Mary Jane McNairy, widow of Col. R. C. McNairy, McLemore H. Williams, Willoughby Williams, Jr., Ellen, wife of Marion W. Lewis, Nancy D., wife of C. A. Nichol. Robert N. Williams married the daughter of Samuel D. Morgan, and died leaving a family of children. Andrew J. was killed in the late war. The other child died in infancy.

The highest point in the life of our subject is a virtue based on superior judgment, which has been developed in but few characters, to wit: that of persistently eschewing the allurements of office and firmly resisting all attempts to bring him into public life to the detriment of a loving and beloved family, and to the substitution of petty annoyances for the sweet enjoyment of a happy paternal home.

When a young man Col. Williams was for six years sheriff of Davidson County, and now in his declining years he remembers with the greatest pleasure that after going out of office he was never in a single instance called on to explain one of his many official acts.

At one time—about 1837—the president of the Bank of Tennessee having resigned, in his absence he, being at the time engaged in planting in Florida, was without his knowledge unanimously elected president of the bank, which was in suspension, and in the estimation of the board of directors imperatively demanded for its restoration his superior and well-known financial skill. This he, upon notice, promptly declined; but, coming home, his friends, Governor Carroll, George W. Campbell, and others, prevailed on him for the safety of the then comparatively new State bank and for the good of the Democratic party, for which he was always willing to work, to accept. Continuing in this position only until he brought about resumption, he resigned and resumed control of his private affairs. Planting in Florida during the Seminole war was so hazardous that he broke up and moved most of his slaves to

Arkansas, where he remained planting until the war came, which emancipated his slaves. Having about five hundred slaves, he removed them to the Brazos Bottom, Texas, and remained with them during the war, and then brought them (free people) back to Arkansas.

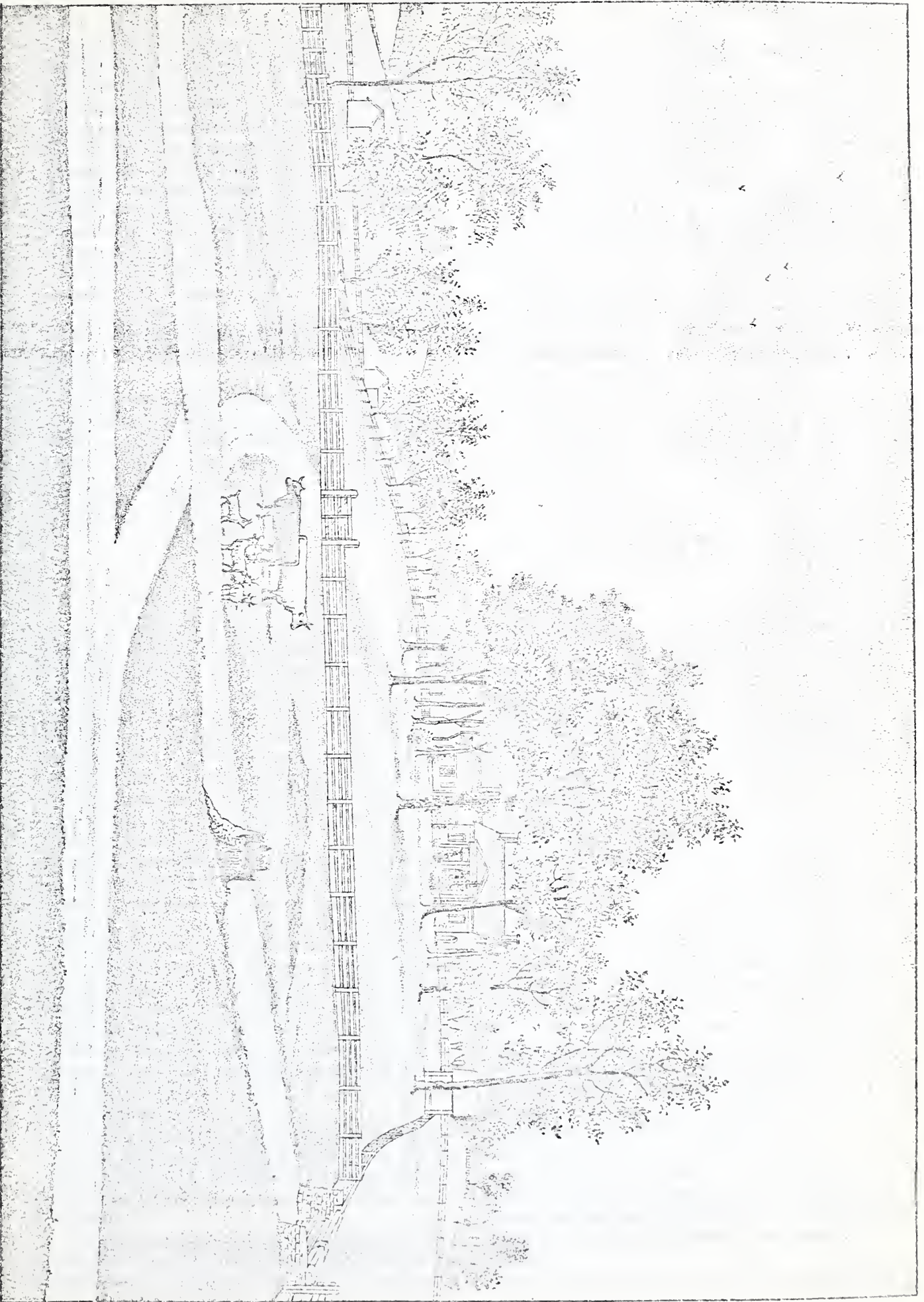
The end of the war not only brought the emancipation of his slaves, but found him in debt, mostly as surety for his friends, about three hundred thousand dollars. Nearly all in a like situation went into bankruptcy; but though nearly seventy years old he resolved to struggle through, and now he is entirely out of debt and one of the most successful planters in Arkansas.

Still making Tennessee his home, as he always has done, he spends about half his time on his plantation in Arkansas, looking closely after his large planting interests, and by his superior judgment is making the raising of cotton profitable to himself as well as large numbers of his former slaves. His relations with them are of a most friendly character; he knowing their weaknesses and they knowing his worth, the rights of each are never infringed.

Col. Williams' father died when he was only four years old, at a camp near Dandridge, in East Tennessee, when the family were moving from North Carolina.

While very young, Willoughby went into a store at Knoxville, and worked as a store-boy on a salary sufficient to buy his clothes, and then for a time at Abingdon, Va. His mother having stopped in Roane County, in East Tennessee, after the death of his father, he came first to Nashville, riding on horseback in company with her to visit his two aunts, Mrs. Col. Doneison, whose husband was the brother of Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Judge Robert Whyte. Remaining for nearly a year at that time, he was much at the house of Gen. Jackson, and, being a boy of quick perception, he imbibed many of his lifetime ways from that early visit to the coming great hero. His next visit to Nashville was in 1813, when he witnessed, and is the only living man now who did witness, the fight between Jackson and the Bentons. Nashville became his home in 1818. The connection between himself and the Jackson family brought him, at a very early day, into close relations with the old general, and it can be said with absolute certainty that of all the men now living, none were so close to Gen. Jackson for so long a time. A man of the greatest prudence, and himself of unbounded popularity, of good address and courtly manners, and firmly fixed in all the principles of a Democratic government, Gen. Jackson looked upon him through all his struggles as one of his staunchest and most reliable friends.

The relations between Col. Williams and Gen. Sam Houston, at the time in the history of that great man when he resigned the office of Governor and put Tennessee's greatest secret under cover, of separating from his wife without telling the world the cause, were of a most intimate and confidential character. It was to him that Gen. Houston perhaps first communicated his purpose, and to him were intrusted some of the details of this most extraordinary move; but it is due to the memory of the hero of San Jacinto that, so far as Col. Williams knows or believes, he never, through his long life, communicated to any living person the secrets of this domestic tragedy.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE WM D. PHILIPS. SIX MILES NORTH OF NASHVILLE TENN.
"SUGAR TREE GROVE"

Through a life now turning into the eighty-third year Col. Williams has been a man of strict temperance and uniform habits, never intoxicated, and never playing even a game of cards for amusement. He attributes his success in life in a great measure to the advice given him by his lifetime friend and adviser, Gen. Jackson. With him, next to the sweet memory of his wife and the love of his children, the name of Andrew Jackson is most sacred. He is a living evidence of what has become historie, to wit: that Gen. Jackson's friends were devoted to him in a wonderful manner, exceeding even the devotion of Napoleon's followers.

He has lately, with his own hand, written up the early events of Davidson County, giving families, their marriages and deaths, together with localities, roads, and many incidents of early life in Davidson County, which for detail is without a parallel, coming from one man's recollection of old times.

Col. Williams is above medium size, remarkably erect, with a strong face full of decision as well as benevolence. He is one of the most companionable of men, quick of speech, accurate in thought, chaste in language, exceedingly neat in person, and in his memory of past events and people he has no peer. He is a living library of all that has taken place in Tennessee, of a public nature, since 1809.

ADAM GILLESPIE ADAMS.

Adam Gillespie Adams was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 12, 1820. He was one of a family of twelve children, consisting of nine boys and three girls. His father, besides being a farmer, was a blacksmith. His mother's maiden name was Jane Gillespie; both sides of the family are of Scotch-Irish descent. This title means that the North of Ireland was largely settled by Scotch; the descendants are therefore justly called Scotch-Irish.

His early life was surrounded by the air of piety; the religious influence of his mother is most gratefully acknowledged by the subject of this sketch.

Besides the advantages of a rudimentary school near home, Adam had town school privileges. He entered a wholesale establishment at the age of twelve years, and remained in this house till he was nineteen years old, when, with a younger brother, he emigrated to America.

It should be noted that he had acquired in his seven years' services with his first employer a wide experience in merchandise and men. The firm dealt in a great variety of domestic and foreign goods, and only in a wholesale way; they handled grain, lumber, iron, groceries, liquors, and tobacco. But Adam had steadily carried out his mother's instructions, and never made habitual use of either of the two articles last named.

Landing in New York in 1839, Mr. Adams undertook the long journey to Nashville, Tenn., where he had two brothers and many relatives living. He arrived there July 1st, having refused then, as he always has since, to travel on Sunday.

He secured employment as a clerk with Eakin Bros., who, while they were in the wholesale line in Nashville, had two retail stores in Shelbyville, Tenn., where he spent over a

year. Returning to the wholesale house at Nashville, he remained with them until 1859, when, on the death of two of the firm, he became a partner.

His first year's salary with this firm was one hundred and fifty dollars, and, though it was advanced from time to time, he saved a larger percentage from this small salary than from that of any other year.

In 1858 a division of the business occurred, and Mr. Adams, taking the boots and shoes and clothing departments, withdrew, and bought the old Eakin & Bros. house, on the public square, and continued under the firm-name of A. G. Adams & Co.

In 1849, Mr. Adams made a trip to his home in Ireland. On his return he was strongly tempted to remove his business to New York City; but the sight of the glorious country and the noble people of Middle Tennessee, from which and from whom he had been so far absent, revived his admiration, and he resolved to live permanently in Nashville.

Mr. Adams was dedicated to God in baptism at the age of fifteen years; made a public profession of religion in the Presbyterian Church, and has always taken an active interest in her welfare.

In 1842 he was one of the first movers in organizing the Second Presbyterian Church; he was elected an elder, and also superintendent of its Sabbath-school in 1843, and held the office till 1862.

In 1863, on his return from New York, where he had resided during the greater part of the civil war, he was elected superintendent of the Sabbath-school and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church; both of these positions he has held ever since.

Resuming business after the war, under the former name of A. G. Adams & Co., and continuing under that name till 1876, when the present firm-style of Adams, Throne & Co., was announced, he is now one of the oldest wholesale merchants on the square.

Mr. Adams' whole soul has been interested in the cause of religion. His church and Sabbath-school have been his chosen field of labor outside the duties of his business life.

He has held the office of treasurer of the National Bible Society since 1854; also the position of director in the Union Bank of Tennessee, to which he was elected in 1854, and in that connection passed through the trying times which all the banks experienced in the civil war. Mr. Adams was also a director in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, now closed, and has lately been persuaded to take the presidency of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company. He took an active part in the establishment of the first cotton-mill in Nashville, the "Tennessee Manufacturing Company," which now is in successful operation; he was elected a member of the first board of directors, which position he still holds.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Nashville to take steps to celebrate their Centennial (April 24, 1880), Mr. Adams was appointed chairman of the committee of reception, and by virtue of this appointment was constituted a member of the board of directors of the Centennial Commission.

Mr. Adams has been twice married,—first, in 1846, to

Susan Porterfield, daughter of Francis Porterfield and Malinda Morgan, after whose death he married, in 1851, Mary J. Strickler, of Shelbyville, Tenn., daughter of Benjamin Strickler and Sarah Eakin. By this marriage he had eight children,—five sons and three daughters.

In the community in which he resides Mr. Adams is highly esteemed as a public-spirited, honest, and upright man; a man of sound judgment, courteous and elegant manners, kindly sympathies, and strong religious tendencies.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

William H. Jackson was born in Paris, Henry Co., Tenn., Oct. 1, 1835. His father, Dr. A. Jackson, and his mother, Mary W. Hurt, both natives of Virginia, were married in 1829, and removed to West Tennessee in 1830. The only surviving children of this marriage were William H. and Howell E. Jackson, the latter now an eminent lawyer of Jackson, Tenn.

The subject of this sketch was reared amid good and wholesome precepts in the home circle, and sound instruction in the school and church.

Possessed of a sanguine spirit, his fearless bravery and warm espousal of the weaker side in boyhood's strifes secured him strong friends and ardent admirers. His impetuosity of spirit and love of adventure made field sports more attractive than the monotonous duties of the school, and clearly foreshadowed his manhood.

While a member of the senior class of the West Tennessee College he received the appointment of cadet at West Point, and entered that institution in 1852.

The discipline of the military school was of the greatest benefit in its influence on the restless and ambitious spirit, and at the same time the prospects of a military life opened up broader fields and presented strong stimulus to exertion. He graduated with credit in the large class of 1856, and after the usual furlough at home, he reported in the fall of the same year at the cavalry school of instruction at Carlisle, Pa., to Col. Charles May, of Mexican war fame. One year later he joined his regiment of Mounted Rifles, U.S.A., then stationed in various parts of Texas and New Mexico. He remained in this frontier service as second lieutenant under Col. W. W. Loring from 1857 to the spring of 1861. In this connection full scope was given his love of adventure in following Indian trails and the exciting incidents peculiar to this branch of military service. Individuality was developed, self-reliance constantly exercised, perils encountered, and bravery stimulated.

For persistence in duty and gallantry in action he was frequently complimented, not only from regimental headquarters, but from the headquarters at Washington.

At the commencement of the civil war he was operating against the Apaches in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

Viewed from the standpoint of that day, it was to be expected that our young cavalry officer should take sides with the South. There resided his family, his dearest friends,

his childhood associates. While separating with regret from his companions in arms who had with him stood the brunt of many an Indian onslaught, or participated with him in the fierce attack on savage hordes, yet without hesitation he decided to go with his native State in the conflict. His decision adds another to the many instances illustrating the controlling influence of the accident of birth.

In pursuance of his resolve to aid his native State, Lieut. Jackson tendered his resignation, turned over to the proper officer of the United States army every cent of government funds and every description of public property in his possession, and, in company with Col. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made his way into Texas, ran the blockade at Galveston, reached New Orleans, sent in the tender of his services through Maj. Longstreet to the Confederate government, and was at once commissioned captain of artillery by the Governor of Tennessee.

After performing various duties he was assigned at New Madrid in 1861 to the command of a battery of light artillery. At the battle of Belmont, being unable to land his battery, Capt. Jackson, by order of Gen. Pillow, led an infantry charge against a portion of the United States troops, and was wounded in the side with a minie-ball, which he still carries,—a striking reminiscence of the horrors of war.

After recovering from what was at the time supposed to be a mortal wound, he was promoted to a colonelcy and assigned to the command of the Sixth Tennessee and First Mississippi Cavalry, then operating in West Tennessee and Mississippi.

At the taking of Holly Springs, Col. Jackson, for gallant conduct, was promoted brigadier-general, and in command of cavalry took part in all the various movements of Gens. Hardee, Polk, and Joe Johnston, commanding the cavalry on the left wing in the memorable Georgia campaign.

Among other military services was his engagement with the dashing Kilpatrick at Lovejoy's Station, leading with Forrest the Confederate advance into Tennessee and covering the retreat of Hood. For this he was recommended for promotion to a division, and was assigned to the command of Forrest's old division, with the Texas brigade added. With this fine command he operated until the close of the war, when he was assigned by Gen. Dick Taylor on the part of the Confederates, and Gen. Dennis on the part of the United States army, as commissioner for the parole of troops at Gainesville, Ala., and Columbus, Miss.

To delineate fully the part Gen. Jackson played in the civil war is not our purpose; it is not necessary to place before the reader so voluminous a history as would be requisite to do justice to the subject. His characteristics are what we seek; these stamp him as a man of high type.

He engaged in the service of the South from a sense of imperative duty. He gave to the cause unquestioned ability. His courage was spontaneous and impetuous. His training and experience gave him coolness and sound judgment. He was chivalrous to his foes, and disposed always to conduct war upon the principles of civilized usage, with as little of severity and harshness as its barbarous nature permitted.



W H Jackson



Nathan Adams

AFTER THE WAR.

The war closed, and, with the same resolute purpose that had always actuated his life, Gen. Jackson engaged in agriculture. Taking charge of his father's planting interest, he managed two farms, organizing a mixed force of white and colored labor, superintending their work with judgment, and securing profitable results.

He engaged in agriculture with all his characteristic energy of purpose; bringing to bear a quick and observant mind, he has gained a distinction in his new field of labor not inferior to the fame which he earned for himself in the profession of arms.

For three or four years he thus superintended the culture of cotton in West Tennessee.

In December, 1868, he married Miss Selene Harding, the daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., one of the most eminent agriculturists and stock-raisers of the South. For this happy change of his life, habits, and tastes he is indebted to the lost cause, to his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to his marriage, and subsequent intimate association with his father-in-law, one of the most extensive and successful farmers of Tennessee.

Gen. Jackson's pre-eminent qualifications in his now chosen field of labor have been so appreciated that he has already filled the offices of president of the National Agricultural Congress, president of the Farmers' Association of Tennessee, president of the Bureau of Agriculture for the State, and president of the executive board of the "Rural Sun Publishing Company," a weekly journal devoted to Southern agriculture, also Master of the Heart of Oak Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at Nashville.

From the Bureau of Agriculture for the State was issued that comprehensive and highly-valued work entitled "The Resources of Tennessee."

An uncommon feature in connection with the issue of this work should be recorded. As the fiscal agent of the State for the disbursement of all requisite expenses in the publication of this work, Gen. Jackson delivered to the State the cheapest piece of printing for a public document it has ever received, and he actually returned to its treasury an unexpended sum of over six thousand dollars. For this and other services to the State and county he has never received one cent of compensation, for he never would accept it.

Gen. Jackson's children are three in number,—viz., Eanice, now nine years old; William Harding, now five years old; and Selene Harding, three years of age.

Since the close of the war Gen. Jackson has been one of the foremost men in the South in all that tends to elevate the profession of agriculture, and to unite the North and the South as one fraternity, in order that the workers in the soil might realize their full value as a great factor in the scale of national importance and power.

In politics he is a Democrat, taking interest in county, State, and national affairs, but has wisely concluded not to enter the political field, regarding it as equally as disturbing and unsettling as the military life, and the fruits in old age as unsatisfactory in the one life as in the other.

NATHAN ADAMS.

Nathan Adams, the subject of this sketch, although not a native of Davidson Co., Tenn., came here at so early an age that he may be said to be identified with the county and State as truly as many of those who were born here. A native of the beautiful town of Strabane, Ireland, Nathan Adams was brought by his parents, in 1814, at the age of four years, to America, landing at New York, where his father had already a brother settled and prospering in business; we allude to the lamented and universally respected John Adams, who had emigrated to this country in 1794, and who for twenty-eight years held the honorable position of president of the Fulton Bank of New York City, and for even longer periods the responsible posts of treasurer of the New York Hospital and of the American Bible Society.

The parents of Nathan Adams proceeded at once to Philadelphia, where, in less than three years, the father died, leaving his widow with a large family of three sons and eight daughters, one of the latter having married and removed to Nashville, Tenn., with her husband, our former well-known citizen, George Crockett, Sr.

Soon the widow resolved to follow this married daughter, and during the year 1817 the whole family were settled in Nashville, Nathan, then seven years old, being the youngest child. Few of the old citizens of Nashville will fail to remember the gentle, loving mother of this numerous family, and her unremitting labors in rearing and educating them. Her uniform steadfastness of purpose and her quiet, unobtrusive piety insured her the respect of all who knew her, from the highest to the lowest, our noble President, Andrew Jackson himself, never leaving his home for Washington City without calling to say "Good-by" to Mrs. Adams. With such a mother, young Nathan was sure to have careful training; and, after receiving a good English education, at the age of nineteen it was thought best that he should "go West" to seek his fortune. He set out, therefore, and located, in 1829, in Covington, Tenn., where he was engaged for three years in mercantile business. During his residence there he was elected vice-president of the first Bible society organized in that section of country. From Covington, Mr. Adams removed to Wesley, Tenn., where, in 1833, he married Grace Arlington Stanton, only daughter of Joseph B. Stanton; and in 1835, relinquishing business, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, to which he adhered until the death of his wife, which occurred in November, 1877.

In 1869, Mr. Adams was elected president of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, and continued in that position until its consolidation with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor John C. Brown commissioner from the State of Tennessee to Vienna, and also by the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, Tenn., as its representative at the same exposition. Mr. Adams was also appointed by Governor Porter one of the commissioners from Tennessee to represent the State at the Geographical Congress and Syndicate of Trade at Paris, France, in 1875; and again to represent Tennessee at the International Industrial Exhibition in Paris in

1878. After spending part of five years in the various countries of Europe in foreign travel, Mr. Adams, after an absence of fifty years, has now returned to the home of his youth to pass the remainder of his life. There is something touching in the return of such a man to the scene of his boyhood days, and it argues well for the attractiveness of our little "City of Rocks," implanted as it is in the very garden-spot of our own loved Tennessee.

We must not omit to touch upon the religious record of Mr. Adams, so well begun at the early age of twenty-one as the vice-president of a Bible society. Becoming a member of the church in 1842, he was ordained an elder the same year in the Presbyterian Church at Emmaus, Haywood Co., Tenn., of which church he continued an elder until its removal to Stanton, Tenn. There, in this village named for his wife's father, Mr. Adams contributed between four thousand and five thousand dollars to erect a Presbyterian church, in which he was a ruling elder until his recent removal to Nashville. This generous act of Mr. Adams is but one of many that might be selected to show the munificent, liberal spirit of our esteemed fellow-citizen. That little village church, as well as the magnificent Stanton Block, erected as a memorial to the memory of his wife's father, J. B. Stanton, in Memphis, Tenn., by Mr. Adams, are living monuments of his desire to benefit his fellow-men and of his enterprising public spirit. His many relatives and friends can testify to the fact that he is one of those with whom "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and the numerous instances in which, for years past, he has caused "the widow's heart to sing for joy," and has "delivered the poor that cried, and him that had none to help," will surely bring upon him the "blessing of those who were ready to perish" here, and an unfading crown of glory hereafter. May he long remain with us!

CAPT. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Capt. William Phillips, one of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens of the county, and long a successful merchant of Nashville, died at his residence, a few miles north of the city, Feb. 17, 1880, of pneumonia, after an illness of about four days. Capt. Phillips was born in the State of Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio at the age of fifteen, and at the age of nineteen, thrown upon his own resources, went manfully to work at the first employment that offered,—as deck-hand on a steamboat. It thus happened that he first came to Nashville. As an illustration of his pluck and energy at this time it may be mentioned that on one occasion he walked all the way from this city to Smithland to reach a boat with which he had engaged. His rapid promotion afterwards was due to his sterling qualities. He successfully filled every position on a steamboat, from deck-hand up to captain, and for years was one of the most reliable and successful of Western navigators. He first embarked in mercantile business in this city with Mr. Henry Hart, under the firm-name of Phillips & Hart, on the north side of the public square. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. L. H. Lanier, and the firm of Lanier & Phillips was continued for fifteen years, and up to the

breaking out of the late war. The same firm in 1865 and 1866 continued the business in the city of Cincinnati for about a year. In 1867 he returned to Nashville, and formed a partnership with Mr. John W. Terrass, which continued for two years. He then engaged in the business of pork-packing with his brother-in-law, Andrew Hooper, and the late Capt. Len Hooper, which business was continued for about three years. In 1872 he formed a partnership with his son, Mr. C. H. Phillips, and Mr. George M. Jackson, under the firm-name of Phillips, Jackson & Co., which firm still exists. Capt. Phillips had reached the age of seventy-one years at the time of his death, and died at the old homestead, where he had resided for many years, on the Dickerson turnpike, a few miles north of the city. He leaves a wife, whom he married April 15, 1846, and seven children, as follows: two sons, C. H. and W. K. Phillips, and five daughters,—Mrs. Mary Bang, wife of W. F. Bang, Jr.; Mrs. Ella Connell, wife of A. P. Connell; Mrs. Bettie Connell, wife of Walter Connell; and two unmarried daughters, Laura and Mattie Phillips, the youngest aged six years.

In his death Nashville has lost one of her best citizens, and one whose past life can be held up to the young as an example of what is in store for those who follow the course he pursued. He won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and proved himself worthy of those who confided in him. After life's tempestuous voyage, let us hope he has found a haven of rest.

As a tribute to the memory of the late Capt. Phillips, the Merchants' Exchange at a meeting held Feb. 17, 1880, adopted the following:

"Whereas, We have received the sad intelligence of the death of Capt. Phillips, which occurred at his residence near this city at six o'clock this morning, and

"Whereas, For fifty years Capt. Phillips has been closely identified with the business interests of our city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest and most highly-esteemed merchants of the city,—eventually a self-made man,—commencing life under serious and, to some, insurmountable difficulties, he rose through the power of native intellect and industrious application to an honored position in life to which few men attain. As a man, he was modest and retiring; as a citizen, public-spirited and charitable; as a merchant, honest and just in all his dealings; as a friend, unyielding in his attachment; as a husband and father, devoted and true. He fully exemplified throughout his entire life that he was, indeed, an honest man. He recognized his responsibility to God, and was a faithful and devout Christian.

"Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Phillips this Exchange has lost one of its most valued and highly-esteemed members.

"Resolved, That we extend our condolence to his family in this sad hour of their affliction.

"Resolved, That we do attend his funeral, and that the merchants on the streets through which the procession may pass be requested to close their doors.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the Exchange, a copy presented to his family, and furnished the city papers for publication."



W. D. Harding

GEN. WILLIAM G. HARDING.

Gen. William G. Harding was born Sept 15, 1808, in a log cabin now standing at "Belle Meade," near Nashville, at that time the home of his parents, who were John Harding and his wife, Susannah Shute.

Mr. Harding's family trace their lineage to Martin Harding, the Huguenot. The Shute family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Tennessee previous to 1798, and were among the early settlers of the State.

The characteristics of Gen. Harding's youth were energy, courage, and unswerving devotion to truth. His education in the primary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic was acquired in such schools as the neighborhood afforded at that time, his schooling interrupted by work on the farm (his father believing that a valuable part of education was to teach a boy how to work.)

At the age of fourteen years he entered the Nashville University, of which Dr. Philip Lindsley was president. His associates were not of a studious bent, clever but wild boys. Their bad influence was recognized by young Harding, and, with a decision of character uncommon for his years, he communicated to his father his conviction that the only practical course for him was to seek another school. His father advised him to return to his class and resist the influences about him; but said young Harding, "These boys are my friends; I will not offend them; my only way is to leave the school and seek another." Receiving permission to make his own selection, he set out from home at the age of sixteen, and examined for himself how discipline was maintained at Princeton, N. J., and Harvard College, at Cambridge, Mass. He also visited Middletown, Conn., where "The American Literary and Scientific Academy," taught by that highly accomplished military man and ripe scholar, Capt. Alden Partridge, formerly superintendent of West Point Military Academy, was located.

Carefully examining the routine and curriculum, and being highly pleased with its management, he entered the latter school, a total stranger to professors and students; keeping himself aloof from his associates, he formed no intimate relations before he had ample opportunities to become acquainted with the characters of his fellows.

He graduated in 1829. His course was marked by studious ways and high military habits and bearing, holding every office in his company from corporal to captain. He was also inspector of the corps of cadets, the highest military office of the institution.

The school embraced among its students while young Harding was in attendance such distinguished gentlemen as Horatio Seymour, of New York; Harry Seymour, of Connecticut; Iturbide, of Mexico; Col. M. H. Sanford, of New York, now the proprietor of the justly celebrated breeding farm "North Elkhorn," Kentucky; ex-Governor Hoge, of North Carolina, and many others equally distinguished in the civil offices of the country.

The only certificate of graduation ever given in Capt. Partridge's own handwriting was given to young Harding. The certificate closes with the following words:

"I hereby recommend William G. Harding, a graduate

of this institution, as a scholar, a gentleman, and a soldier, to all whom it may concern."

A strong and lasting friendship sprang up between Capt. Partridge and young Harding. On leaving his Alma Mater he persuaded his instructor to accompany him to his home in Tennessee. While here they both visited Gen. Andrew Jackson, in whom they found a congenial spirit, since both Partridge and Harding were possessed of many of the traits of character that distinguished the old hero.

On the 17th of November, 1829, Mr. Harding was married to Miss Mary Selene McNairy (daughter of Nathaniel McNairy, and his wife, *née* Catharine Hobson), of Nashville, Tenn. By this marriage he has one son living,—viz., John Harding. After his marriage he settled in a log cabin on what is known as the "Stone's River Farm," where he lived a plain, retired, and economical life, engaged in cotton-growing. He was the first in this section to ship hay to New Orleans and corn to Charleston, S. C., by rail. His wife died in 1837, and in 1839 his father turned over to him the "Belle Meade Estate," then comprising about fourteen hundred acres of land and about one hundred and twenty-five slaves of all ages. He has here resided to the present time, constantly giving his personal attention to his plantation, and adding adjoining acres to the estate to make room for the increase of his negroes. He was opposed, as his father before him had been, to purchasing slaves. He was also opposed to trusting his slaves under the charge of an overseer; consequently he would never invest in a cotton or sugar plantation, but kept his slaves around him. He was in this course declining what was regarded as the more profitable method of working slave labor, but preferring what he considered as the more humane. Rather than mortify his negroes and separate their families, he enlarged his plantation and kept them under his own supervision.

During the civil war his slaves remained faithful to him, and a goodly number of them remain with him at the present time. He cares for them in sickness and in health as formerly; they are a contented, happy set, well fed, well clothed, fat, sleek, and merry.

On the 2d of January, 1840, he married his second wife, Miss Elizabeth McGavock (daughter of Randal McGavock and his wife, *née* Sarah Rogers, of Franklin, Tenn.). By this marriage he has left two daughters,—Selene, the eldest, the wife of Gen. W. H. Jackson, the present assistant of Gen. Harding in the management of "Belle Meade," and Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Judge Howell E. Jackson (brother of Gen. W. H. Jackson), and a lawyer of eminence, residing in Jackson, West Tennessee. Mrs. Harding died Aug. 9, 1867.

Gen. Harding has been a leading agriculturist and stock-breeder in his State. He has taken great interest in affairs of State and the general government. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. He was the first person to suggest to Dr. Overton the necessity for the construction of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and labored with him several days before he could exact a promise from that gentleman to agitate the subject. Dr. Overton pronounced Gen. Harding wild and visionary when he first broached the matter.

Gen. Harding has been a reader all his life, and an ad-

vanced agriculturist, keeping pace with the times in the use of improved farming implements and machinery, and especially the improvement of the blooded horse. In this connection it will be interesting to insert his essay on "The Blood Horse," read before the Davidson County Farmers' Club:

THE BLOOD HORSE.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE DAVIDSON COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB,—At our last meeting I addressed to the Farmers' Club some desultory remarks on the relative value of the various breeds of domestic animals, the horse included, when you had a right, as per request of the club, to expect an essay on the blood horse. I will now proceed to comply with your just expectations. Among all the numerous varieties of domestic animals which a benevolent Providence has created for the use of man, the blood horse stands pre-eminent, without a compeer in the animal kingdom. In beauty he is without a rival,—a coat as fine as the finest satin; his eye, in repose, as mild and gentle as the lamb; under excitement as bright as the eagle and as bold as the lion, denoting the energy of his nature; his skin as thin and elastic as the fawn; his form as perfect and well placed as beautifully defined muscles can make it. This is his exterior, or that which is visible to the human eye; but there is an interior or invisible structure which contributes more perhaps to his powers than even his perfect exterior formation. His large heart and capacious lungs give him the wind of the high-bred hound; his large blood-vessels and soft, thin skin enable him to throw off the excess of heat that must be generated by great and rapid exertion, especially in a heated atmosphere; his muscles firm and beautifully defined with bone of ivory texture,—all combine to give him strength, endurance, action, and beauty far exceeding all of the equine race.

"The uninstructed in horseology may inquire. How do you know of this internal and invisible structure? The veterinary will answer, By dissection of blood horses we find universally large heart, capacious blood-vessels, thin skin, and ivory-like bone, possessing solidity and consequently strength far superior to coarse breeds. Therefore, when we know the pedigree is pure we also know that this perfect internal structure exists. The uninitiated may also ask, What do you mean by a thoroughbred or blood horse? I mean the horse which traces back, with certainty, through a long line of distinguished ancestry to the beautiful and game little creatures which were imported into England from the deserts of Arabia about the middle of the sixteenth century. How they came there, or by what means they had been brought to the degree of perfection they possessed at that early period, I am not able to answer. From that time to the present the best talent of intelligent breeders has been zealously and energetically employed throughout the world, aided too by all the leading governments (except our own) to develop and improve this noble animal. They have not failed. By attention to his comfort, with a liberal supply of proper food from infancy to maturity, his size has been enlarged, consequently his strength and speed increased; though beautiful when brought from his native desert, he is now magnificent.

He has been made so nearly perfect that breeders of the present period are puzzled to know what further improvement can be anticipated. He is now as large perhaps as desirable for all the wants of man, as beautiful as imagination can picture, as fleet as the wind,—under proper teaching and kind handling as docile as the lamb and a giant in strength; the kind treatment should commence when the animal is a day old.

"To form an idea of the wonderful powers of the blood horse, we will suppose his weight to be nine hundred pounds, this being about the weight of race-horses. By the strength of his muscle he carries this weight together with his rider, one hundred pounds more, making one thousand pounds, not on a down grade, but on a horizontal line, a mile in one minute and forty-three seconds, almost equaling the power of steam. Of all animated nature the feathered tribe alone can equal his speed. If we imagine a feathered monster of equal weight, I doubt much whether he could surpass him in his flight. Persons not versed in horseology have of course but an imperfect idea of his history, or of all the care and labor bestowed in its preparation, or of the perfect reliability of the record; no human history equals it in point of accuracy nor human pedigree in point of purity of blood. His genealogy is traced, through many generations, back to his Eastern origin without a shadow of doubt; spurious pedigrees, though sometimes attempted, are easily detected by the experienced pedigrees. Though the blood horse is more beautiful and possesses more strength (according to weight), more speed and durability, than any of the equine race, and is, therefore, justly admired by all men, but by the uninformed only as a beautiful creature, many of whom imagine he is bred for a race alone and is fit for nothing else, has no other value than occasionally to contribute to the amusement of the public on the race-course. This is an egregious error; the race-course is only the school to educate and prepare him to exhibit his wonderful powers in competition with the best of the royal family,—a field the plebeian dare not enter, no scrub ever having won a prize with thoroughbred competitors. Ten drops of plebeian blood in one thousand would endanger his success. The race-course is, therefore, a necessity, for through its instrumentality the blood horse has been brought to his present high degree of perfection. Human judgment is often in error, but on no subject more frequently than in the opinions we form of the relative power and value of the horse. It is as easy to judge the powers and qualities of man by the eye, and all will admit the fallibility of such judgment. No, my friends, we can only judge correctly of the intellectual and moral worth of our great men when we view them on the world's stage in competition with distinguished competitors. Without a theatre the world could never have known those distinguished delineators of human character whose names now fill many an honored page in human history. Without a race-course the world would never have known of the great powers of Lexington, the horse that has contributed more to the improvement of his race than any predecessor. I am aware of the prejudices existing against the race-course by religionists, generally on account of its immoral tendency; that these prejudices are

not altogether groundless, I admit, but that the immoralities of a well-regulated race course are greatly magnified by those who know the least of their operations. I am perfectly satisfied; that it may be still further improved and all objectionable features removed, I earnestly desire. For near forty years I have been a breeder of the blood horse, and an active participator in his education and development, and can affirm that vice and immorality do not necessarily attach to raising, and while, as before remarked, the race-course is a necessity, for without it the breeder could not know the superior horses and the best strains to propagate, and without this knowledge his improvement would cease and deterioration begin.

"Here the question arises whether we will permit this noble and most useful creature, which has been brought to his present degree of perfection by the efforts of breeders for the past two hundred years, and by the expenditure of as many millions of money, to retrograde into the coarse and clumsy brute he is represented previous to the introduction of the Arab, or go on to improve and develop still higher and more useful qualities. For one, I advocate his preservation, and at the same time call upon the moralist to unite with me in the effort to remove all objectionable features that may attach to the institution so necessary to his development. Beauty, speed, action, durability, and the many admirable qualities I claim for this magnificent animal do not constitute his chief—nay, nor his greatest—value. His mission is to improve his race. The pure and unadulterated blood which flows in his veins improves and gives additional value to all the horse family. To the children's pony it imparts more action, sprightliness, and beauty; to the saddle-horse more action, durability, and style; to the trotter, a class of animals at present so highly prized, and for which such fabulous prices are paid, blood is indispensable, for without it, with all his great strength, when pressed, his muscles will tire and grow weak for want of breath,—the natural result, not of his exterior formation, but of his defective internal organization.

"Great speed and durability are not attained without the judicious infusion of blood; a thorough scrub is incapable of either speed or endurance. Never did blood tell with more effect than in the beginning of the late civil war, when the successes of the Southern cavalry proved more than equal to the North, two to one. But towards the close of the war, when the well-bred horses of the South fell into the possession of the Northern cavalry, this superiority failed to appear. A dash of blood is indispensable to the war-horse, giving not only action and durability, but courage and boldness, which it is said is in some degree imparted to the rider, hence the enlightened governments of Europe encourage the production of blood horses with aid from the national treasury,—a wise policy, that should be imitated by this great and rapidly-increasing government. No people on earth make so much use of the horse as the people of the United States, especially of the southern and western portion. Here some of my hearers may ask the question whether, with all the perfection you claim for the blood horse, you esteem him the horse of all work? I answer, no—emphatically no. No such horse or breed exists on earth. The horse is now an inhabitant

of all countries, of nearly every clime, from the torrid to the frigid zone, used by all people (civilized) under varied and totally different circumstances and for a thousand different purposes. Of course no single animal or breed can be best adapted to all these various circumstances and conditions. The children's pony and the slow and easy pacer for the old man would ill suit the dashing cavalrman, or the rapid riding of young men. Again, the thin hair and delicate skin of the blood horse unfit him for use in extreme northern regions,—as much so as the long and shaggy hair of the moose or reindeer disqualify or unfit them for dwellers in southern climates.

"No, my friends; a benevolent Providence has made for the use of man a great variety of domestic animals, but no one breed of horses or other domestic animals best suited to the wants of man everywhere, in all climates, and under all circumstances. The stately and valuable Durham would be worthless in either extreme of temperature; also in all poor localities, where herbage is scarce, in any climate. Though I admit the blood horse is not the horse of all work, and best for all the varied uses of man everywhere and under all circumstances, I affirm he is better adapted to a greater variety of uses than any of his race. The opinions here expressed are not theoretical, but the result of the experience of more than forty years; the facts stated the result of experiments for a like period. The best and most durable plow-horse I ever owned was a thoroughbred. On a hot day, in high corn (the most severe test for farm stock), he could kill all the horses and mules that would keep up with him, without injury to himself. The best, most active and durable saddle-horse I ever owned was a blood horse. I rode this horse till he was twenty-four years of age before he ever fell or made a bad blunder. I then set him free, and had the pleasure of providing for his comfort for several years after.

"The best harness-horses I have used were well bred. I find them more sensible, and consequently more safe and reliable. The best mules I ever worked were from well-bred mares. Indeed, no animal is more improved by a dash of blood than the mule. It imparts to him the action and spirit which he so greatly needs.

"Since writing this essay I have read a most excellent editorial on the subject of 'Thoroughbreds and Trotting' in the *National Live Stock Journal*. In the article referred to he says, 'So far as we are advised and believe, there is no individual fast trotter nor admitted family of trotters whose blood, if known, is not traceable in part to the thoroughbred. In other words, thoroughbred blood, if not the foundation—the *sine qua non*—of speed at the trot, and, we may add, at any other gait, is always present where speed is found. There is no speed without blood; and we think the inference fair that none is expected.'

"I would be pleased to quote much more from Col. Reynolds' sensible article, but have already extended this essay to an unexpected length, and will conclude it with the remark that my hearers have only to make the acquaintance of the blood horse to become like myself his admirer and zealous advocate.

"I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the club, for the compliment and courtesy extended to me in the call

upon me for this my first essay upon my favorite subject."

BLOOD-STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Belle Meade has a national reputation as the home of the "thoroughbred horse," and is justly entitled to it. Gen. Harding has made a large outlay in this department for securing the most fashionable strains of blood. He has now three stallions—"Enquirer" (imported), "Great Tom," and "John Morgan,"—also sixty-five blood mares, all of the choicest families.

He has his annual sales, at which, by public outcry, the entire product of his thoroughbred mares are sold without reserve, and no by-bidding.

Gen. Harding has retired from the turf, but takes a natural pride in the success of colts of his raising. Profit is now crowning his enterprise, begun from a taste for the blood horse. Gen. Harding began breeding thoroughbreds about 1835 on a small scale,—not with the expectation of making money, neither with the intention of losing money. He therefore resolved never to bet a cent on the result of any contest of speed or any game of chance, to which good resolution he has faithfully adhered to this day.

Gen. Harding is of the opinion that of all the domestic animals that a beneficent Creator has given for the use of man, the blooded horse is without a rival for courage, beauty, action, and endurance. He advances prominently this idea touching the necessity for a well-regulated system of turf-raising, viz.: Without the theatre the world would never have known of those distinguished delineators of human character in all its wondrous phases. So without the turf the world would never have known of the wonderful powers of the great Lexington, Glencoe, Vandal, Bonnie Scotland, and other noted sires, and equally in darkness as to these valuable strains of blood to propagate, and which strains have contributed so much to improve the horses of America. Americans make a more extravagant use of the horse in all departments of industry and for pleasure than any other nation, and, since the mission of the thoroughbred is to improve all the equine race, it is of great importance that intelligent breeders should know where to obtain those strains of blood noted for perfect symmetry and great endurance. This knowledge is only attainable from witnessing actual contests on the horse's theatre of action, "the turf."

BELLE MEADE.

The estate comprises now about four thousand acres, and is cultivated in the mowing grasses and the cereals. A large part of it is set in the grazing grasses. The plantation is worked by from twenty to twenty-five negro laborers. There is a saw-mill and grist-mill on the place, run by water at certain seasons of the year, also by steam when necessary. The estate thus has facilities to supply all building-materials requisite on the place. There are three quarries of excellent building-stone and timber of all kinds, including a fine supply of that most excellent timber, the walnut.

One point of pleasure and interest to the visitor to Belle Meade is the park of four hundred acres, containing about two hundred and forty to two hundred and fifty deer. The park has a beautiful sod of blue-grass. It contains a great

variety of timber. There is attached to the park, only separated by a low fence, a plat of about thirty acres, left in its primeval state, kept as a browsing and hiding-place for the deer; they can go there and be undisturbed by any other stock.

Gen. Harding has held peculiar views on the subject of immigration, and we cannot do justice to those views in a better way than to here insert his essay on the subject:

IMMIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

Gen. Harding replies to his assailants—a vigorous defense of his position—his views tersely stated.

"TO THE EDITORS OF THE UNION AND AMERICAN:

"Many friends advise me to let this subject drop and run no further against the popular current. But I remember an excellent motto promulgated by that odd but worthy man, Davy Crockett. When dying he said, 'I leave this motto for other men when I am dead,—Be sure you are right, then go ahead.' I do not profess more of acumen or foresight than others, but I honestly entertain opinions upon a subject, engaging at present much of the public mind, directly in opposition to the views generally entertained. I claim the right to express them and throw them out to the public for what they are worth. I earnestly desire that they be considered and closely scrutinized by all classes of the community, both foreign and native. This question (immigration) is an extensive subject, and, like all others of magnitude, has two sides, which I hope to show before I am done. I will deal fairly with it, and endeavor to show in my crude way its advantages and disadvantages, its blessings and discomforts, who are to be its beneficiaries and who will be the sufferers.

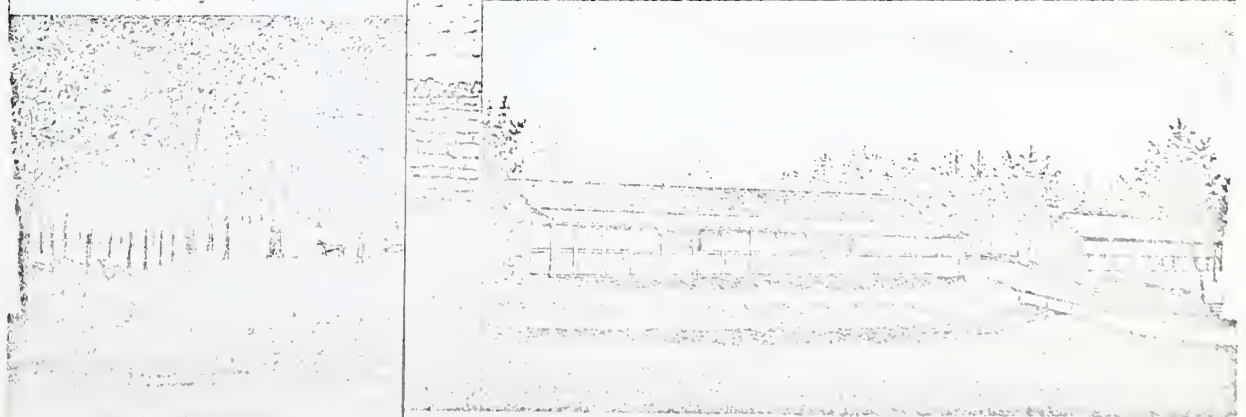
"To present some of the strongest points usually claimed by its advocates:

"1. It will make our nation strong. Now, my friends, I ask whether you have a personal interest in strengthening the great American nation, already strong enough to protect itself against the encroachments of the greatest powers or all the powers of Europe?

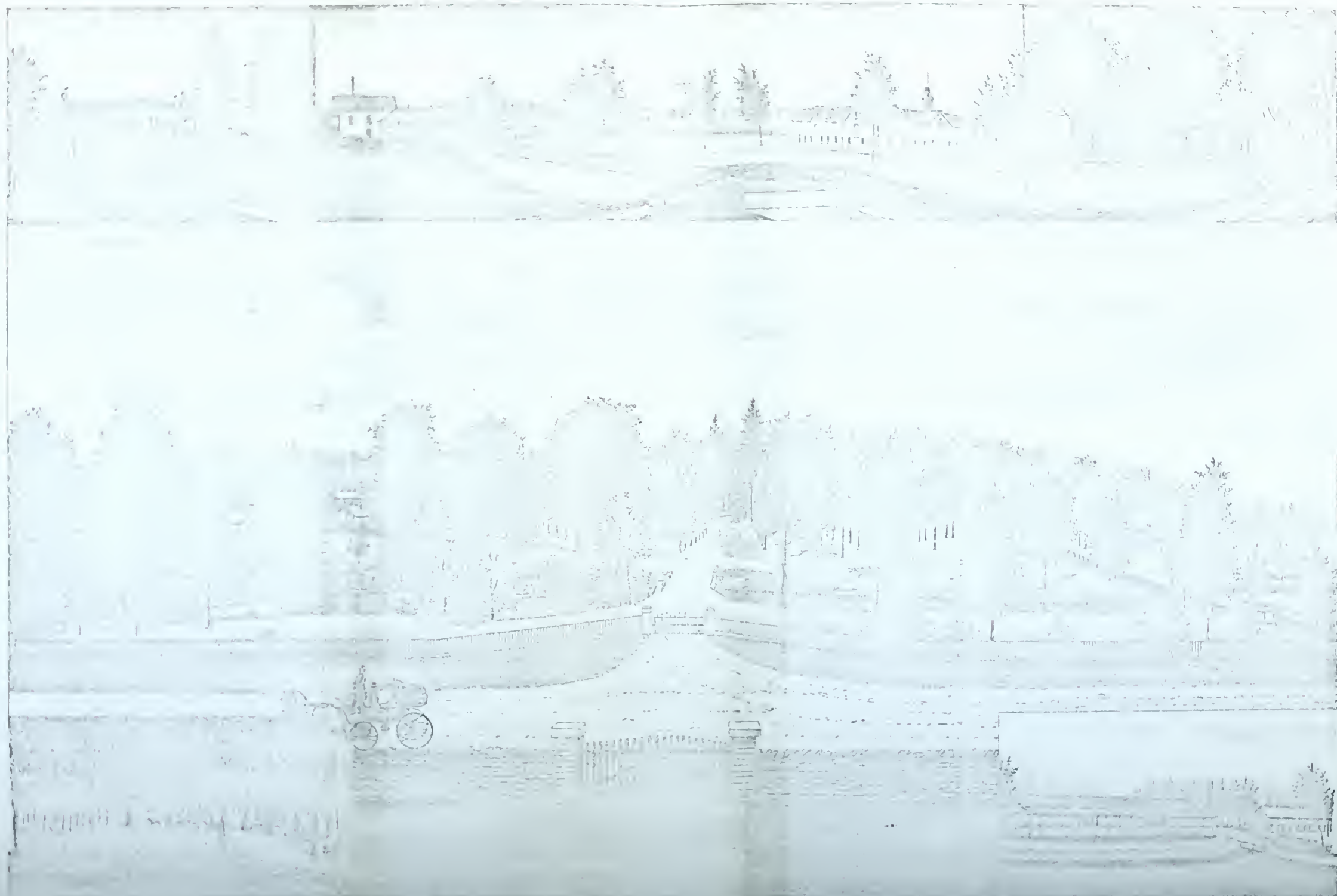
"2. It will enrich this great nation by increasing its revenues and fill its treasury with untold wealth. Let me ask, How are you to obtain a personal benefit by increase of government revenue unless you are so fortunate as to get your fingers into the public crib? Do you expect your taxes to be decreased by enriching the treasury (national or State)? Let me assure you, paradoxical as it may appear, the reverse is true. Increase of national wealth, I believe, universally increases national taxes; the older and more populous a country, the greater the burdens of taxation. If increase of national wealth has the effect of decreasing taxes, then the citizens of the old and wealthy governments of Europe should not feel, as they do now, the burdens of taxation. Then, if I am right, you have no personal interest in this matter.

"3. Immigration will help to occupy and cultivate our wild and unoccupied lands, greatly beautify our country, and thereby add to the pleasure and interest of the passing traveler: but, my friends, let me ask again, How is all this to contribute to the individual interest (financially) of those who have no lands? It will certainly add to the value of

air
We
ich
ve.
for
ted
un
of
to
var
rn
ry,
on,
nd
air
he
de
ns
m
nd
a-
re
h
n
to
e
t,
ft
of
n
i-
s
e
s
7
[
l



OLD, HARDING'S BIRCH PLACE,
FORMER HALL STABLES.



VIEWS AT BELL MEADE NEAR NASHVILLE TENN.

GENERAL VIEW FROM PIPE.

FORMER HALL STABLES.

the land, and in the same ratio increase the difficulty of you and your descendants to possess it.

"4. It will make the rich man richer by enhancing the value of his houses and lands. Among all the classes of society, if the landholder consults his own individual interest, he will be the strongest and loudest advocate for foreign immigration, for he will be most assuredly the greatest beneficiary (financially). The true prosperity of governments cannot be measured by their wealth or power, but by the prosperity, comfort, and moral condition of their citizens. Now, my foreign friends, let me ask, do you not number among your foreign friends some of these lordly aristocrats who can boast of their acres by the thousands and herds without number? If so, you will find them the ardent advocates of immigration societies, and aiding them with their ample means, thereby adding to the value of their vast possessions as well as to their flocks and herds. These wealthy gentlemen, like yourselves, have left their native land, the graves of their ancestors, their homes with all their dear surroundings, to east their lot and that of their descendants with the citizens of the United States. All classes and conditions have come to our shores for a like object,—the rich to grow richer; the artisan hoping to find greater demand for his skill; the laborer, more remunerative reward for his labor, hoping thereby to procure a home for himself and family. Now, my friends (foreign and native), have I not fairly presented the strong points of your side of this great national question. Do I ask too much when I request you for the moment to lay aside your prejudices, unduly excited, perhaps, by recent occurrences, and examine fairly and critically the other side? I have said that the tendency of the increase of population is to make the rich richer; therefore the arguments which I shall advance are not addressed to that class, but to all other men, foreign and native, who live by the sweat of the brow. I include all those, also, who live by their wits. The policy of the government should not be directed to advance the particular interests of the wealthy,—they already possess an abundance of the world's goods and do not need help,—but to assist the poor and needy. Now, my foreign friends, you know much better than I that a great and powerful government, with its millions of treasure and of population, did not supply your wants. Ay, population, this great blessing from which many imagine all human comfort, prosperity, and happiness are to flow, is the very thing from which you fled. True, it has enriched your country; it felled the forest, it cut up the possessions of lordly landlords (to their pecuniary gain), beautified the land and built magnificent cities; but, my friends, did all this wealth and beauty supply your daily needs? If so, you have not acted wisely to leave your native land to east your destiny in this sparsely populated country. I have sometimes thought my native friends, many of whom are the warm advocates of immigration, ought to meet that human current that is daily flowing from the old world and tell them of their mistake,—teach them the blessings of a dense population and the curse of a sparse one. Tell them we in America are too thin to thrive, and thus turn them back to enjoy the blessings of the dense population from which they are fleeing, and that they themselves might sooner reach the object of their

hopes by going with them. I fear they would fail in their mission of love. Perhaps the emigrants would reply: 'We have experimental knowledge of all those blessings of which you speak. We found our country too thick to thrive. Every avenue to wealth is closed to us; every place of honor and profit is already occupied, and legions of disappointed applicants are waiting in the hope that something may turn up; and even we, who live by the energetic application of our own strong muscles, fail, on account of competition, to find employment sufficient to feed ourselves and the dear ones for whom we live. No, my friends, we will not turn back; we are seeking a more sparsely populated country, where we expect to find more room and less competition, where we hope to meet greater demand for our skill and better rewarded labor.' They wisely persevere in their course, and I hope that all who are worthy may attain the realization of their hopes. Now, my friends, these people leave their country for their country's good, and millions more might follow to the great relief of their friends whom they have left. Well, my friends, who live by labor, and who have experienced the inconvenience of a dense population, if similar causes produce like results, tell me what are the benefits you, who have east your destiny here, and with your descendants design in all the distant future to remain citizens of this your adopted country, expect to accrue to you from immigration? I have stated it will increase the strength and wealth of this great nation, fell the forest, build great cities, beautify the country. All this you left behind you, but failed to realize therefrom the means of support for yourselves and families. Why, then, are you impatient to bring about the same troubles upon the country of your adoption? Many will say, 'It will be long years before we can experience any great inconvenience from density of population; that we have still a vast unoccupied domain, neither benefiting the government nor its citizens.' True, nor is it doing harm, or costing anybody a cent to keep it. In the distant future, how far distant I know not, but I do know, so sure as time continues we will arrive at the same crowded condition that now troubles the governments of the old world and so inconveniences their people. Then our descendants (I mean foreign and native) will have no unoccupied domain; no wild lands upon which to locate. They will already be preoccupied by former citizens of the old world, greatly to the relief of their respective governments and peoples. This condition has been greatly facilitated by that famous Homestead bill, which gave popularity, influence, and position to Andrew Johnson, while depriving our citizens, native and foreign, and their descendants, of property justly theirs, and which at some future period they will need. I think, my friends, you are advocating a policy against your best interests. You should seek to increase the rewards of labor. Did competition ever do this anywhere or at any time in the history of the world? Will it increase the wages of any human being who lives by the sweat of the brow (either physical or mental)? There is one very intelligent class who lead society and control the public policy of the country (I, of course, mean lawyers), who, as far as I know, are universally the advocates of immigration, expecting thereby to increase the number of their clients; doctors, too, advocate it, ex-

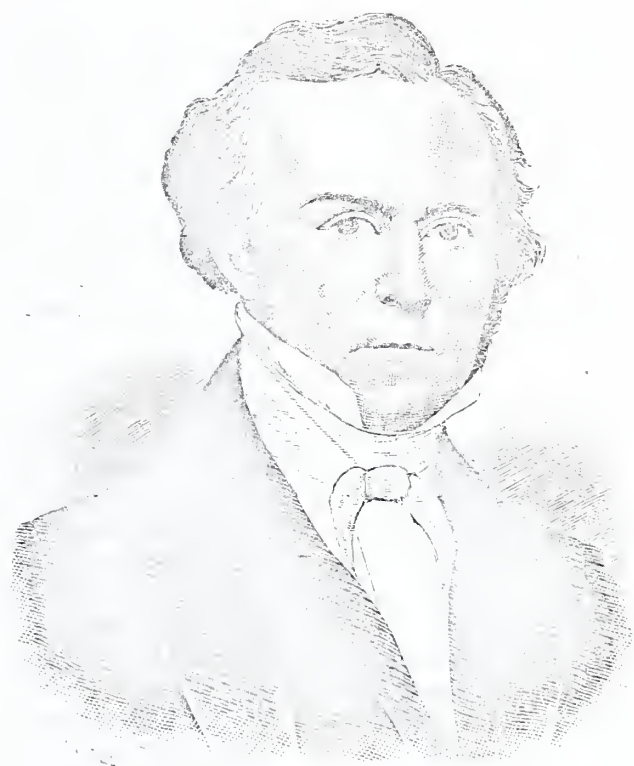
pecting to increase the number of their patients. But, my friends, immigration will import lawyers and doctors too, increase competition, and as certainly, I think, decrease your fees. If I am mistaken in all this, why do you not pull up stakes and go to population, and not exhaust your patience waiting here for it? I do not know but the above arguments will apply with equal force to our moneyed capitalists. My reading teaches me that the value of money, like labor, is decreased by competition; hence it is cheaper in the old world than in the new,—cheaper in New York than in the sparsely settled country of the South.

"I have thus far presented this subject solely in a financial point of view. I will now endeavor to show the effect of crowded population in a moral point. Here the aristocratic landlord is equally interested with all other classes and conditions of society. More than threescore years ago I was born upon the spot where I now live,—the country then new and sparsely peopled. Hospitality, generosity, charity, sociability, and integrity were common virtues, and per consequence confidence almost universal. These I esteem great human virtues, which contribute largely to the enjoyments and well-being of society. At that period every one esteemed it a duty to help his neighbor when called on; to build his cabin, his crib, and if need be to shuck his corn,—when his neighbor's word was as good as his bond. Then penitentiaries nor jails were hardly thought of. True a small log pen, called a jail, was sometimes used, but so rarely that the incarceration of a single criminal produced quite an excitement in the public mind. All this has changed even here. Now no man is expected to assist his neighbor to build his house or even to shuck his corn; no man's word is taken,—the bond always demanded. Why this change, and what has produced it if not increase of population? I leave my readers to decide the case for themselves. In New York, the great metropolis of the United States, I think I witnessed a scarcity of the virtues spoken of; more wealth, yet more selfishness; more want and greater degradation than could be found in any ten sparsely populated States of the Union. *Population increases competition; competition reduces wages; reduction of wages generates want; want leads to degradation and crime.*

"I am not accustomed to public speaking, nor in the habit of writing for newspaper publication, but at a meeting of the Farmers' Club of this county, held in the city of Nashville on the 14th inst., the labor question being under discussion, I made some remarks, which, it appears, greatly excited the indignation of a portion of the foreign population of Nashville. An indignation meeting was held in the Capitol of the State. In that meeting my views were misunderstood or willfully misrepresented. I was advocating negro in preference to foreign labor for the following reasons: First, The negroes were already here and citizens of the country. We had raised them. They had been our slaves. We had enjoyed the fruits of their labor in the past. That humanity, even common justice demanded that we, their former owners, should give them a fair and patient trial. That if we cast them off, they must, necessarily, become paupers, and as a consequence thieves and robbers, and a most dangerous element in society. Further, without

experience in regard to the value of foreign labor, except as artisans, I stated, as my opinion, after many years of experience, that the negro from his organization, physical and mental, was better adapted to the drudgery of farm work than any other race of people; that we could board them cheaper, that they were the most patient, contented, and happy race in their humble position, resulting from an organization that did not belong to any other people. Besides, they possess the capacity of enduring labor under a sun that would be distressing, if not insupportable, to any other race. For these reasons, and many others, I did not think we would gain by exchanging the negro for the SCUM of the old world who were daily landing on our shores. 'Scum,'—this is the little word that raised the tempest. I hope it did not apply to any in that indignation meeting. But, my foreign friends, what country has no scum? You must answer, not one under the canopy of heaven. Unfortunately for our race, too many here and everywhere else. Where there are most people, there you will find most scum. Chiefly from this class we must select laborers to do the farm work. Among other things a fling was made at my Virginia ancestry. My friends, I have spent much more time in learning the pedigrees of my horses than my own. As far as I know, my paternal great-great-grandfather was from England,—a gentleman of good position. My maternal great-great-grandfather from Germany; of his history I know nothing. He might, for aught I know, have been a SCUM. A word in reply to the slar and misrepresentation of my remarks on the subject of educating the negro race. I said that they should have the rudiments of education, enough to protect themselves against the impositions of bad men; further than this I did not deem necessary. (I mean the laborers of this class, those who live by use of muscle and not of brains.)

"I do believe, 'Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise,' that the class of people whose lot it is to do the drudgery of the world (be they white or black) would be made discontented and unhappy by a high order of education. No intelligent and highly educated man would be content to spend his life with the shovel and hoe, or the axe and the plow. This drudgery must be left to feed the SCUM. Another of the arguments used by a newspaper writer or editor, I suppose to help to swell the indignation of the foreign population, was that I was a large slaveholder and an aristocratic landlord, who counted his acres by the thousand. To those I plead guilty in part. I was what is termed, in this locality, a large slave-owner, every one of whom under sixty years of age had been raised on the plantation. Their rapid increase forced me to add to my landed possession, often to give them room, rather than mortify them and myself also by selling them to strangers. I always treated them well and cared for them, as I now do, in sickness as in health. Now I have no slaves, but a large surplus of land, which is dead capital and which I am anxious to sell. If my life were based upon and controlled by selfishness, I would be an advocate of immigration. No, my friends, they are not selfish, and whether right or wrong, true or false, they are the deliberate and honest convictions of my mind for the past thirty years, and if there is any vitality in them they will live after I shall be no more."



MARK R. COCKRILL.

"In conclusion, permit me to request the leaders of my foreign friends at their next indignation meeting, that they will read, for the benefit of their audiences, this, my first and, I hope, my last essay on immigration.

"W. G. HARDING."

It will be seen from the extracts given that Gen. Harding is a strong thinker, and not afraid to give expression to his thoughts; at the same time he has great liberality towards those who differ, conceding to others the same independence in thought and action he claims for himself. Always bowing to the mandate of the laws of the land, subscribing to the Calhoun doctrine that the general government should be seen and felt as little as possible, and ought not to perform anything that could be done by a State or States.

Gen. Harding enjoys the reputation of being a man of spotless honor and the highest integrity. He is given to large charities, and prefers to be his own dispenser.

His military title was given him by election of the people as brigadier-general of the State militia in his early life. He has never known active service in the field.

Gen. Harding is a living witness to the growth of Davidson County. He has seen Nashville with a total population of only four thousand. No steamboat plied the waters of the Cumberland. It was an eventful day when a keel-boat laden with groceries and other supplies arrived from New Orleans. It had been from four to six months on the voyage, and the high prices necessarily attendant on such expensive transportation made the purchase of a pound of coffee an event in the family. The boldness of Jackson, his wealth and power, can be appreciated, when he was known to buy a whole sack of coffee at once. It was the talk of the town. The only road south of Nashville, known as the old Natchez Trace, was laid directly past "Belle Meade." Over this road Gen. Harding saw Gen. Jackson move his troops to the defense of New Orleans, large numbers of his cavalry stopping at his father's noted blacksmith's shed to have their horses shod. The Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw Indians made their trading visits to Nashville by this same road. They brought in ponies, furs, and peltries; they were always well treated at Mr. Harding's plantation. One of W. G. Harding's early presents from his father was an Indian pony, bought from a passing company.

Gen. Harding remarks with regret the decline in the simplicity and honor and kindliness of manner which has transpired in his day. In those early days a man's word was as good as his bond,—written contracts regarded as impertinent, mutual help the rule. Was there a neighbor's barn to be built, his corn to be shucked, or any other assistance needed, all cheerfully rendered the service. Great personal bravery was developed by the isolation of settlers. Self-dependence also was naturally the characteristic of pioneers. But while comforts and conveniences have multiplied, so have crime and fraud and pauperism. Gen. Harding recalls the character of the past society, and regards it preferable in manhood and honor to the later days.

In this connection it is due to Gen. Harding to say that in his advocacy of the improvement of the horse, including the necessary arena of the *race-track*, he does not disregard

or overlook the incompatibility which many good people seem to see in the influence of the race-track as an opponent of religion.

Gen. Harding regards religion as a help to man of inestimable value. He would go further and advise every man who has the requisite faith to identify himself with the church; but, instead of holding aloof from the race-track, if religious men would recognize its usefulness and necessity as in England, they would help to eliminate all objectionable features from it. Further, Gen. Harding is clearly of the opinion, from his own experience as a turfman and from extended observation, that vice and immorality is not a necessary concomitant of the race-course.

DAVID MCGAVOCK.

David McGavock was one of the early settlers of Nashville. He was a son of James McGavock, Sr., of Rockbridge Co., Va., where he was born on the 6th of February, 1763. When it became known in Southwestern Virginia that the new and desirable lands in the Cumberland Valley were open for settlement, and that Robertson, Donelson, Rains, and their associates had established their little colony at Nashborough, the young men of that region who were ambitious and had their fortunes to make hastened away over the mountains and joined the colonists at their new settlement.

David McGavock, who had just become of age, made his appearance in Nashville in 1785-86, and located and purchased for his father and himself two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land, situated on both sides of the Cumberland River north of the bluff. All that part of the city known as North Nashville stands on one of their tracts, and that known as North Edgefield stands on another. The lands selected by him show that he was an excellent judge of them, and the plats and charts executed by his own hand, which are still extant, show that he was an accurate and experienced surveyor.

After he had purchased his lands, the next thing necessary was to bring them under cultivation, for he had come to establish for himself a home in the new country, and not as a mere adventurer or speculator. At Freedland's Station, now known as McGavock's Spring, in the middle of his father's nine hundred and forty acre tract, he built him a cabin, and, with all the laboring force he could command, proceeded to make arrangements for putting in a crop. He took the lead of all the settlers in agriculture, so that, as the historian of Nashville says in 1792, a large crop of corn was raised by him, which sold at a very high price. He had joined the colony to work, and had brought with him from Virginia not only the means of purchasing the choicest lands, but he had brought his axe, his hoe, and his mattock, with which to make the wilderness blossom as the rose.

He made annual visits to his Virginia home between the seasons of harvest and planting, and it was on one of these occasions, in 1789, that he married Elizabeth McDowell, a lady belonging to a prominent and influential family of his native town. They had been neighbors and friends

from childhood, and their married life was prosperous and happy. He had not yet fully prepared his new home in the Cumberland Valley for her reception, nor was it yet considered a safe or comfortable residence for women and children on the defenseless frontier. It was therefore the better part of wisdom for him to leave his wife at home with their parents, while he spent nearly the whole of every year at Nashville, cutting away the cane and clearing up his fields. It was not till 1795, after the birth of his sons James, John, and Francis, that he moved his family from the old home at Max Meadows, where the ancestral hamlet still stands near the railway station, off over the Cumberland Mountains to their new and well-arranged abiding-place in the Far West.

He had erected what was considered a palatial residence on the frontier,—a frame house with glass windows, with iron trimmings for the doors, and with wide, spacious porches on either side,—within a few yards of an unfailing spring of water. And there the little family began their home-life on the frontier. It was but a few years, however, before he was enabled to build a nice brick house near the spot, the largest and most convenient in the settlement at that time, and which is still standing near the cotton-factory in North Nashville. There he reared a large and respectable family, becoming identified with the city, county, and State in all their interests for more than half a century, and there he died on the 7th of August, 1838.

Two of the children of David McGavock and Elizabeth McDowell died in infancy; the survivors, six sons and a daughter,—all of whom have now passed away to the better world,—were among the most thrifty and enterprising people of the county. James and John, who were the two eldest, married sisters, the daughters of Mr. Kent, of Wythe Co., Va., and inherited in equal shares one of the quarter-sections located by their father north of the river. Francis McGavock, who married the daughter of John Harding, settled upon a fine estate on Richland Creek, near Nashville, and enjoyed a long and happy life there. Randall McGavock married and moved to Louisiana, where he reared a highly respectable family, some of whom returned to the ancestral home in Virginia and some to Tennessee. Lysander McGavock, who married Elizabeth Crockett, of Virginia, settled in early life on a thousand productive acres near Brentwood, in Williamson County, where his children still reside in the delightful home left them by their parents. Hugh and Sally, the two younger children, were twins. The former inherited many of the noble qualities of his father; the latter married Joseph L. Ewing, who for many years was a leading man in his section of the county, enjoying in a large degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Later in life David McGavock married the widow Hubbell as his second wife, by whom he had two children, one of whom died young. The other was Dr. David McGavock, who inherited from his father the family mansion, and occupied it until his death, in 1865.

These were the children of David McGavock, who, respectively, have many descendants in the city and county. For the last thirty-two years of his life he was register of the land-office, to which he was elected by the Legislature,

and the books so long kept by his own hand bear witness that he was a man of method and a most faithful public servant. Nor had his education been neglected. His father, James McGavock, Sr., who was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1728, and came to this country when a young man, had married, in 1760, Mary Cloyd, a daughter of David Cloyd, of Rockbridge Co., Va., and had been altogether the architect of his own fortune. He was qualified, therefore, to give his son David the most useful of lessons and to teach him how to work his way onward and upward, as he had done himself, by constant diligence and uniform integrity in all his dealings with his fellow-men. And right well did the dutiful son profit by these lessons. His father had no doubt advised him to make a comfortable home in the Cumberland Valley before he removed his young wife and children to the then Far West. At all events, he labored with persistence and energy to this end, visiting his old home in Virginia once a year, and foregoing the happiness of constant companionship with his wife and children that he might lay the foundation of future competency, perchance of fortune, and better prepare his new home for the reception of her who was to be its mistress. About six years he labored in this way, and then, when all was in readiness, removed his little family to a home which proved one of comfort and happiness for the future, and in later life one of affluence. David McGavock was a fair specimen of the best young men from Virginia and North Carolina who laid the foundations on which rests the superstructure of Tennessee and its beautiful capital, and none among the solid old pioneers left a fairer name or a better heritage to their descendants than did he to his numerous and influential posterity.

James McGavock, Sr., like all his descendants, was a great lover of land, for he believed, as did Lord Mansfield, that real estate is the best estate in the world. He accumulated a large fortune in lands located in Virginia and Tennessee, and most of them are still in the possession of his descendants. His reputation is that of an honest, industrious man, of liberal principles, honored as a public officer and beloved as a kind neighbor and friend.

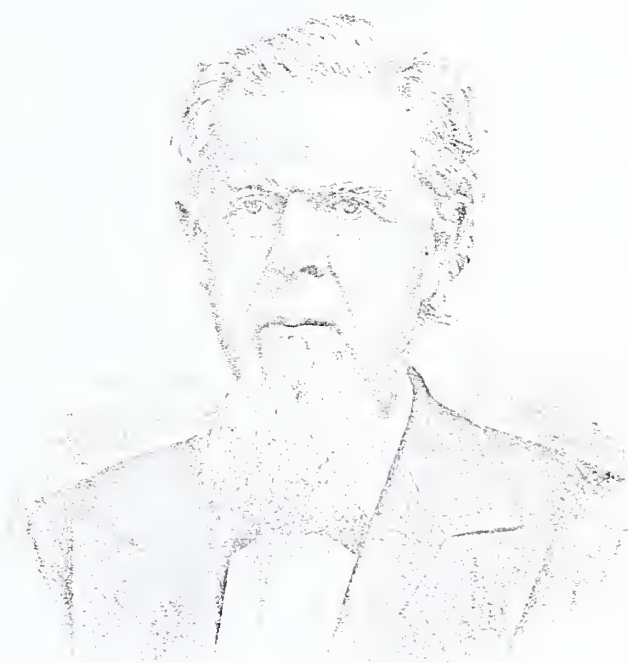
Randall McGavock, the fourth son of James McGavock, Sr., was the assistant of his brother David in locating the early lands, and his deputy in the land-office. He was mayor of Nashville in 1824, and afterwards clerk of the Circuit Court of Davidson County and of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, after which he removed to Williamson County and settled on his vast tract of excellent land near Franklin, now owned and occupied by his son, Col. John McGavock, where he died at a ripe old age in 1854. He was a citizen of high character and of unquestionable integrity, and, though spending all the latter part of his long and useful life in Williamson, he was still much devoted to Davidson County.

FRANCIS MCGAVOCK.

Francis McGavock, third son of David McGavock, was born Jan. 31, 1793, in Wythe Co., Va. At the age of two years he moved with his father to Nashville, Tenn.,

"EDGEWOOD"
SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF MAJOR JOHN S. BRANSFORD, EAST NASHVILLE.
(OLD HOMESTEAD OF COL. A. W. JOHNSON.)





A. W. Johnson

where he was reared and educated, completing his course under Dr. Priestly in the University of Nashville, in the year 1813.

He was for half a century one of the solid and thrifty men of Davidson County. In early life he had charge of the State office for the registration of lands, as had his father before him for years, and was remarkable for the fidelity and accuracy with which he discharged his duties. By industry and good management he soon added many valuable acres to his inheritance, and his fortune was still further advanced by his marriage, Oct. 23, 1823, with Amanda, daughter of John Harding, the pioneer, after which he settled on a well-selected plantation in the Richland Valley, adjoining that of his father-in-law, now known as Belle Meade, six miles from Nashville. There he reared his children,—namely, John Harding, David H., Elizabeth, and Amanda,—and there he continued to reside with his estimable wife until the time of his death, Dec. 24, 1866.

It is safe to say that few men have lived so nearly according to the Golden Rule as did Francis McGavock, and fewer still whose memories are more sincerely revered by so wide a circle of friends and neighbors.

The old McGavocks of Davidson were all men of high standing in the county. It was a family maxim that they should love labor for the physical and mental health that it assures, even though not immediately necessary for daily subsistence, and they closely supervised their own fields. They were men of large stature, of great decision of character, and of exemplary habits.

They took a lively interest in all public affairs, and were ever careful in the bestowal of their suffrage at elections, insisting that the reliable character of candidates was quite as essential as the correctness of their political principles, and yet they eschewed all political office themselves, persistently declining to become candidates, and wisely adhering to the maxim that "the post of honor is the private station."

An old friend who fondly cherishes the memory of Francis McGavock says he was one of the very finest gentlemen of the old school in the State of Tennessee. Always given to hospitality, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to young men who deserved his aid, and he left a son who lives in the style of his fathers upon highly-cultivated acres, out upon the banks of Stone's River, who is one of the best specimens of the old stock in the county.

COL. A. W. JOHNSON.

Anthony Wayne Johnson was born in New Hampshire, July 19, 1797. He is of English descent, and the youngest of ten children of Oliver Johnson and Hannah George, who moved to Tennessee about 1801. Oliver Johnson was a farmer, his plantation lying opposite Lick Branch, across the river from Nashville. He leased the two ferries opposite Nashville. The upper ferry crossed from just above Broad Street; the lower one at a point now occupied on east side of the river by the Indiana Lumber Company.

He and his wife died of what was known as the "Cold

Plague," in April, 1816, within three days of each other. Col. Johnson attended the common school, then Cumberland College, and entered business with his brother-in-law, David C. Snow, at the age of fifteen. He succeeded Mr. Snow, whose impaired health caused Col. Johnson to take direction of the business, which was managed advantageously for Mr. Snow's family. In 1827 he organized the firm of Johnson & Rayburn, wholesale commission house, which was successful. From 1837 to 1842 he was member of the firm of Johnson, Rayburn & Co., Nashville, which was, and of Price, Johnson & Co., New Orleans, which was not successful, chiefly on account of the absence of the conservative management of Col. Johnson's personal direction. From 1843 to 1847 he was member of the firm of Johnson, Weaver & Co., composed of the late lamented James Johnson and the late Dempsey Weaver, two of the most successful and honorable merchants that ever did business in Nashville.

On expiration of this partnership he became associated with Col. Granville P. Smith, the firm being Johnson & Smith, wholesale commission and produce merchants. He retired from this firm, and from active business, Jan. 1, 1857, with a handsome competency, having been successful in all enterprises of which he had the active and sole control.

He has had a long business career, embracing extensive transactions, during which no one ever lost a cent by indorsing for him or for any firm with which he was connected. He invested his means in real estate, which he improved, thus contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the city. Col. Johnson is now (1880) perhaps the oldest living inhabitant of Nashville. At one time he owned near three hundred acres of land on which East Nashville is now built, except the eighty-acre farm now owned by Governor Neil S. Brown, just outside of the corporate limits, which Col. Johnson sold to Ephraim H. Foster, and the balance, of two hundred acres, to N. Hobson and Robert Weakly. Col. Johnson's rule of life was personal probity and rigid punctuality, and the pride of his declining years was the manifestation of the confidence and esteem of the associates of his business career. He is a man of fine personal presence, and having lived an active, temperate life, he is remarkably well preserved for his advanced years.

Socially and politically Col. Johnson is Democratic; in association a Mason and a Methodist, in which church he filled the usual lay positions, and for which he and a few others built "Hobson Chapel," a handsome edifice in the suburbs of East Nashville.

In public life he was colonel of volunteers, a magistrate, alderman, director in the State, also in the Union Bank of Tennessee, State senator, president of the Bank of Tennessee, which election he declined in 1861, president of the Broad Street Bridge Company, president of the Nashville Insurance Company, which during his administration was signally successful, having when he left it six hundred thousand dollars surplus. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hobson, daughter of Capt. William Hobson. Their union was in April, 1823. Of their children there are now living Col. William H. Johnson, prominent dealer in blooded live-stock near Nashville, and Susan,

wife of W. G. Brean. His wife, Elizabeth Hobson, died in December, 1837. Six grandchildren, four daughters and two sons, are living in Virginia,—the children of his eldest daughter, Elenora, wife of the late Calvin Ferguson.

His second wife was Mary E. Cheney, daughter of Capt. George S. Smith and widow of Hampton J. Cheney, of Louisiana, whose only child, Capt. Hampton J. Cheney, is now a resident of Alabama. They were married July 10, 1838. Of their children three are now living: Dr. A. W. Johnson, Jr., physician, and George S. Johnson, farmer, in Alabama; and Mary E. Johnson, wife of Maj. John S. Bransford, banker, of Nashville. A view of Maj. Bransford's residence, the old Johnson homestead, will be found in this history.

Col. Johnson has contributed material for the history of Davidson County, of which he has been a resident from the beginning of the nineteenth century. He voted against secession, but when Tennessee formally joined its fortunes with the South he went with his State. Although in his eighty-fourth year, he is yet a fine-looking man, and his old homestead is one of the handsomest in Tennessee. The accompanying portrait of Col. Johnson is from a photograph taken in his eighty-third year.

JAMES WHITWORTH.

James Whitworth was born in 1816 in Sumner Co., Tenn. His grandfather came from Amelia Co., Va., and settled on the Cumberland River in 1806. His father, James Whitworth, also born in Virginia, came to Tennessee with his parents, and became the owner of a poor farm of about one hundred acres, on which he reared a family of four sons and seven daughters. The family is now widely scattered through the South and Southwest.

James was only thirteen years old when his father died. As one of the oldest he worked the farm for the support of the family. His mother was Ann Harding before her marriage, born in Virginia, and, early left a widow with this large family, struggled hard with the battle of life. The facilities of school education were poor. James worked the farm till he was twenty-two years old, but was not contented to remain, and with the proceeds of the sale of wood he had rafted down to Nashville he secured five months' schooling at Wirt's Seminary, in Sumner County. In 1840 he taught school one season in Smith County, and returning took further lessons at Wirt's. Returning home in July, 1841, he bought a few law-books, and devoured their contents. Failing in his first efforts to enter a law-office, he was persuaded by his early and constant friend, Edmund Turner, of Sumner County, to visit Nashville. Here, with the added influence of John Trimble, he was received as a law student in the office of Messrs. E. H. and A. Ewing. His means were extremely limited. His mother had furnished him a bed; he slept in a hack office, and boarded at the home of William Garrett, who took a great interest in him, gave him very low rate for his board, and never presented a bill till the end of the year. Mr. Whitworth speaks of this contract for board as the first and only one

he ever made when he had no money to secure its fulfillment. He therefore keenly appreciates the kind generosity of this early friend.

In September, 1842, he was admitted to practice at the bar. His first case of any importance was a suit against the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Company, with the present Judge Jo. Guild as opposing counsel. A nice question of law was involved. The legal aspect of the case presented by our young lawyer was sustained, and though the case was appealed it was finally decided in his favor, and he won reputation by this success, receiving an offer of partnership from R. M. Williams, with whom he was associated for a while, when he became a partner with Messrs. E. H. and Andrew Ewing. This relationship continued until 1847, when a new firm, including Andrew Ewing, W. F. Cooper, and Mr. Whitworth, was formed, and carried on a successful business until 1853, when Mr. Whitworth retired to a farm he had purchased, lying some five miles out of Nashville. In 1856 he was elected county judge, and held this responsible and honorable position for ten years. After the close of the war farming with free labor presented so many complications and uncertainties that Judge Whitworth decided to sell his fine farm of five hundred acres and return to the practice of law. Shortly after opening his office anew, gentlemen interested in the organization of a national bank sought his assistance, and offered him the position of its president. He accepted the proposal, and has held the office of president of the Fourth National Bank of Nashville ever since.

Judge Whitworth was active in the organization of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, and its president for many years. He has been active in the councils of the Methodist Publishing Company, and has given the benefit of his sound financial judgment to this large business enterprise, with which, as a Methodist, his religious sympathies were allied. Judge Whitworth has never held political office, though frequently solicited so to do. His name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the State. He has been identified with the development of the railroads and the bridge company, and held office as director in a number of them.

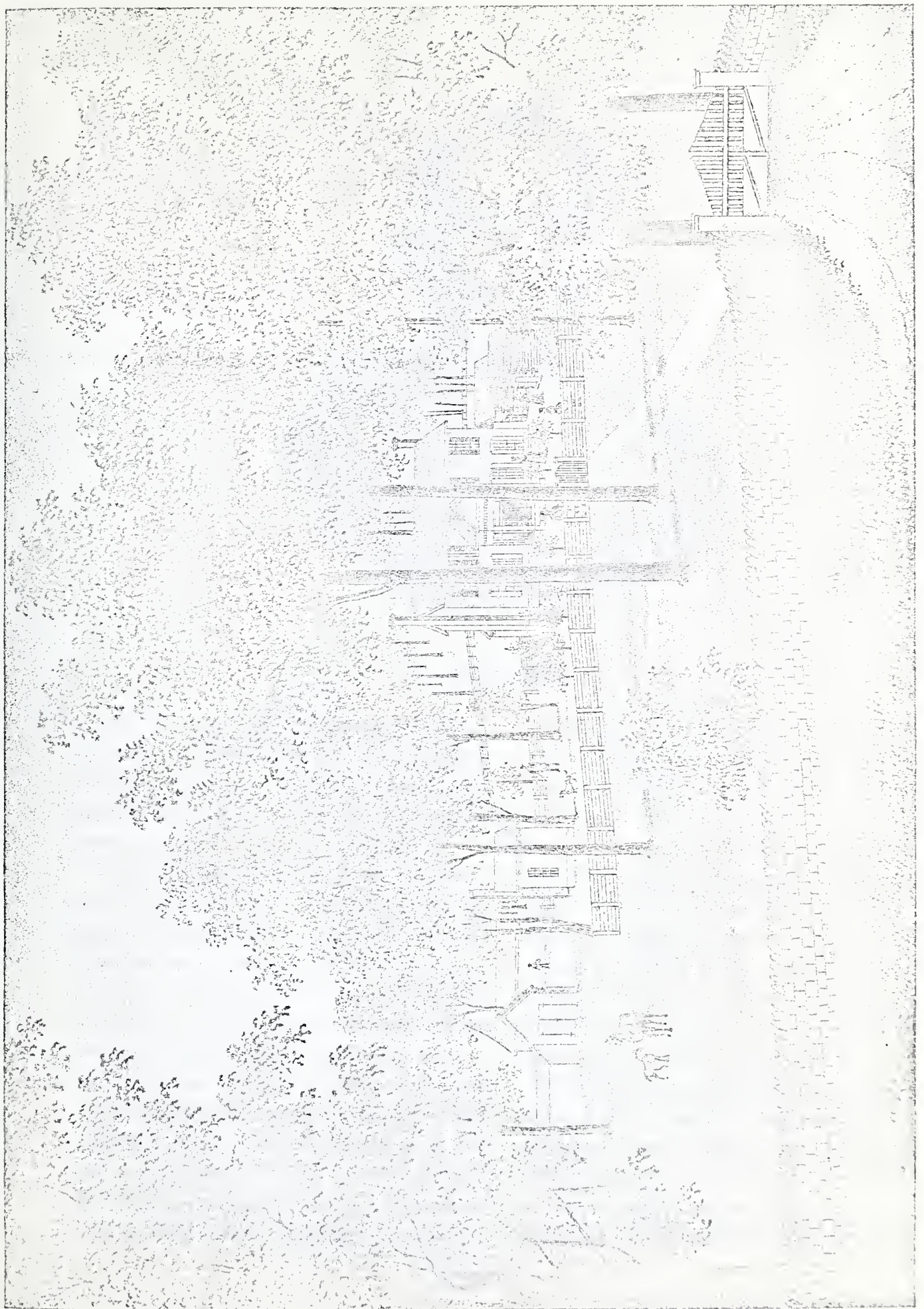
In 1849 he married Martha Keeling, daughter of Dr. George Keeling, son of one of the first settlers of this county. He has four living children. His oldest son, George K. Whitworth, was recently elected county trustee.

Judge Whitworth's administration of the trying and responsible position of judge of the County Court was characterized by integrity, sound practical sense, and kindness of heart. He is pre-eminently a clear-headed business man, and being thoroughly honest is therefore a safe adviser. He is often consulted by friends on matters of business, such as the management of estates, investments of money, and conflicting interests among neighbors. He is naturally a peace-maker, and has often aided his fellow-men in settling difficulties of various kinds and prevented much litigation. He has been a successful man in monetary affairs.



James Whitworth

428 a



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HOWES ESQ. 14TH DISTRICT ON BIG HARPETH RIVER, DAVIDSON CO. TENN.



JOHN HOWS.

John Hows was born near Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1811. His father, John C. Hows, emigrated to Davidson County about 1816 with a family of six children, settled on Sam's Creek, lived in the county many years, and died at an advanced age.

The immediate subject of this sketch, John Hows, lived with his father until he had attained his majority. Working at various vocations summers and attending school a portion of the year, and making good use of such opportunities as were presented, he acquired a good practical education. When twenty-six years of age, Dec. 14, 1837, he was married to Catharine D. Jones; her father, Jarvis Jones, came from North Carolina and settled on the Harpeth River before 1800, reared a family of six children, and died March 11, 1844. The first year after Mr. Hows was married he lived on a rented farm; then purchased a place of his father and commenced

making himself a farm, and by industry and perseverance has secured a large farm and a handsome property. While farming has been the business of his life he has also been interested in other matters. He has been called to fill some of the important offices of the county, including that of justice of the peace. In 1875 the law provided for only one assessor for the county, and Squire Hows was elected to fill that important position. Politically, he was formerly a Whig. Was opposed to the war and friendly to the national cause; a man that commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

This worthy couple, representing two of the pioneer families who have aided in transforming the primeval forest into a civilized community, are justly entitled to a place in local history. To them have been born fourteen children, eleven of whom are now living,—seven daughters and four sons.



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

John. Harding

428 d

JOHN HARDING.

John Harding, son of Gen. W. G. Harding, was born Jan. 5, 1831, in District Number Two, Davidson County, on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Harding received a good education. In 1850 he entered Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., but on account of illness subsequently completed his studies at Chapel Hill, N. C., and began the practical farmer's life he has since followed. His farm of thirteen hundred acres, where his father had lived before him, is one of the finest farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Harding has given attention to breeding and training trotting-horses.

He married, March 28, 1853, Sophia W. Merritt, daughter of W. H. E. Merritt, of Brunswick Co., Va. His only child by this marriage was Sophia M. Harding, who married Granville S. Johnson. They have one son, named William Harding Johnson. Mrs. Harding died in August, 1855, and in December, 1856, Mr. Harding married his present wife, Mrs. Margaret A. E. Owen. They have three children,—Selene M., William G., and John. Mr. Harding's life has been a quiet, uneventful one. His large farm has required his undivided attention.

COL. THOMAS L. BRANSFORD.

Thomas Louis Bransford was born in Buckingham Co., Va., Nov. 29, 1804, and died in Union Springs, Ala., Feb. 26, 1865. On his father's side he was of English and on his mother's of French Huguenot descent. His father, Thomas Bransford, moved from Virginia to Barren Co., Ky., in 1817, where, some four decades after, he and his wife, Ann Lee Snoddy, died.

Col. Bransford when a boy carried the mail four years on horseback to aid his father financially; taught school for a brief period; and when twenty-one years of age, in 1825, moved to Gainesboro', Jackson Co., Tenn., where he conducted for a quarter of a century a prosperous mercantile business, until 1850, when he moved to Glasgow, Ky., where he remained until 1856, when he removed with his family to Nashville, Tenn., where all of his surviving children now reside.

Col. Bransford's ancestry on both sides were soldiers in the Revolution and against the Indians in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southern States. One of the family (Samuel Bransford) was a graduate of West Point, and subsequently was Professor of Mathematics at West Point Academy, where he was accidentally killed while training the cadets in horsemanship.

During Col. Bransford's successful business career he was a member of the firms of Parrott & Bransford, Gainesboro', Tenn.; Parrott & Bransford, Rushville, Ill.; Kinmaird & Bransford, Gainesboro', Tenn.; Joel W. Settle & Co., Gainesboro', Tenn.; Watson M. Cooke & Co., Gainesboro', Tenn.; Amonett, Fowler & Bransford, Amonett & Bransford, and Fowler & Bransford, Celina, Tenn.; and of the wholesale firms of Snoddy & Bransford, Louisville, Ky.; Bransford, McWhirter & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; and Bransford, Goodbar & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

While residing in Kentucky he was elected president of the Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and a delegate to the Whig National Convention that nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency, which Col. Bransford truly predicted was the last Whig National Convention that would ever be held. In this connection, as further illustration of his foresight, it may also be stated that he truly predicted that the election of Buchanan was the last peaceable election of President that would take place in this country. As foreshadowed by his apprehension, the subsequent election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency resulted in war, and each election since has been attended by troops at the polls or at the counting of the ballots. His sagacity was remarked, also, in the early comprehensive railroad system which while in the Legislature of 1840 he devised for Tennessee, the execution of which—a line from Knoxville by Nashville direct to Memphis, Tenn.—would probably have prevented the flanking of Nashville on the one side by the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and on the other by the Memphis and Charleston Railroads. The people of Tennessee now concede his superior judgment in this matter, and are endeavoring to build the line he then proposed.

Col. Bransford endeavored, in like manner, to show that Nashville should not contribute anything to build railroads to the north of that city, but to the south of it, from which direction only could Nashville ever hope to secure any trade, a proposition since so clearly demonstrated that it is now patent to all.

While a resident of Jackson Co., Tenn., Col. Bransford was a member of the Legislature; was elected elector in 1840, and again in 1844, on the Whig Presidential tickets; was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1843, and subsequently was nominated by the counties composing the congressional district for Governor of the State. On questions of the tariff, banking, etc., that formerly divided the Whig and Democratic parties, Col. Bransford was pronounced by President Polk to be the ablest debater he had heard in Tennessee; and President Johnson said of him that if the world had to be cut up into facts and figures, he would select Col. Bransford as the most capable, of his acquaintance, to perform that service.

Speaking of his death, the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* said, "The death of such a man deserves more than a passing tribute. Without the advantage of an early education, through the intuitive force and energy of a mind highly endowed by nature, and ever in quest of knowledge and truth, Col. Bransford, unaided and alone, worked his way to position and wealth. His mind was a perfect chronology of the past. In the sphere of varied attainments no fact, however minute, but was ever ready at his command. In politics, in finance, and in commerce, throughout the States of Kentucky and Tennessee and the commercial cities of the North, his name is as familiar as a household word. The two leading faculties of his mind were memory and fact. In him their development was no less remarkable than accurate. As a public speaker and conversationalist, whether upon political topics, finance, currency, or internal improvements, the endless train of facts which he brought to bear rendered his argument invincible. On these and other subjects he wielded a powerful pen. The war be-

tween the States, 1861, found him at his home in Nashville, in the enjoyment of wealth and surrounded by an interesting family. . . . His memory will long be cherished by those who knew him best, and his life is a part of the history of his adopted State."

He was remarkably well informed, and was blessed with a most tenacious memory, his wonderful mind retaining what he read with seemingly as little effort as a sponge holds water. Few men were gifted with a loftier sense of honor, few possessed more earnestness and force of character, and who were more of an honor to their family name! A handsome marble shaft marks his resting-place in the beautiful Mount Olivet Cemetery, near Nashville. He married Lucinda A. Settle, daughter of Willis and Nancy Prickett Settle, of Barren Co., Ky. His children were Matilda, wife of Russell M. Kinnaird, now (1880) of wholesale firm of Settle & Kinnaird, Nashville; Lizzie Marshall, wife of Capt. Andrew J. McWhirter, for many years a leading popular wholesale merchant of Nashville; Maj. John S. Bransford, banker; Capt. Thomas L. Bransford, Jr., merchant of New Orleans, La., deceased; William Amonett, a gifted son, who died in youth from injuries received by a fall from a horse; Walter L., unmarried, named after his father's only brother, a resident of California; and W. S. Bransford, of the wholesale hardware house of Ewing, Bransford & Gaines, Nashville.

The pioneer of the family, John Bransford, came to this country from England and settled in Virginia. He died in Richmond, Va., 1781, a few days after the surrender of the city to the British under Lord Cornwallis. John Bransford (2d) was the great-grandfather of those of the name now in Tennessee. All of the name known reside in the Southern States. The ancestors of Col. Bransford's grandmother, Judith Amonett, came from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and settled in Virginia in the reign of William III., about 1685.*

As illustrative of the intolerance of opinion in the past, Col. Bransford's ancestry were not only driven from France on account of its religious or Protestant belief, but his grandfather was imprisoned in Virginia, by order of Col. Archibald Cary, for permitting a Protestant minister to preach in his house.

Reference to the family of which Col. Bransford was a conspicuous member may be found in Dr. McFerrin's "History of Methodism in Tennessee," vol. iii., pages 481-489.

The portrait herein is a copy of a photograph taken after he became an invalid. He was literally capacitated to adorn any station in life. The retentive powers of his memory were simply marvelous. He was distinguished for his general information, and universally accredited with ability to thoroughly comprehend any subject he investigated.

* By reference to Bishop Meade's "History of Families in Virginia" and other records we find that with the Huguenots that came from France to America were the Shandoin, La Shure, Maney, Maury, Founaine, Sublett, Boisseau, Saily, Bondurant, Tribue, Azee, Dibrell, Depp, Du Pré, Guerrant, and Chasteen families, names familiar as household words in the Southwestern States during the nineteenth century.

Eminently practical, constitutionally upright and trustworthy, public-spirited and generous, he was everything to his family, and leaves an honored name in the annals of Tennessee.

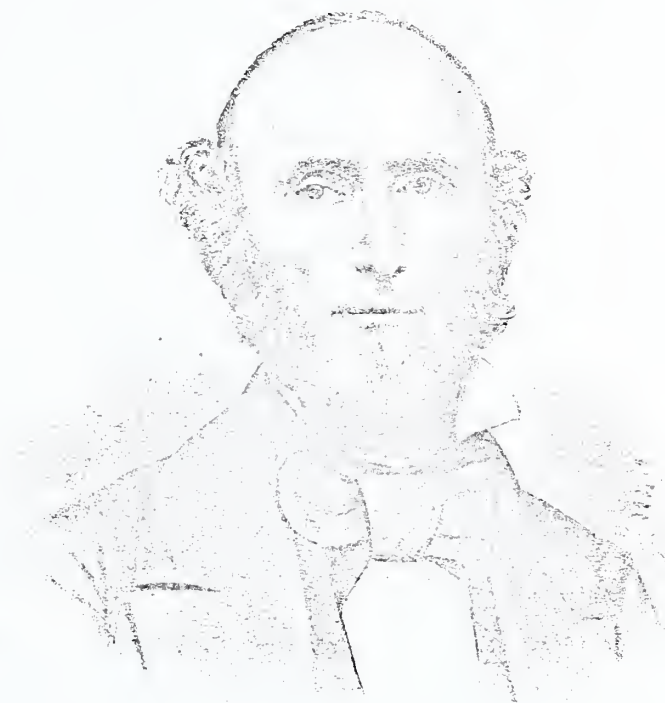
MAJ. JOHN S. BRANSFORD.

John Sweeney Bransford was born in Gainesboro', Jackson Co., Tenn., March 8, 1836; moved with his father's family to Glasgow, Ky., 1850; became an *attaché* of the wholesale establishment of Snoddy & Bransford, Louisville, Ky., 1853; attended Centre College, Danville, Ky., 1853-54; removed to Tennessee in 1856, and became junior partner in the wholesale dry goods house of Bransford, McWhirter & Co., Nashville; was the "Jay Sweeney Bee" *sobriquet* correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* to the National Democratic Convention in 1856 that nominated Buchanan and Breckenridge; and in 1860 was member of the wholesale firm of Bransford, Goodbar & Co., in Memphis, Tenn.

When war between the States was precipitated, in 1861, he joined a military company in Memphis, and shortly thereafter was commissioned major of infantry by Governor Harris, and assigned to duty by Col. V. K. Stevenson, quartermaster-general of Tennessee, in charge of railroad transportation in Nashville. He retired from that post Feb. 20, 1862, with the army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston; was subsequently commissioned major in the Southern army, and appointed chief of railroad transportation for the "Army of Tennessee."

During the attack on Chattanooga, 1863, Maj. Bransford remained at that post until all of the army stores and equipage had been removed, leaving there himself on the last train, although during the bombardment preceding the evacuation, which lasted for days, his office was riddled with shot and shell, all his assistants wounded, and his own inkstand knocked from under his hand by a cannon-ball. He was with Gen. Joe Johnston's army in the memorable campaign, of three months' incessant fighting, from Dalton to Atlanta, and at the cessation of hostilities, April, 1865, was with that command in North Carolina, having in four years' military service never been absent from duty, except on leave to visit his invalid father, who died in the South just before the close of the war.

Returning after the war to Nashville, May 20, 1865, he addressed himself to the task of adjusting the antebellum Memphis firm business, meantime engaging with the Hon. James Guthrie, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to become general agent (chief officer) of that company in Nashville. When he took charge the Nashville station was some twenty thousand dollars in arrears, which the company lost. When he left the road the company gave him receipt for upwards of a thousand dollars more than he owed it, being clear "overs" that had accumulated in the correct management of the company's business. Thus the station, instead of being thousands of dollars behind, as formerly, was, under his direction, more than a thousand dollars ahead. He handled the company's funds, exceeding sometimes one hundred



Thos L Mansford

thousand dollars a month, for more than ten years, during which time he was never asked for nor gave a bond as security for the safe handling of the company's money. During this decade he was never absent from railroad duty; had a large money credit at end of every month; reduced, unsolicited, during a heavy business the expenses of the station some five thousand dollars the first year, and turned over to the company several thousand dollars, proceeds of sale of "overs" merchandise that had accumulated in that station.

While in railroad service he was executor for his father's, also of his deceased brother's estate, the first being quite complicated, the latter involving partnership in St. Louis and New Orleans firms. These estates were wound up advantageously, and to the perfect satisfaction of all interested, as evidenced by the affidavits of the heirs of each, which are on record in the office of the clerk of the county court of Davidson County. He was also trustee for various parties, whose interests, likewise, prospered in his hands. At the same time he was chairman of the board of stewards of Tulip Street Church, Nashville, during which period of several years it had a surplus fund on hand, a condition that had not before and has not since existed. He was elected president of the Nashville and Edgefield Street Railroad Company, also a member of the board of Methodist Foreign and Domestic Missions: for four years was a member of the board of trustees of Tulip Street Church, and secretary thereof; was director of Nashville Gas-Light Company, Broad Street Bridge Company, Building and Loan Association Company, director of various street railroad companies, and cashier of national bank in Nashville, the pecuniary interest in which he disposed of, and has since declined active business engagements in order to endeavor to build up a constitution never very robust at any period of life.

In the sphere of finance Maj. Bransford was systematic and successful, never buying anything until ready to pay for it, avoiding security complications, and never spending more, but always less, than his income. An inflexible rule in his domestic affairs was never to wound his wife's sensibilities by having her at any time to come to him for money. On the contrary, her wants were anticipated, and on the first day of every month she was, without solicitation, furnished with funds sufficient to meet every requirement.

Maj. Bransford is the eldest son of the late Col. Thomas L. Bransford, who was, intellectually and by great force of character, one of the foremost men in Tennessee. Col. Bransford's biography and portrait will be found in this history.

The steamboat "John S. Bransford," named in honor of the subject of this biography, is now (1880) running on the Ohio and upper Cumberland Rivers.

If the proverb be true that "he who plants a tree is a benefactor," Maj. Bransford might claim to be doubly so, since few men, if, indeed, any other man in Davidson County, has planted so many and such beautiful trees. His taste for trees or love of the beautiful is so well known that his property has often been recognized as such by its characteristic culture and ornamentation.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 30, 1865, with Miss

Manie E. Johnson, daughter of Col. Anthony W. Johnson, a retired merchant of Nashville, the two families having ever since resided together as one household.

Maj. Bransford has only two living children, a son and a daughter, Johnson and Lizzie, the first-born, Mary Lu, having died Aug. 8, 1874, in early childhood. A view of his residence—one of the most attractive in Davidson County—will be found in this history.

He is of English and French Huguenot descent. His immediate ancestry on both sides came west from Virginia to Kentucky and Tennessee. The family history, epitomized, may be found in Dr. McFerrin's "History of Methodism in Tennessee," vol. iii., page 481.

Maj. Bransford never applied for membership nor belonged to any secret society. In politics he was independent, voting, so far as he could judge, for the best man or best interest of the community.

The investigation of maturer years led him, after somewhat extensive reading on the subject of religion, to discard dogma, bigotry, and superstition, and to regard profession of belief in them as an infinitesimal part of any man's character. To do right, as far as we know, and may be able to practice it for right's sake alone, regardless of promise of reward on the one hand or threat of punishment on the other, he esteemed the most God-like action of which man is capable, the loftiest ideal in any sense attainable in practical life; acts, not professions, constituting, in his opinion, all that there is in what may be termed the sentiment of religion.

He justly inherited aspirations for the freedom of opinion, his Huguenot ancestry having been driven from France for opinion's sake and his great-grandfather having been imprisoned in Virginia for allowing a Protestant minister to preach in his house.

Maj. Bransford declined to furnish his portrait for insertion in this volume, and though practically conceding the value of data such as herein given,—not to the public, but, maybe, to some one of an after-generation of the name, like his talented father, who felt such an interest in the past family record,—yet as to portraits he would fain believe that

"—how'er baseless his vanity in other thing,
'Twas all outside ' the shadow of what the substance seems."

DAVID H. MCGAVOCK.

David H. McGavock, second son of Francis McGavock, and grandson of David McGavock, Sr., was born in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1826. He was early taught the value of time and money by his honored father, who reared his children to industry and economy on the farm. He graduated at the Nashville University, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1845, and immediately removed to Arkansas, where he continued to reside until 1849. In 1850 he was married to Willie, only daughter of William Harding (deceased) and Elizabeth Clopton, and settled on one of the finest farms in the State, which contains more than eleven hundred acres of choice land, situated on the Cumberland and Stone's Rivers, seven miles east of Nashville, where he now resides.

Mr. McGavock has made many valuable improvements on his farm, among which we may mention a fine house, which is truly an ornament to the county, a view of which, together with its beautiful surroundings, may be seen in another part of this work. Mr. McGavock has inherited all the virtues of his honored father and grandfather, and what we say of them can be equally well applied to him. He has one son, Frank, who was born in September, 1831, and married Lulie Spence, Sept. 16, 1875. They have two children,—viz., Spence and Willie.

DR. WILLIAM J. CARTER.

From the pen of a personal friend we copy the following:

"On the 27th of June, 1878, one of Tennessee's best and noblest citizens, Dr. William J. Carter, passed away.

"He was born in Halifax Co., N. C., on the 22d of May, 1808, and moved to Tennessee in the fall of 1816. At the age of forty-two, May 9, 1850, he married Miss Nannie Demoss, a daughter of Mr. Abram Demoss.

"He read medicine under the tuition of his brother, Dr. Bellfield Carter, attended the lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., practiced his profession the year 1830 at Charlotte, Dickson Co., and moved in 1831 to Harpeth River, at Dog Creek, in Cheatham County, where by close attention to business he made a large fortune. Ninety-two negroes were liberated for him by the late war, and at his death he owned two fine farms, besides valuable personal property.

"Dr. Carter was a devoted husband, kind father, and true friend. Many widowed mothers and orphaned children have received the benefits of his known skill, and have been fed by his bountiful charity with no other compensation than the gratification of having fed the hungry and relieved the sick.

"We can scarcely comprehend the vastness of his energy, unless we remember the sparsely-settled districts in the immediate vicinity of Nashville, and that our city itself was but a small place at that time.

"He practiced over a territory forty miles square, and through a country almost wholly destitute of public thoroughfares. When he moved to Harpeth his brother gave him a horse, and he bought of Dr. W. W. Berry fifty dollars' worth of medicines on credit. Dr. Berry told him his face was a sufficient guarantee of its payment.

"He has told us from the lips that are now forever silent that during his travels by day he was forced to carry a hatchet, to blaze a path through the forest, and to cut the impeding limbs from his path, so that when riding at night he would not be struck from his horse. Rain, hail, snow, frozen rivers, full creeks,—nothing kept him from his patients when called, it mattered not whether they were rich or poor. Often was he called to visit the sick across Big Harpeth when it was out of its banks, its watery rushing in very madness along its channel; nothing daunted, he plunged into the stream and frequently landed many yards below on the other bank.

"Almost invariably was he correct in his diagnosis, and

being skillful in his treatment met with unusual success. The profession has lost one of its most useful members, his family a kind husband and devoted father, and the community one of its most useful citizens."

He leaves a wife and three children,—Carrie E., Ann L., and Bellfield E. Mrs. Carter is the youngest daughter of Abram Demoss, and was born in District Fourteen, Davidson Co., Oct. 19, 1828.

Abram Demoss was the son of Lewis Demoss, and was born in North Carolina, and came to Davidson County with his parents at a very early day, and settled on the Big Harpeth. He married Elizabeth Newsome, daughter of Francis Newsome, an early settler in Davidson County. To them were born twelve children, nine of whom lived to be men and women grown. He was a very large farmer, owning some two thousand five hundred acres of good land. He was a man respected by those who knew him. He left a good name as the precious legacy to his children.

LEONARD B. FITE.

Leonard B. Fite was born Nov. 17, 1811, in Smith Co., Tenn. He was the son of Jacob Fite and Matilda Beard, from North Carolina. Jacob Fite was the son of Leonard Fite, who was the son of Johannes Fite, who emigrated to America from Germany at a date unknown. The family is one of the most remarkable of which we have a record for vigor of health and great longevity, and the fidelity with which they have observed that early injunction given to our reputed first parents, "to multiply and replenish the earth."

On or about the 10th of April, 1861, two interesting events in the history of Tennessee occurred. The one was the breaking out of the civil war, the other was the celebration of the Centennial birthday of Peggy Crosse Fite, grandmother of the gentleman whose life we are sketching. On that day five generations of the Fite family assembled to do honor to the occasion. Eleven of twelve children born Mrs. Peggy C. Fite were living, and either present or represented. Of grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, no less a number than four hundred and sixty-four were represented. What a picture the imagination conjures up! Think of this family assembled to make each other's acquaintance and compare experiences! Such a family is sufficient unto itself. It need not depend on neighbors for companionship; it had the promise of empire within itself. Let some young mathematician of the family solve the problem of the number of the descendants there will be living in 1961, if the family continues to multiply for another century as it has for the last. Peggy C. Fite attained the great age of one hundred and three and a half years.

Johannes Fite, the founder of the family in America, was a miller by trade. When quite young he emigrated to this country with a large party of his countrymen and women, one of whom Catharina by name, had inspired the love of Johannes on the voyage. By design or otherwise, the chests of the emigrants containing the clothing and



W. J. Carter



John F. Wheeler

money were sent on another ship than that on which the passengers were brought. No tidings were received by the emigrants of their baggage, and all but two were put up at auction on their arrival in New York and sold for their passage-money. Johannes and Catharina were bought by the same party, a New Jersey miller, who, after he had bought Johannes, was by him solicited to buy his sweetheart. They were no sooner bound to the miller to work out enough to pay their passage-money than they became bound to each other "to love, honor, obey," etc., etc., and went to live in the mill of their purchaser. Here they lived happy and contented for a long while,—at least, until four children were born to them. It was then Johannes removed to Pennsylvania, built him a fort to protect his family from Indians, and built a mill to support his growing family.

Subsequently a large representative of the family moved to North Carolina, and after a residence of years then came to Tennessee. The grandfather of the present L. B. Fite came to Tennessee about 1800, settled at Buchanan's Station, and afterwards removed to Smith County and erected a mill. L. B. Fite's father, Jacob, lived to be eighty-five years old, and his mother lived to be eighty-three. His great-uncle, John Fite, died at ninety-seven years of age. Mrs. Lamberson, a great-great-aunt, lived to be ninety-six.

As illustrating the sturdy character for integrity of Jacob Fite, his son mentions with pride the following incident: In 1864, while the civil war was yet in progress, he with other of his friends and neighbors was summoned to Nashville to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government and provide themselves with the requisite protection of the provost-marshal. After he had taken the oath the marshal asked him how many sons he had and where they were. Being informed that so far as Mr. Fite knew four out of the five were South, and if not in the Confederate army were in sympathy with it, the marshal said, "Your love for your sons and attachment for them, sir, make your oath of no practical value. It must be stronger than your love for the government. Is it not so, sir?" Mr. Fite replied that he recognized no right to be questioned on the matter: "If I reply as you would have me, my neighbors would know I had sworn to a lie, and, worse than that, my God would know I had perjured myself. I can tie my hands, my feet, or my tongue by the oath I have taken, but I cannot prevent my heart from going out towards my boys."

The provost-marshal snatched from Mr. Fite the certificate he had given him, and with profane abuse threatened him with imprisonment. A. V. S. Lindsey, a leading Union man, interested himself for this old and honest citizen, and brought Mr. Fite to an audience with the general commanding, who listened respectfully to Mr. Fite as he recited his account of the interview he had had with the marshal. Impressed with profound respect for Mr. Fite's regard to an oath, he ordered a pass to issue at once, saying, "I have no doubt, old gentleman, you will keep your word more strictly than many who are now crowding here to make oath to their loyalty."

Leonard B. Fite came to Nashville in the year 1830, and went into the store and employment of Robert J.

Moore, a general merchant. He left Mr. Moore and commenced for himself in a retail dry-goods business in 1834. He entered the wholesale trade exclusively in 1853, under the style of L. B. Fite & Co. This business he sold out in 1859. He was for many years a director in the "Bank of Tennessee," and afterwards filled the same office in the Union Bank. He never would accept political office; his tastes inclined him otherwise. He watched with close attention the details of his large business, and says he never was absent from it by reason of illness for five days in forty years.

Mr. Fite in 1840 married Miss Amanda Reynolds, by whom he had one son,—viz., James W. Fite. His second marriage occurred in 1853, to Miss Virginia G. L. Randall. Of this marriage was born L. B. Fite, Jr. By a third marriage he has two young daughters. In this later case he married Miss Martha Mann, *née* Campbell.

For the last eight years of his life he has been connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

This sketch is furnished not on any desire of Mr. Fite to make himself prominent in the history of his county, but at the earnest solicitation of children and friends who hold him in very high esteem for his many good qualities as a man, as a father, head of a family, as a friend, merchant, and citizen. He is held in high esteem by a very large circle of friends, who have been attracted by his straightforward business methods, by his incorruptible honesty and faithful adherence to his friends. He is a self-made man, but has not found it necessary in order to rise himself that he pull down others; on the contrary, it would be difficult to find an acquaintance who is not proud to name himself as a friend. This is the testimony of others, and it is here recorded in the hope that it may contribute to Mr. Fite's happiness in the pleasant home to which he has retired, in Sumner County, about twelve miles north of Nashville, Tenn.

GEN. JOHN F. WHELESS.

John F. Wheless was born in Montgomery Co., Tenn., Feb. 3, 1839, and before six years of age lost both father and mother. Soon afterwards he was placed by his brother, Wesley Wheless, at school, near Nashville. By the time he was fourteen the education acquired was ample to fit him for business, and he entered the banking-house of Hobson & Wheless, of which his brother, Wesley, was the active manager. His advancement was rapid, having been promoted to the responsible position of paying teller in less than three years.

In the financial panic of 1857, when all the banks throughout the country suspended, the one with which he was connected went into liquidation; whereupon the directors of the Bank of Tennessee offered him a position, which he accepted, but came near declining rather than ask any one to become his security on the bond required. Stepping into the president's room to inform him of his intention, he most opportunely met there a wealthy and influential friend, who, in congratulating him on his election kindly proposed to sign the bond, and thus he was relieved of the necessity

of asking that favor. He remained in the Bank of Tennessee three years or more, during which time his generous friend became its honored president. In 1860 he resigned to engage in the brokerage and banking business on his own account, which he abandoned in April, 1861, and entered the military service of the State as junior lieutenant of Co. C, Rock City Guards. In April, 1862, he was elected captain of the company by a unanimous vote, although the most rigid disciplinarian in the regiment.

Oct. 8, 1862, he was seriously wounded by a minie-ball through the body at the battle of Perryville; was captured and paroled. His exchange was effected the following January, and Lieut.-Gen. Polk offered him a staff appointment of assistant inspector-general of his corps, which was accepted, and soon afterwards Maj.-Gen. A. P. Stewart tendered him the position of inspector-general with rank of major, which was declined at the solicitation of Gen. Polk, who desired to retain his services, and as a fitting recognition of them recommended his promotion.

After the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Polk was transferred to the Mississippi Department, and Gen. Bragg, by special order, assigned Capt. Wheless to duty in the inspector-general's department of his own staff, but before reporting for duty a communication was received at army headquarters from the post surgeon at Griffin, Ga., earnestly requesting that an officer of experience and firmness be sent there to prevent serious complications resulting from the disorganized condition of affairs existing at that point. Capt. Wheless was assigned to that duty, and speedily accomplished all that was desired. His efficiency in discharge of military duties was well attested by the fact that he was not personally known to either Gens. Polk, Stewart, or Bragg when they offered the important and responsible staff appointments.

From the command of the post at Griffin he was transferred to the paymaster's department of the navy, where business talent was greatly needed. After several months' service in North Carolina waters he was ordered to the "James River squadron." Soon after reporting there for duty President Davis offered him, through Gen. Bragg, then in command at Richmond, a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the adjutant and inspector-general's department, but it was declined under the belief that the end of the war was too near to justify a change.

In the evacuation of Richmond the naval command to which he was attached had charge of the treasury department, and guarded it to Augusta, Ga., and then back to Abbeville, S. C., where it was turned over to the command accompanying President Davis, which halted a day or so at Washington, Ga., and Paymaster Wheless was sent there to try and secure funds with which to pay off the naval detachment; his mission was successful, and while there he was present at the last meeting of the notables of the Confederate government, among whom were President Davis, Gen. Breckenridge, Secretary of War, Judge Keagan, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Camp, Treasurer, Gen. Bragg, and others of lesser note. He returned to his command at Abbeville, paid out the money he had obtained, and received from the commanding officer an honorable discharge from further service to the Confederacy, after which

he returned home, and, like many others, had but little with which to begin the world. On his way stopping in Augusta, a merchant there requested him to look after some old *ante-bellum* business, which was faithfully and successfully prosecuted, and resulted in the merchant intrusting to him large purchases of grain, which lasted for several months. In the fall or winter large capitalists in Cincinnati offered him ample means for starting a bank in Nashville, but just as the arrangements were completed the Legislature repealed the charter. About this time the Fourth National Bank was organized, and a number of the most influential directors tendered him their influence in electing him cashier, but, learning that a personal friend eminently fitted for the position might be induced to accept it, he declined, and urged the election of his friend. Subsequently he was offered the cashiership of the Second National Bank, but, having only a few months previously established the commission-house of McAlister & Wheless, he declined the offer, and carried on the commission business with decided success until September, 1878, when he retired for a while from that branch of business, but entered it again in May, 1879, when he established the firm of Wheless, Williams & Co., which still has a prosperous existence.

During the past fifteen years he has been prominent in business circles, for most of the time a director of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, Equitable Insurance Company, and Nashville Warehouse Company; for several terms president of the Cotton Exchange, and by that body, or through appointments of the Governor, has represented commercial interests in nearly all the commercial conventions held in various parts of the country, and at the meeting of the National Cotton Exchange held at White Sulphur Springs, Va., in 1875, although representing the smallest constituent exchange in that body, he was chosen a member of the executive council, and in the proceedings of the convention President Phelps, in announcing the fact, took occasion to say, "This selection gives me great pleasure, as it certainly will all who were members of the convention that met in Augusta, for you know and appreciate the important service he rendered in that convention,—a convention which accomplished more in less time than any with which I have ever been identified; and its success was due more to him than any other member, and he has performed a work for this body that cannot be too highly commended. All of you know the great difficulties attending the adoption of a constitution and by-laws to your exchange; you therefore fully appreciate the high value which should be accorded the work he has accomplished in preparing for this body a constitution, by-laws, and rules so perfect and comprehensive as to have commanded your approval without a solitary change of importance. Such a consummation is without a precedent, and deserves at your hands the highest compliment you can bestow; and while you had many distinguished gentlemen to choose from, you could not possibly have made a better selection, and it gives me great pleasure to announce that Mr. John F. Wheless, of the Nashville Cotton Exchange, has been elected a member of the executive council of the National Cotton Exchange of America."

In 1876, believing that under the influence of wrong

teaching the people were drifting towards repudiation, he urged upon prominent politicians the necessity for taking a bold and decided stand in favor of sustaining the credit of the State, and prepared and published a plan for meeting the interest on the debt, which was received with favor, and resulted in his being invited to New York City to confer with the bondholders as to the best course to be pursued; and having become convinced that a "compromise" had become necessary, and wishing to avoid the State taking the initiative in that direction, he urged the bondholders the propriety of their asking for a committee of conference, and they, acting on this suggestion, sent him a communication signed by representatives of five to six millions of dollars of bonds for Governor Porter to request the Legislature to appoint a committee to confer with them in regard to an adjustment of the matter.

In July, 1877, the City Council and Merchants' Exchange invited President Hayes and Cabinet to visit Nashville, and Capt. Wheelless was requested to visit Washington City and deliver the invitations to the gentlemen in person, which he did, and succeeded in securing their acceptance, and September 19th President Hayes, with several members of his cabinet, accompanied by Governor Wade Hampton, arrived in Nashville. Capt. Wheelless, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, ably assisted by a number of prominent gentlemen, made the occasion a grand success, it being the largest gathering of people ever seen in the city, and everything passed off pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of the guests.

During the terrible yellow fever epidemic in Memphis in 1879 the necessity for furnishing provisions to the suffering people there and in camps became so urgent that Governor Marks sent for Capt. Wheelless and urged him to undertake the work of organizing a bureau for their relief, and in order to invest him with all the authority possible commissioned him brigadier-general and commissary-general of the State. Gen. Wheelless began immediate and earnest preparations for the relief of the fever-stricken city, and in a few days had an agent at every depot in the State duly authorized to collect and forward supplies.

In the Centennial celebration of the city of Nashville he was assigned to the chairmanship of the committee on military, with authority to appoint its members and to command the military during the continuance of the celebration, and specially charged with the management of the martial ceremonies, including the unveiling of the Jackson statue.

At an early age he made a profession of religion during a revival at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the fall of 1851, and by the advice of the minister conducting it joined the Methodist Church, as most of his associates were with that denomination.

Feb. 27, 1866, he was united in marriage with Fanny Aiken McAlister, third daughter of William K. McAlister, of Nashville.

In respect to his wishes the narration of the events of his life is made without comment or embellishment, but it seems appropriate that mention should not be omitted of the fact that none of the many appointments to positions of trust and responsibility were made at his solicitation.

JABEZ P. DAKE, A.M., M.D.

Dr. Dake is descended, on his father's side, from an English family which settled in New England two hundred years ago, and, on his mother's side, from the Roger Williams Rhode Island Quaker-Baptist stock. His grandfather was at the battle of Bennington, and his father was in service in the war of 1812.

Born at Johnstown, near Saratoga, N. Y., April 22, 1827, he was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and at Union College, Schenectady, under the famous Dr. Eliphalet Nott. From the latter institution he graduated with honor in 1849.

His father being a physician, also two of his elder brothers, after contemplating briefly the study of law or theology, he entered finally and earnestly upon the family calling. He took a full course in the Geneva Medical College, under Webster, Coventry, Hadley, and other able teachers. Becoming a private pupil, at Pittsburgh, of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm, an educated Prussian, the first practitioner of homœopathy to pass west of the Alleghany Mountains, he devoted himself especially to the study of the new school of medicine.

Taking another full course at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, he received its diploma in the spring of 1851.

Locating at Pittsburgh, he became the associate of Dr. Reichhelm, and, finally, his successor in 1853.

Educated, earnest, and of good address, he was not long in winning the confidence of the community and in gaining a *clientèle* second to none in the city.

His practical success and readiness with the pen led to his early appointment as an associate editor of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*; also to his being called to Philadelphia as an orator on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday, April 10, 1855. His oration on the "Philosophy of Homœopathy" won upon the profession, and, with other things, led to his appointment, at the early age of twenty-eight, to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics at his Alma Mater.

Leaving his practice at Pittsburgh with his partner, Dr. J. C. Burgher, in the fall, he spent the winters lecturing in Philadelphia, returning to his home work in the spring. The double duties proving too much for his strength, he resigned his chair and the congenial labors of the college, and returned finally to his practice in the spring of 1857.

His career in Pittsburgh was marked by an earnest advocacy, in public as well as private, with pen and tongue, of what he deemed to be medical truth. Among his polemic encounters was one with Dr. James King, late surgeon-general of Pennsylvania, in a newspaper discussion, with whom he won much credit as a medical scholar and writer, as well as an able disputant.

In 1857 he was elected president of the national society of homœopathic physicians, the American Institute, at its annual meeting in Chicago, and the next year delivered the annual address before the same body in the city of Brooklyn.

Broken down by overwork, he was obliged to withdraw for a time to his farm at Salem, Ohio, where he found hor-

ticulture, more especially grape-culture, at once a source of pleasure and of renewed health. He was president of a large association of grape-growers, and did much to promote the culture of fine fruits in Ohio and along the shores of Lake Erie.

His own renewed health, and the failing health of his wife, whose family had all been swept away by pulmonary disease, led him to abandon his fine fruit-farm and vineyards, and to seek a milder climate and a new field of professional work in the South.

Mrs. Dake (Miss Elizabeth Church, to whom he was married on the 2d of April, 1851) was the daughter of Dr. William Church, an eminent physician and surgeon of Pittsburgh. A woman gifted as a writer, and especially bright and faithful in her domestic relations, the mother of five sons, as good and true as ever mother doted on, it was not strange that her safety should influence the goings of the family ark.

Selecting Tennessee (for which State he had a lingering fondness since playing schoolmaster, at the age of eighteen, in her Western District, during a rest from college), the doctor arrived in Nashville with his family June, 1869.

Although personally known to only one or two residents of the city, it was not long till the reputation made in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia followed him here. The characteristics which had made him successful at Pittsburgh were soon noticed here,—an earnest devotion to the best interests of the sick.

Overworked again, and prostrated by a partial paralysis, he was obliged in 1875 to leave his practice to his eldest son, Dr. William C. Dake, and to spend several months in European travel.

Upon his restoration to health and return home he was elected to the chair of practice and principles of medicine in the old college at Philadelphia. Going there in the fall of 1876, he gave a course of lectures; but, finding the health of his wife would not admit of her accompanying him to Philadelphia in the winter-time, he resigned the work in which he had taken great pleasure, and again devoted himself entirely to practice. His patients are widely distributed, being by no means confined to Tennessee.

Besides his practical work, Dr. Dake has been an almost constant writer upon medicine, sanitary science, and other subjects of public interest.

His influence has been felt in the halls of municipal and State legislation in opposition to partisan and illiberal measures, and especially in favor of the increased efficacy of public hygiene. His effort last year resulted in the placing of two most useful laymen on the State Board of Health.

Besides articles in society transactions, journals, and newspapers, he has written an excellent treatise on domestic medical practice, and another entitled the "Science of Therapeutics in Outline," setting forth a complete system of therapeutic principles, in which all known remedial measures are assigned appropriate places. The subject upon which he has written and spoken most is the regeneration of the *Materia Medica* upon a basis of thorough and exact experimentation, in which all improved means of diagnosis are applied to drug effects as to the manifestations of disease in the sick.

In 1878 he was a member of the special commission appointed by the American Institute of Homœopathy, and provided for financially by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, for the investigation of the yellow fever epidemic.

His experience in the treatment of Asiatic cholera has been large and successful, beginning at Pittsburgh in 1849, and extending through the epidemics of 1850, 1854, 1866, and 1873. He made an elaborate statistical report to the commission appointed to investigate the epidemic of 1873.

Clear in his views, honest and deep in his convictions, uncompromising in his principles, yet liberal and courteous and kind towards all, Dr. Dake furnishes an example of an educated man who is not overhearing, a reformer who is not a fanatic, and a Christian who is not a bigot. He often says the last article in every creed to which he subscribes must read thus: "All the foregoing articles are open to alterations and amendments in accordance with increasing light and knowledge."

His confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth among the doctrines, and of the "survival of the fittest" among institutions and men, has made him liberal and patient in the varied conflicts of life.

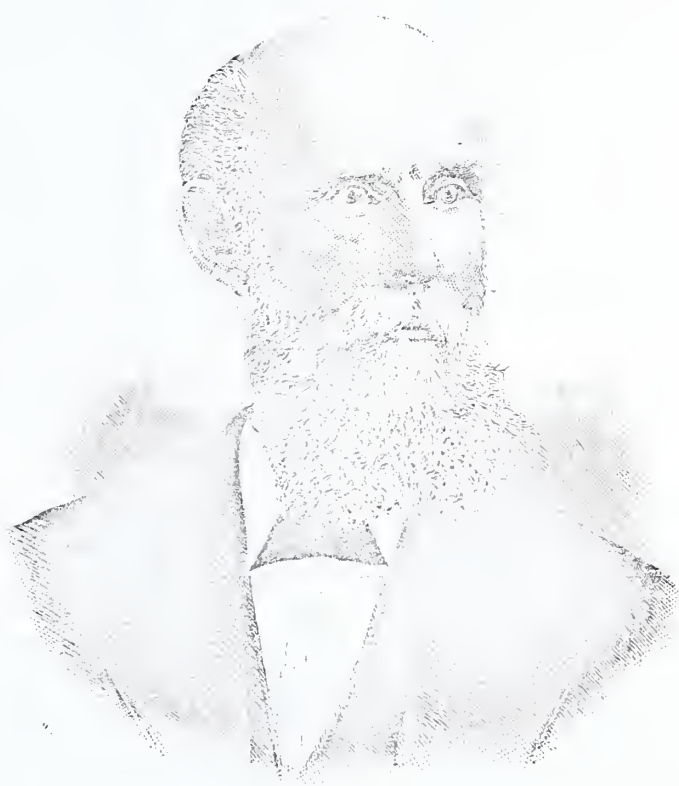
His appreciation of his adopted State is very high. He has written and talked much of her immense natural resources. His faith in the future of Nashville is strong: he predicts a great city in the central basin of Tennessee.

HENRY SHEFFIELD, M.D.

Henry Sheffield, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 22, 1828. He is of English descent. His grandfather and father were shipbuilders on Long Island Sound. It was the wish of his father that he should succeed to his business, so at the age of eighteen he commenced to study the theory and practice of shipbuilding. While thus employed his health became so much impaired that he was compelled to abandon the business and seek a more suitable and less laborious employment. In 1848 he went to Auburn, N. Y., to consult Dr. Horatio Robinson, the oldest homœopathic physician in Central New York, a lifelong and faithful friend of his father. Under his skillful treatment he soon recovered his health, and then entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Robinson. It was his privilege to attend the first course of lectures delivered at the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended a second course at the same institution, and received the degree of M.D. in February, 1852. After practicing at Batavia, N. Y., he went to Cleveland to attend a third course of lectures. Here under the tuition of Professor Pulte he gave special study to the diseases of women and children. In 1854 he went to Sacramento, Cal., but found little room there for his profession, therefore returned and settled in Nashville, March, 1855. At that time there were but three or four families who used homœopathic remedies. He had to endure the unjust ridicule and bitter opposition of the medical fraternity and their friends. By his numerous cures he has made many homœopaths. By his firm and upright course he has made many strong friends.



Berry Sheffield No 2



Sam. Sharpe

We take pleasure in closing this sketch of Dr. Sheffield by an article from the pen of William Henry Smith, an honored citizen of Nashville :

"When Dr. Sheffield located at Nashville the prospect was not very encouraging; the field was rather barren in appearance. There were but a few families who had become converts to the new practice, and they were firm and steadfast in the faith, but it seemed impossible to extend the circle. The opponents of homœopathy had stoutly resisted its introduction, and were exceedingly active and industrious in their efforts to prejudice the popular mind. They had brought to bear against it all the resources of argument, wit, satire, ridicule, and misrepresentation, and many who were disposed to embrace it were thus deterred from doing so. The allopathic practitioners, father-confessors of the great bulk of invalids, never permitted an opportunity to pass without giving homœopathy and its adherents a stab. In some instances they carried their opposition to the extent of social ostracism. The prejudice engendered against homœopathy was great, but not greater than the ignorance on the subject prevalent. Men formed their opinions not after fair and truth-seeking investigation, but upon the dicta of those who were more or less interested in preventing inquiry and keeping the people in ignorance. In a word, Nashville was as completely under the domination of allopathy as Mexico under the priesthood. It was no pleasant or easy task, therefore, that Dr. Sheffield had before him. He determined, however, to meet and surmount, if possible, all the obstacles which stood as a barrier to success. He had full faith in his cause, and never wavered in his conviction that a favorable impression could be made, the Chinese wall of prejudice broken, and homœopathy finally planted and extended. He had patience, fortitude, courage, confidence. All these virtues were taxed in his experience, but not in vain. His success as a practitioner of rare judgment and consummate skill, his close attention to his patients, and his sterling worth as a gentleman of the strictest integrity soon resulted in a gradual extension of his practice upon sure and solid foundations. In a few years he had so won the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Nashville that all doubts of success were removed. A little later his practice became lucrative, and is still growing. His high character, perseverance, foresight, and skill overcame obstacles which others found insurmountable; and now thousands are treated according to the homœopathic system where the practice was limited to a few. The career of Dr. Sheffield has been eminently successful. He has attained the highest rank as a physician. No professional man in the city has warmer and more devoted friends, or possesses in a greater degree the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens. This is due to his substantial merits, and not to any pandering to popular tastes, partialities, or prejudices. He is firm and inflexible in his purposes, unswervingly faithful to his friends, and incorruptible.

"The barren field which Dr. Sheffield found in Nashville is, as we have shown, no longer barren. It has been well cultivated, and is yielding golden fruit. His friends pray that he may long live to enjoy the reward of his labors and the gratitude of his fellow-men whose maladies he has healed or alleviated."

JOHNIVY MONROE SHARPE.

Johnivy Monroe Sharpe, son of Silas Davidson Sharpe and Mary (Feimster) Sharpe, is of Scotch-Irish stock, and claims descent from Archbishop Sharpe, of Scotland. His paternal line of ancestry settled in Maryland at an early period of colonial history, and, at a date not much later, was carried to North Carolina, where, at Liberty Hill, Iredell Co., Nov. 29, 1832, Dr. Sharpe was born. His name was originally "John Ivy," but fearing that the initials "J. I. M." would lead to the application of the nick-name, "Jim," Dr. Sharpe coined, in early boyhood, the union of the two in one name as now written.

Dr. Sharpe's paternal grandmother was a Davidson, niece of Gen. William Davidson, of Revolutionary fame, who fell in action on the banks of the Catawba. Davidson County received its name from him. His maternal grandfather was Capt. William Feimster, also a participant in the Revolution. Capt. Feimster removed from South Carolina to North Carolina shortly after that war. He was a quaint, peculiar old man, and the first school Dr. Sharpe attended was under a teacher employed by him. This school was free to all the neighborhood and supported by the pension money of the old veteran, which was all used in this manner.

After taking the ordinary course of the old field schools and two years' instructions of the able Rev. Dr. Millou and Messrs. Campbell, in his seventeenth year he went to Eastern Carolina and engaged in teaching, going to school, and occasionally preaching. After four or five years spent in this diversified manner, he was appointed tutor at Emory and Henry College, Virginia. Here the energy and resolution of his character were shown in a very conspicuous manner. He taught three or four hours daily, and kept up with his college class in its regular course. Dependent on himself, without means, he used second-hand books, second-hand clothes, anything that with honor and the most rigorous self-denial would tend to carry him to the successful termination of a studious student-life. Thus he passed this formative period of life working, striving, struggling against obstacles which weaker men would consider not to be overcome. Winning some distinction in passing through the course, he reached the goal for which he was striving, and was enrolled an *alumnus* of Emory and Henry.

In 1856 he married Miss Kate Hammond, and immediately removed to Tennessee to engage in the profession of teaching, which he followed for several years with marked ability and success.

The anarchy and confusion of the late civil war drove students and teacher alike from the school-room, and, this source of revenue being gone, the necessities of life for a dependent family compelled him to try trading. In this new sphere he, at first, was troubled by accumulated debts of other days, which harassed his mind and tried his integrity. But with him the only motto was "persevere." This energy brought financial success, and success confidence, and at the close of the war he had won a fine position and was worth ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Thus was first brought to light the business talent which the sedentary life of the school-room might have kept always hidden.

After the war Dr. Sharpe returned to the school-room, but the new-found business man demanded more active employment. Engaging in merchandise, he continued in trade for eight years, and success crowned his exertions. The Edgefield and Nashville Manufacturing Company was organized at this period. Dr. Sharpe became interested in it, and was nominated for its first president. This he declined, accepting the position of treasurer. After two years' service in this capacity he was elected president, and, for the four years past, has held both offices. The success of the company has been very gratifying. The business is now one hundred per cent. above that done when Dr. Sharpe took charge. His character of firmness and decision is impressed on the entire establishment, and the discipline among officers and men is harmonious but positive. In this field Dr. Sharpe has found his *forte*. His qualifications for success are energy, pluck, firmness, common sense, and integrity, combined with the drill acquired in the school-room. His post is where his presence is demanded, night or day. His work is never done, laboring, perhaps, fourteen hours a day on the average through the entire year. His ambition is to succeed honorably. What is to be done he does, his salary being his least consideration. He regards manufacturing as the highest grade of merchandise, creating values as well as fixing them. He believes it the great desideratum of the whole South, as it stimulates and employs both head and hands, wakes the idle, develops latent energy and resources, and produces thrift, wealth, and happiness.

Dr. Sharpe is nervo-bilious in temperament, fair complexion, auburn hair, with beard almost red,—both slightly mixed with gray; height, five feet nine and one-half inches. His politics are conservative, he having been reared an old-line Whig.

His religious views are decidedly Methodist, yet ever advanced, liberal, and independent. He was early ordained a minister. As a preacher his work has been incidental, but productive of good. The successful organization of West End Methodist Church, Nashville, resulted largely from his efforts, and for four years he was chaplain of Tennessee State Prison. Here his faithfulness and attention met with reward and secured encomiums from the highest officials of the State. Among his circle of ministerial associates few have warmer friends, and his counsel is ever sought, as valuable in church matters.

The leading business men of Nashville consider him a conservative and successful business man of high commercial standing, sound judgment, and sterling integrity.

All in all, as a manufacturer, as a clergyman, and as a citizen, he is a representative man, enjoying the confidence of all who know him, and ever the friend of progress, improvement, and education.

Dr. Sharpe and wife have lived to see four of their five children live to maturity,—Mora H., who is now secretary of the Underwriters' Association of Nashville; Nannie G., a graduate of Vassar College; Carrie G., a graduate of Dr. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies; and Eddie L., who graduated this year at his father's Alma Mater, Emory and Henry College, Va.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, from whom Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., takes its name, was born in 1828, in the town of York, Livingston Co., and State of New York. He was descended from the Rhode Island Fisks, his grandfather having been Deacon Ephraim Fisk, of Killingly, Conn., and his father, Benjamin B. Fisk, a cousin of the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fisk, who was president of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Gen. Fisk's father emigrated with his family from Western New York to Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1830. His father died in 1832, leaving his widowed mother with six boys, the oldest being but fourteen years of age. His Christian mother struggled in much poverty to rear and educate her boys. Gen. Fisk, at the age of nine years, was placed with a farmer, with whom he was to live until attaining the age of twenty-one years, at which time he was to receive a hundred dollars, two suits of clothes, a horse, saddle, and bridle, and was, meantime, to have the advantages of three months' schooling per annum in the district school for four years. The fatherless lad entered upon the new relation with high hopes of fame and fortune, and labored as but few boys of his age ever did, with a hard life, walking to the little country school miles away from the rude cabin he called home, winning the first place in his classes and developing in his boyhood a high order of talent. He discovered within himself greater possibilities than the advantages of his contract with the old farmer promised, and at thirteen arranged for a release from his engagement, and pushed out into the world for himself, working on farms and in shops, studying at night, and in the field by day as he followed the plow and harrow. At fifteen, by the aid of friends, he was enabled to enter the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, Mich., where, by boarding himself and teaching in the common schools a part of the time, he prepared for college, and purposed graduating from the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. A severe and prolonged attack of inflammation of the eyes led his physician to prohibit him from further study for a time, and he reluctantly turned away from his books to engage in business pursuits.

At twenty years of age he became associated with L. D. Crippen, who, with his son, I. B. Crippen, was a merchant, miller, and banker. At twenty-one, in 1850, he married Miss Janette A. Crippen, daughter of the senior partner, with whom he had become acquainted during his life at the seminary in Albion, and continued his residence in Coldwater until 1852, when he removed to St. Louis, where he made his home, and engaged in business.

He was among the first to rally round the flag in the war for the Union, serving on the celebrated Committee of Safety in the city of his adoption, volunteering as a private soldier in the three months' service, and devoting all his energies to the enlistment of troops, providing supplies, and in every possible way promoting the interests of the government. He was conspicuous in the organization of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis in the winter of 1862, and was made its chief executive officer. He was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteers in Missouri in July, 1862. The regi-

ment was known as the Merchants' Regiment, and was the nucleus around which the Merchants' Brigade was organized. He commanded the Thirteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Grant, remaining in that army until the fall of Vicksburg, when he was specially ordered by President Lincoln to duty in Missouri, where he was successively in command of the Districts of Southeast Missouri, St. Louis, and North Missouri, in each of which he was eminently successful in restoring good order, re-establishing the civil courts, and reviving industry. When, in September, 1864, the Confederate forces, under Gen. Sterling Price, invaded Missouri, with intent to seize Jefferson City, the capital of the State, Gen. Fisk, with a force much inferior in numbers, made successful resistance, saving the capital, and inaugurating, under Gen. Rosecrans, a campaign which resulted in the route of the opposing forces, with the capture of their chief officers, in Southwest Missouri.

After the close of the war, in April, 1865, Gen. Fisk was assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, with headquarters at Nashville. His district comprised the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, and the northern portion of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, with command of the troops stationed in Tennessee. He remained in the successful discharge of the difficult duties incident to the new order of things until September, 1866, when he retired from the public service and re-engaged in business pursuits. It was while on duty at Nashville that he became specially interested in the education of the freedmen. Fisk School, founded in 1866, was the beginning of the university which bears his name, and which now has world-wide fame through the Jubilee Singers, who have so successfully carried their slave melodies into all Europe and America, and out of whose efforts came chiefly the means to erect Jubilee Hall, one of the most beautiful educational buildings in America.

Gen. Fisk, on his return to civil life, was by Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, placed in charge of the Southwest Pacific Railway, then owned by the State of Missouri. He subsequently became associated with parties who purchased the railway and its lands from the State and constructed it to the western border of Missouri. Gen. Fisk became the chief financial officer of the corporation, with office in New York City, whither he removed in 1872, and from that date has resided in the East. He is at this date, 1880, of the firm of Clinton B. Fisk & Co., bankers and brokers, in New York. His residence is on Ramson Hill, near Seabright, N. J., on a beautiful height overlooking the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and the Shrewsbury River, where generous hospitality to his many friends is dispensed.

Gen. Fisk is an earnest Methodist, and for many years has been among the leading laymen of that denomination, and was a delegate to the General Conferences of that church held in Baltimore in 1876, and in Cincinnati in 1880, and was one of the commission on formal fraternity between the Methodism North and South. He has long served as one of the Board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the executive committee of the American Missionary Associ-

ation. He is also a trustee in the Drew Theological Seminary, and chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Gen. Fisk has been most ably supported in all his religious and educational work by the hearty co-operation of his wife, whose energies have been directed equally with his in promoting the interests to which he has made generous contributions of time and money.

ERASTUS MILO CRAVATH.

Erastus Milo Cravath, president of Fisk University, is the eldest son of Oren and Betsey Northway Cravath, and was born July 1, 1833, in Homer, N. Y. His great-grandfather, on his father's side, was a Huguenot Frenchman, who settled in Connecticut on emigrating to this country.

The childhood and youth of Erastus were spent at home on the farm, and he received the usual advantages of education afforded by country schools in the New England and Middle States. At the age of eighteen, having partly prepared for college at Homer Academy and at New York Central College, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he spent nine years in study, being graduated from Oberlin College, in 1857, and from theology in 1860.

In October, 1860, he married Ruth Anna Jackson, daughter of Caleb and Mary Ann Jackson, of Kennett Square, Pa. Miss Jackson was a Quakeress, a descendant of Isaac Jackson, who came from England to join the Friends' settlement near Philadelphia in 1725, and from whom descended also the Virginia branch of the family, to which Gen. Stonewall Jackson belonged.

For three years after their marriage they were settled at Berlin Heights, Ohio, where Mr. Cravath was pastor of the Congregational Church.

In December, 1863, he was elected chaplain of the One Hundred and First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and in January following he joined the command, which was then guarding the pontoon-bridge across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Tenn. He served with the regiment during the Atlanta campaign and at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and later in East Tennessee, until the Army of the Cumberland, to which the regiment belonged, was mustered out of service at Nashville, in June, 1865.

In the October following he came to Nashville, under the commission of the American Missionary Association, of New York City, as field agent, to establish schools for the freedmen in Tennessee and portions of Georgia and Alabama.

The first work done was to assist in the purchase of the ground near the Chattanooga depot for the establishment of the school which developed into Fisk University. In a few weeks his family joined him, and Nashville became the headquarters for the educational work in what was known as the Middle West Department of the association's work. A school was opened at Atlanta, out of which has grown the Atlanta University. Schools were also opened at Macon and other points. In the autumn of the following year he was called by the association to the district secretaryship at Cincinnati. By this appointment the charge of a col-

lecting work in the North was added to the field work in the South.

After holding this position for four years, he was called to the New York office as field secretary, and was given the charge of the whole Southern work of the association. In 1875 he was elected to the presidency of Fisk University, of which, as an officer of the association, he had had the general charge from the first step that was taken towards its establishment. The next three years were spent in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, in connection with the work which was being done by the Jubilee Singers in behalf of Fisk University. This furnished unusual opportunities for seeing the countries and becoming acquainted with all classes of the people.

On returning to the United States, in the summer of 1878, President Cravath entered upon his duties at the university, having had special advantages in the way of preparation through his army experience, his ten years of labor, as an officer of the American Missionary Association, in charge of educational work in the South, and by his three years of close contact with the people of foreign countries.

ADAM K. SPENCE.

Adam K. Spence was born March 12, 1831, in the village of Rhyndie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, at the foot of the Tap o' Neth, one of the Grampian Mountains, in which picturesque locality his parents were then residing, their native place being Huntley, in the same county. His father, Adam Spence, pursued his studies in Aberdeen University, and became a physician. His mother, Elizabeth Ross, is connected on one side with Clan Ross, and on the other with Clan Macdonald, and is a cousin of the poet and novelist, George Macdonald, in whose poetic inspiration she shares, being herself the author of many short poems.

In the year 1833 they, with a daughter and two sons, the youngest being the subject of this sketch, set sail for the New World. Embarking at Aberdeen, they passed around the North of Scotland and reached Quebec, Canada, in six weeks. Steam was not then in use on the ocean. In two weeks more, passing up the St. Lawrence River and the lakes, they reached the city of Detroit, in the then Territory of Michigan. Led by a desire common to foreigners to become an owner of land, Dr. Spence purchased a farm in the county of Washtenaw, near Ann Arbor, then mostly a forest. Here his family were reared, while he practiced medicine until his death, in 1849. Deprived to a large extent during earlier years of school facilities, at the age of seventeen Professor Spence began his efforts to secure a liberal education. To this end, he taught school and performed manual labor. Having prepared himself for college in Oberlin, Ohio, he entered the University of Michigan in the year 1854, where in 1858 he graduated as Bachelor of Arts, taking his Master's degree three years later.

Immediately upon graduation he was appointed instructor in Greek in that institution of learning, and afterwards professor of French, which position he left when, in 1870, he came to Nashville to take charge as principal of

Fisk University, then in its infancy. In doing this he realized his fondly-cherished desire to aid a people long cast down, and for whom, from his infancy, he had been taught by his Scotch parents to feel a deep sympathy. Under his immediate care for eight years, the university made much progress in many ways, and especially a college department was organized, a college faculty was appointed, and the first class of students of the African race in a former slave State was carried through and graduated from a college course.

In the year 1863, Professor Spence was married in the city of Detroit to Miss Catherine Mackey, born in Pennsylvania shortly after the arrival of her parents from Scotland. Mrs. Spence has greatly aided the university by securing funds in the Northern States for the aid of the indigent students, and in 1878 accompanied her husband to Great Britain, where they spent a year in Scotland and England in the interests of the university and the cause of African missions, these latter to be carried on for the most part by persons of African descent, born and educated in this country. They received a most hearty welcome.

Their only living child is a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1865, and now a student in Fisk University.

In January, 1858, a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in the University of Michigan, the first college Young Men's Christian Association, as it is believed, formed in the country, of which Professor Spence, then a student, was the first president.

Professor Spence at present occupies the position of dean of the faculty and professor of Greek and French in Fisk University, and is an ordained minister in the Congregational denomination.

PROF. H. S. BENNETT.

Henry Stanley Bennett was born in Brownsville, Pa., April 16, 1838, of Quaker parentage. His father, Elisha Bennett, was born in the year 1805, in Chester Co., Pa., but moved to Western Pennsylvania when a boy. He was a boatman, and spent forty years of his life on the Western rivers. At the time of his death, Dec. 31, 1863, he was captain of the steamer "Franklin," which plied on the Monongahela River.

His mother, Elizabeth Cock, was the daughter of William Cock, an Englishman, who came to this country when a young man, and settled in Fayette Co., Pa. She was born in 1809, and died in 1880. Of the family of Elisha and Elizabeth Bennett three brothers and three sisters lived to grow to maturity. Prof. Bennett has a twin sister, the only surviving female member of his father's family.

The subject of this sketch, when a boy, studied in the public and private schools of his native town until the age of fifteen, when he went to Merrittstown Academy and remained a year or two. At the age of seventeen he went to Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated from the college course in 1860. During his course and at its close he taught several terms in public schools. He studied theology in the Oberlin Seminary, and graduated from that course in 1863.

The day after the completion of his theological course he married Lydia S. Herrick, also a graduate from the classical course of Oberlin College. She was the daughter of Daniel and Azubah Herrick, of Austinburg, Ohio. She worked her way through college by teaching.

Seven children are the fruits of this union, five of whom are living,—Oliver J., aged thirteen; William M., aged ten; Mary E., aged seven; Henry J., aged five; and Anna, aged three.

In October, 1863, Prof. Bennett took charge of the Second Congregational Church of Wakeman, Ohio, and was ordained by Council to the gospel ministry Nov. 17, 1863. His work in Wakeman extended over four years, and was blessed with revivals of much power during three winters in succession. The church was much strengthened by his ministrations.

In the year 1864, when the National Guards of Ohio were called out to relieve the veterans located in fortifications, that they might strengthen Gen. Grant on his march through the wilderness towards Richmond, Prof. Bennett left his church and went with his company (Company K), One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment of the Ohio National Guards, as a private. This regiment was located in the fortifications around Washington, reaching from Fort Thayer to Fort Stevens. Here he spent the one hundred days of the enlistment. When Gen. Early made his descent upon Washington, Company K was in Fort Stevens, which was the point attacked. Prof. Bennett stood at one of the mountain howitzers as sponger during the two days' fight.

In the year 1867, just after Fisk school had been chartered as Fisk University, and had entered upon the larger work it has since done, he received a call from the American Missionary Association to take charge of the religious work in the university, and to establish a church in connection with it. During the first winter of his connection with the university a revival among the students resulted from his labors, and in 1868 a church of twenty-four members was organized, of which he has been pastor ever since. From that time he has been in charge of the religious work in the university. Under the influence of a devoted band of Christian workers, Fisk University has become distinguished for its frequent and thorough revivals of religion among the students. From twelve to seventy have been converted each year. The religious spirit that pervades the institution has told with great power upon the lives and characters of the students.

In the year 1868, Prof. Bennett was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Nashville by the City Council, and retained that position for about eighteen months.

In 1869 he began to train young men for the ministry, and has been engaged in that work as a part of his teaching duties ever since.

In 1875, when the first faculty of the university was elected, he was chosen professor of theology and German. In connection with other duties he has also taught classes in mental and moral science, United States history, and other branches.

He was chosen a member of the board of trustees of the

university when he first came to Nashville, and held the position till 1879.

In 1869 he was made a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, and was re-elected for eight successive years. That committee was influential in securing the passage of the present school-law of Tennessee.

He is at present president of the State Teachers' Institute, an organization which has for its object the improvement of the colored teachers of the State. In order to accomplish this result, it holds each summer a series of from twelve to fifteen local institutes throughout the State.

During the summer of 1878, Prof. Bennett took an extended trip in Europe, visiting Great Britain, France, Italy as far as Rome, Switzerland, the Rhine country, Holland, and Belgium. His observations on his travels he has given to the university in several lectures.

He has taken great interest in the welfare of the prisoners in the penitentiary at Nashville, and has been superintendent of the prison Sabbath-school sometimes as associated with others for a period of nearly ten years.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS CHASE.

Frederic Augustus Chase was born Jan. 29, 1833, at King's Ferry, Cayuga Co., N. Y. His father, Henry Chase, though not himself a Quaker, belonged to a Quaker family of Rhode Island, whose ancestors emigrated from Cornwall, England, in the year 1646. His mother, Harriett King, is a descendant of the Avery family that came over in the "Mayflower." His early years were passed on his father's farm, beautifully situated on the shore of Cayuga Lake, and in the midst of a thrifty, intelligent, and hard-working community of Northern farmers.

When a young man, relying mostly upon his own resources, he studied in the academies of Genoa, Aurora, and Homer. He then went to Union College, in Schenectady, N. Y., and afterwards to the University of Michigan, where he was an especial pupil of Professor Alexander Winchell, LL.D. Feeling called to the gospel ministry, he entered the theological seminary at Auburn, N. Y., where he spent three years, after which he was pastor successively of churches of the Presbyterian denomination in Parishville and Lyndonville, in the same State. He then, in 1868, removed to Lyons, Iowa, where he was president of Lyons Female College, and in 1872 he came to Nashville to become professor of physical sciences in Fisk University. To his efforts is due the progress then made in that department of studies.

Professor Chase grew up in the midst of that agitation which shook the nation for a quarter of a century, and early espoused the anti-slavery cause, influenced, doubtless, by the fact that his father's house was a way-station on the so-called underground railroad. At the beginning of the late civil war he was about to join the Rev. John G. Fee in planting anti-slavery churches in the State of Kentucky. It may be added that from the age of ten he has been a pledged abstainer from the use of intoxicants as a beverage.

In the year 1863, Professor Chase was married to Miss Julia Augusta Spence, sister of Professor Spence, and early associated with him and another brother, now Rev. E. A. Spence, in efforts for the colored people of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have three living children,—Mabel Augusta, Cleveland King, and Stanley Alexander.

HELEN C. MORGAN.

Helen C. Morgan, professor of Latin in Fisk University, was born in the year 1846, at Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y. When she was about six years old, her parents went to Ohio and purchased a farm near Cleveland. After spending a few years there, they removed to Oberlin, Ohio, to enjoy the educational advantages of that place. Here Miss Morgan spent eight years in study, giving special attention to the languages, and in 1866 graduated from the classical course in Oberlin College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After graduation, three years were spent partly in rest and partly in teaching in the North. She then, in September, 1869, entered upon her work in Fisk University. The officers of the American Missionary Association had decided that Fisk School should be developed into Fisk University, and Miss Morgan was invited to be the pioneer in the work of higher education there. During the first year of her connection with the school six of the most advanced pupils, having previously studied a little Latin, commenced the study of Greek under her instruction. She also had two classes in Latin and one in algebra. The next year Professor Spence came as principal, taking also the Greek, and Miss Morgan continued in charge of the Latin, retaining the higher mathematics for two years. In 1876 a college faculty was first established in the university, and the department of Latin was given to Miss Morgan, to whom, more than to any one else, is due the success of the institution in gathering and keeping together, in spite of poverty and many adverse influences, classes through the college preparatory and the college courses.

In 1878, Miss Morgan was offered a position in Vassar College, but preferred to continue in her chosen work at Fisk University.

GEORGE L. WHITE.

George Leonard White, the youngest of three children (two sisters are still living in Minnesota), was born at Cadiz, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1838. His father, William B. White, is of the New England family of that name, and is by trade a blacksmith. His mother, Nancy Leonard, is the daughter of George Leonard, a woolen manufacturer, of Springfield, Mass. His parents removed from Massachusetts to Western New York in 1835.

George L. enjoyed the usual advantages of a village school until fourteen years of age, working with his father, when not in school, from the time he was old enough to assist in the blacksmith's shop. At that time, through

failing health, his father was compelled to give up business, and, for the next five years, George worked at any employment he could get to aid his sisters in keeping the family together. In the mean time he studied as best he could to qualify himself for the position of a teacher, and began such work near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1853.

While teaching in white schools his attention was drawn to the needs of the colored people of the township, who were almost entirely destitute of school or church privileges. Assisted by two friends, he began a Sabbath-school in a grove, for want of a better place, using logs and rails for seats. The school was continued summers during his stay in the county.

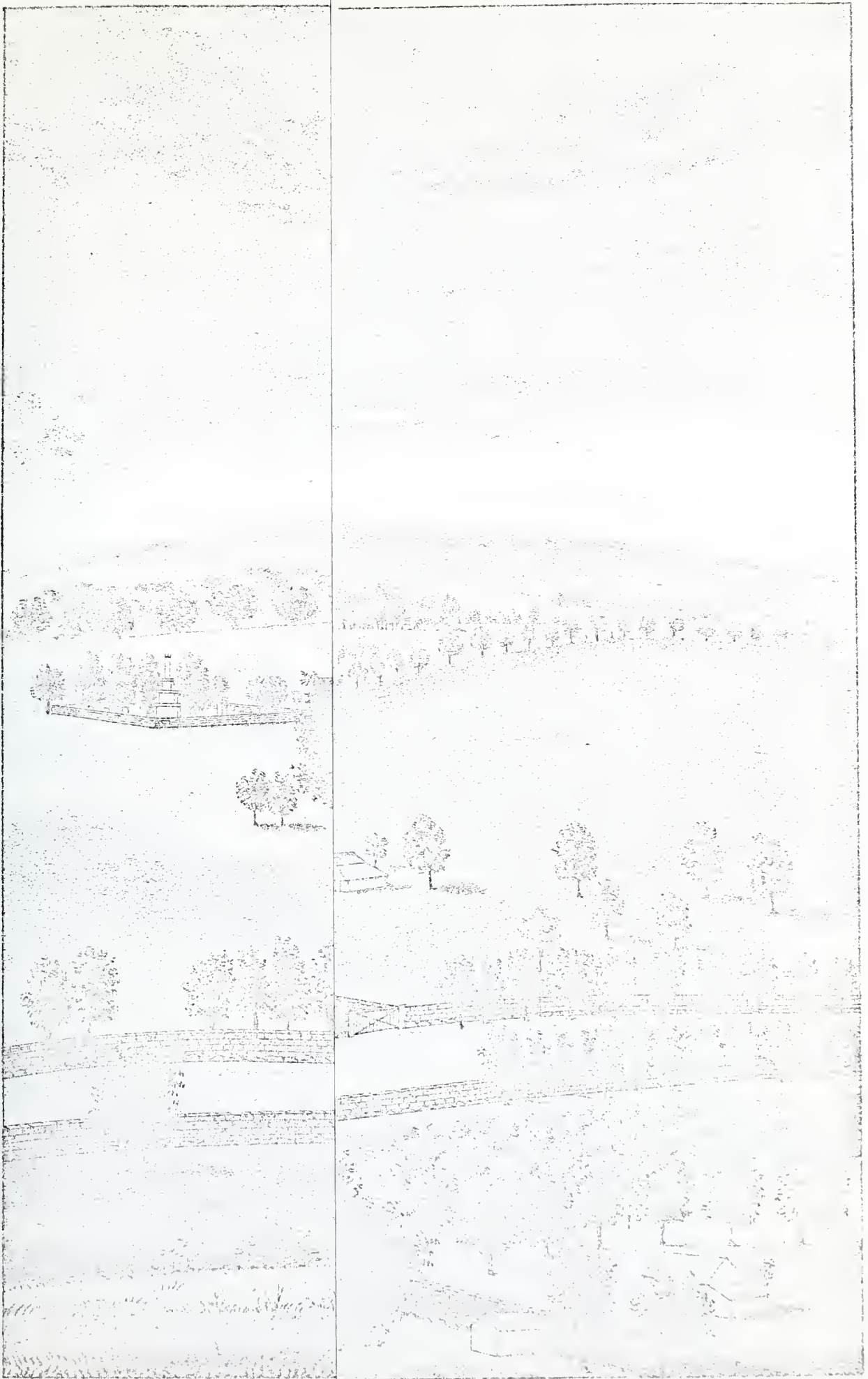
He abandoned teaching in 1862 to join the "Squirrel-Hunters" in the defense of Cincinnati, and afterwards enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry Regiment, under the command of Col. Orland Smith. He joined the regiment near Fairfax, Va., in the autumn of the same year, and fought in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, etc.

At the close of the war he remained in Nashville, in the employ of the Freedmen's Bureau, under Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. He retained his connection with the Bureau through the administrations of Gen. Lewis, Gen. Carlin, and Col. Thompson, spending his leisure time in aiding, in any way he could, the freedmen's schools,—first the McKee School, afterwards, at its first organization, the Fisk School. In 1868 he also assumed the duties of steward, and later, at the request of the American Missionary Association, he resigned his position in the Bureau in order to give his whole time to the work of Fisk University.

On Aug. 11, 1867, Mr. White was married to Miss Laura A. Cravath, the only, then, living sister of Rev. E. M. Cravath, now president of Fisk University. Miss Cravath came to Nashville in the fall of 1865, and was one of the first teachers in the Fisk School, and retained her position up to the time of her marriage. After this she was closely associated with her husband in his work in the university, and later in its behalf in connection with the Jubilee Singers. She accompanied her husband on the occasion of the first visit of the singers to Great Britain, and died of typhoid fever in Glasgow, Scotland, in February, 1874, leaving three children,—Leonard Northway, William Cravath, and Georgia Laura,—born respectively in 1868, 1870, and 1872.

Mr. White, because he saw in it a means of interesting the public and attracting attention to the freedmen's schools, while discharging his other duties, used every opportunity and exertion to develop the power of song in the students. He was not a professional musician or teacher, having had little opportunity for musical instruction, and made no pretensions as a vocalist; but his enthusiasm for music, his keen appreciation of musical effects, and great magnetism as a drill-master, enabled him to bring out of his pupils the good singing for which his schools had always been famous.

With a choir trained from among the students he gave public concerts in Masonic Hall in 1867 and 1868, which attracted much attention. The choir also sang at the meeting of the National Teachers' Association held in the



TENN.





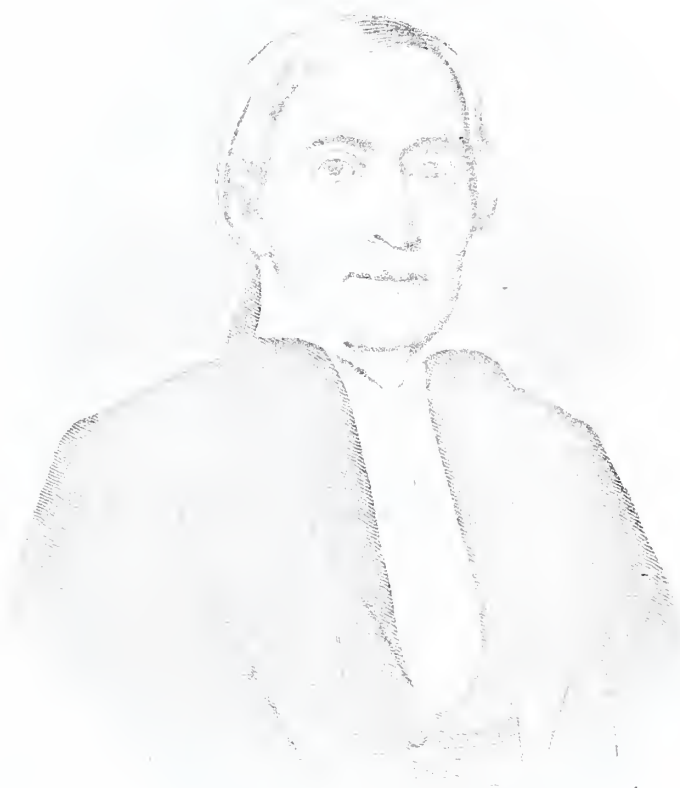
OLD COMPTON HOMESTEAD.
PRESENT RESIDENCE OF HENRY W. COMPTON, ON HILLSBOROUGH PIKE, FIVE AND A HALF MILES S, W, NASHVILLE, TENN.



CAPT HENRY COMPTON.



RES. OF THE LATE HENRY COMPTON 6 MILES SOUTH OF NASHVILLE TENN.



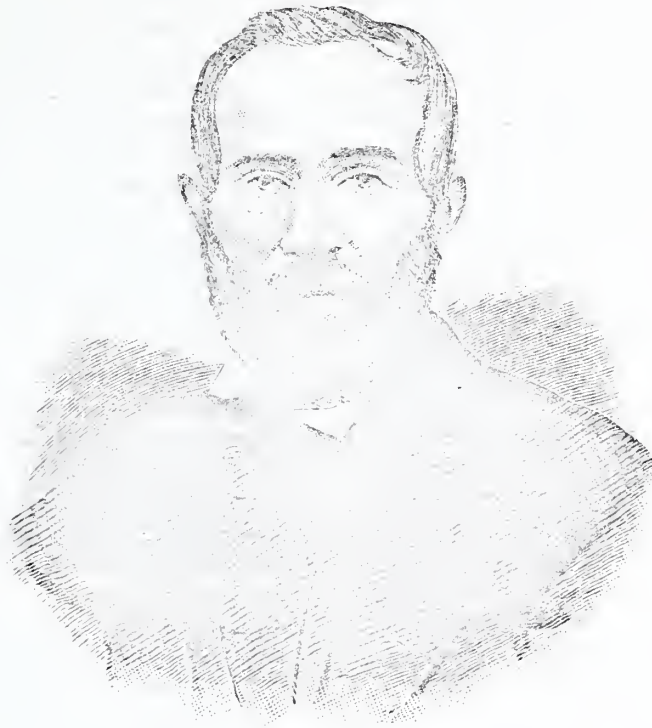
Portrait of a man

442c



Henry W. Compton

442 d



FELIX COMPTON.

Felix Compton, son of William and Susan (Mullen) Compton, was born in District No. 11, Davidson Co., Tenn., Feb. 9, 1809, and died at his residence in the same district, and within a mile or two of where he was born, June 22, 1870. He remained at home with his parents on the farm until he was about nineteen years of age, when he commenced business for himself. He left Davidson Co., Tenn., about 1830, and settled in the State of Mississippi, and was there engaged in business until July 6, 1843, when he returned to his native State and married Emily G., daughter of J. G. Webster, of Maury Co., Tenn., a distinguished gentleman who was a United States marshal under President James K.

Polk. Mr. Compton settled on his farm the December following, and continued to remain there until his death. He was a large and progressive farmer, and owned at the time of his death some eight hundred acres of good land situated on the Hillsboro' pike, five and a half miles from Nashville.

In politics he was a Clay Whig, and as such was several times chosen magistrate of his district.

Mr. Compton lies buried in the old family burying-ground by the side of his parents.

He left a wife and seven children,—viz., Emily E., William, Mary E., Felix, Louie S., Hayes A., and Martha W.

Capitol in Nashville, and gave a public entertainment in the city, rendering the cantata of Esther. He also gave concerts at Gallatin, Memphis, Chattanooga, and Atlanta.

In the mean time, Mr. White had been elected a member of the board of trustees and the treasurer of the university, and later professor of music. He felt that, in his position as treasurer and business manager, the duty was, in a measure, laid upon him of doing something to provide for the permanent establishment of the institution. The university was occupying hospital barracks, and the site was not suitable for its permanent occupation. Mr. White felt that he could not go before the public in the ordinary ways of soliciting help while the university had no more promise of permanence and had made only so short a record. Yet a large sum of money must be raised to purchase a new site and erect at least one permanent building, or the school must perish.

This necessity led him to select and give especial training to some of the best voices in his choir, in the hope that in some way the power of song developed in the school could be used to accomplish this end. By authority of the trustees the singers selected were kept together during the summer vacation of 1871, and Mr. White gave his whole time and strength to preparing them and maturing his plans for the trial.

When this plan of trying to gain money and sympathy for the university was brought by him to the notice of the secretaries of the American Missionary Association, which was fostering the school, there were various opinions expressed, but it was decided that no responsibility could be taken by them for the enterprise.

Rev. E. M. Cravath, then field secretary of the association, personally favored the project, and gave what encouragement and aid he could.

As the case was desperate, Mr. White, though possessed of limited means, risked all, and, assuming personally the entire responsibility of the venture, left Nashville, Oct. 6, 1871, followed by the good wishes, prayers, misgivings, and anxieties of the whole university.

The history of this unique enterprise for the next seven years has been written in "The Story of the Jubilee Singers." It was beautifully characterized by the Hon. Edward Baines, so long the member of Parliament from Leeds, as a "romance of Providence and grace."

During all this time Mr. White has been at the head of the enterprise, though he has on two different occasions been compelled for several months to withdraw from the immediate direction of the company, because of severe hemorrhages of the lungs, caused by the overstrain and anxiety inseparable from such a work.

Musical critics of Great Britain, Holland, and Germany, as well as those in this country, have given to Mr. White the credit of having produced some of the finer results in singing, to a degree which has been rarely, if ever, excelled.

No company of American singers have ever been so honored in Great Britain and on the Continent as the Jubilee Singers. They have been honored in appearing before, and have received the distinguished patronage and approval of His Excellency President Grant; Her Majesty Queen Victoria; Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and

Empress of Germany; Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands; Their Majesties the King and Queen of Saxony; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess (Princess Royal of England) of Prussia; His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; Their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice of England; The Grand Duchess Cesarevna; Their Royal Highnesses Princes Henry and Alexander of the Netherlands; Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar; The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess (Princess Alice of England) of Hesse; The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord Shaftesbury, and others of the nobility; The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, and others.

Mr. White was married again, April 12, 1876, at Wolverhampton, England, to Miss Susan Gilbert, daughter of Dr. John Gilbert, of Fredonia, N. Y. Miss Gilbert's education was begun at the Fredonia Academy; she attended Mrs. Worcester's seminary for young ladies in Burlington, Vt., and graduated from the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. She was a teacher in Madame Clement's seminary at Germantown, near Philadelphia, and entered the freedmen's work in 1867, at Beaufort, N. C., continuing as principal of the school in Beaufort and afterwards at Wilmington, N. C. In both these places Miss Gilbert left the deep impress of her character, as a Christian teacher, upon her pupils and their parents in the early days of educational work among the freedmen. She was transferred to the office of the association in New York, as assistant to Secretary Whipple, and in March, 1872, joined the Jubilee Singers as preceptress to the young ladies of the company, and has been connected with them during all their campaigns since that time.

THE COMPTON FAMILY.

The Comptons are an old English family. The first ancestor of the Compton family who came to America was William Compton, one of the old colonists, who came to the United States with Lord Baltimore and settled in Virginia. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that State, and reared a family of children there. One of his sons was named William, who grew up to manhood in the State of his nativity, married there, and was the father of quite a large family of children, one of his sons also being named William. This son followed in the footsteps of his predecessors in following the avocation of farming. He married, and had a family of three children, the first of whom was named William, the second Henry, and the third Juliana; she was afterwards the wife of John Cartwright. William Compton, the father of this family, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son William was born Dec. 25, 1767, on a farm in the State of Virginia, and remained with his father till he was ten years of age, when he left his native State and went with Capt. John Gordon to Kentucky on a hunting and trapping expedition. After reaching manhood he was a soldier under the leadership of the celebrated general "Mad Anthony" Wayne seven years. He endured untold

hardships and had many narrow, almost miraculous, escapes.

He came to Nashville about the year 1782, and rented land from Capt. John Rains. Dec. 9, 1799, he married Susan Mullen, daughter of William Mullen, one of the earliest settlers of Davidson County. She was born Oct. 17, 1776, and died July 27, 1860. They had seven children: Elizabeth B., William S., Mary Ann, Felix, Thomas D. M., Henry W., and Susan L. Mr. Compton soon after his marriage settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Henry W. He commenced in a small way with a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, but at the time of his death owned about a thousand acres. Besides conducting this farm, he was also a carpenter and joiner, and built the flat-boats that carried Gen. Jackson and his troops to New Orleans. Mr. Compton went with the party, and was deputy quartermaster under Joseph Wood. Though he had received but a very limited education, yet he was a man of sterling good sense and was possessed of rare mathematical talent.

In politics he was ever an adherent of the great leader of Democracy, Jackson. As has before been remarked, his youngest son, Henry W., resides on the old homestead. When a youth his health was very poor, which prevented his receiving anything more than a common school education. He married, on the 29th of April, 1863, Miss Annie Ward, daughter of Michael and Margaret Ward. They have a daughter Susan. Mr. Compton has proved himself a successful business man, having accumulated a good property. In politics he adheres to the doctrine of his father and votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY COMPTON, Sr.

Henry Compton, Sr., was born at Boone's Station, Fayette Co., Ky., May 1, 1784. He came to Davidson Co., Tenn., February, 1806. On Dec. 17, 1815, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Cox. She was born Nov. 18, 1795, and died June 1, 1868. Of this union there were the following children: Rebecca, now Mrs. Thomas Alderson; James W., deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Z. Sherron; Mary J. (deceased), married Jesse Gilman; Alvira S., now Mrs. Thomas Goodman; Philip N., born Sept. 7, 1826, is a farmer, was soldier in Confederate army for three years, enlisted from Arkansas. He married Lucy J., daughter of John H. Turner, of Alabama. They were the parents of the following children:--Tomie Ann, deceased; Henrietta, deceased; William H., born Nov. 17, 1832. He fell at the battle of Murfreesboro', while in Confederate service, Jan. 1, 1863, was buried on the field, and afterwards removed by his father to the family burying-ground. He was a brave and faithful soldier. Sarah married Henry C. Lockett, and resides in Nashville.

Henry Compton was a quartermaster under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. He settled on the old home, consisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres of land, in 1817. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a devoted adherent of the Christian Church. He was charitable to the poor and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends. He died Aug. 18, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, three months, and eighteen days.

PETER TAMBLE.

Peter Tamble was born Feb. 9, 1829, at Losheim, in the Rhine Province, Prussia. He learned the cabinet-making trade at twenty-three years of age, came to America, and landed at New York in 1852. He worked there at his trade for some months. From that place he went to Chicago, where he remained only a short time, and from Chicago he went to Cincinnati, where he started in the furniture business with the firm of Henshaw & Sons. On the 3d day of February, 1856, he married Miss Mary Kiefer. Of this union there were seven children born. In 1859 he came to Nashville, and carried on the furniture business until 1868. In 1866 he bought a farm situated on the Dickinson pike, four and a half miles from Nashville, in the Twenty-first District, where he now resides. He has been elected magistrate twice from that district, which position he now holds.

Peter Tamble, Sr., the father of Peter Tamble, was by occupation a carpenter and contractor of public buildings. He married Miss Magdalena Schmall in 1828. There was born one son, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Tamble died four years after her marriage. In 1834 he married a second time Miss Maria Mertes. Of this union six children were born. One died at an early age, three are now living at Losheim, and the two younger brothers are doing business in Nashville. They came to this country in 1865.

MAJ. JOHN LUCIAN BROWN.

Eighty years ago, when the machinery of this government was new, and its powers more of an experiment than a reality, a race of men were born of Revolutionary ancestry and grew up under the personal influence of those noble spirits, who not only moulded the form of our government, but gave confidence in its present and hope for its future. Those men who are eighty years old now, and are yet with us, looked upon the actors in those stirring Revolutionary times with emotions of love and veneration, while their examples impressed the characters in the same lofty mould which fashioned that of those old heroes. On the 29th of March, 1800, John Lucian Brown, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clark Co., Ga. His parents, Col. Bedford Brown and Sallie Trigg Brown, were of that old sterling stock of people so characteristic of that period of our history. His father was born in Prince Edward Co., Va., and moved to Caswell Co., N. C., thence to Clark Co., Ga., where he lived as one of the most popular and enterprising men in that part of the State, and died there much respected. His mother was the daughter of Col. William Trigg, likewise born in Virginia, but her father having moved to Sumner Co., Tenn., she married Col. Bedford Brown there, on Aug. 29, 1798. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas D. Craighead, a minister of much note at that time in this country. After the death of his father his mother married Capt. Peter Mosely, who lived immediately in the neighborhood of the Hermitage (and near which place his grandfather, Col. William Trigg, also lived), where she settled in the midst of a large family



MRS. PETER TAMPLE.



PETER TAMPLE.



"LINDEN GROVE."
RESIDENCE OF PETER TAMPLE ESQ.
DICKINSON PIKE, THREE AND ONE HALF MILES, NORTH OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

connection in February, 1819. Thoroughly imbued with those principles of patriotism which instigated the action of our fathers in their struggle for liberty, these parents imparted to their children the same spirit and trained them under those influences which developed not only intense love of country and the highest reverence for morals and religion, but strict observance of all obligations growing out of the social relations of life. Little occurred that is known with the subject of this sketch outside the usual routine of boyhood life. In the language of one of his early associates, "He was a manly boy,—warm-hearted, full of enthusiasm, and devoted in his friendships." These traits of character matured and strengthened with his years, and have hung about him as graceful and attractive ornaments during the good and evil fortunes of his long and somewhat chequered life. He received the first part of his education at a country school in Clark County, Ga., and then at Athens, Ga., then went to school to William McKnight, in the Hermitage neighborhood, being a classmate there of Gen. Daniel Donelson, who was brother of Andrew J. Donelson, the private secretary to Gen. Jackson; thence he went to John Hinton, a celebrated teacher, at the Red House, in North Carolina, and finished his education at Chapel Hill in the same State. When through his educational course he was regarded as a fine scholar. He then thought of entering upon the learned profession in which his brother, Hon. William T. Brown, afterwards became so distinguished as judge at Nashville and as an advocate and criminal lawyer at Memphis, and soon thereafter, early in 1822, he commenced the study of law with William Williams, Esq., in the vicinity of Spring Hill, in Davidson County; his fellow-students were Alexander and Thomas Craighead, David Cash, and James Wallace. But being the possessor of considerable fortune, and led by his ardent temperament to hope for success in any channel in which he might direct his energies, he, to the regret of his friends, declined to enter upon a professional life for which his abilities and attainments so well fitted him. Soon after he attained his majority his restless energy and enterprising spirit directed his steps to a new and broader field of operations. His physical manhood was cast in one of Nature's finest moulds. Six feet in height, straight and graceful, with fine, earnest face, gemmed with dark-brown eyes and an expansive forehead, crowned with jet-black hair inclined to curl, made him what the world called a handsome man.

Full of sentiment, of fine literary taste well cultivated, of courteous and dignified bearing, he soon found easy access to the best social circles, in which he became a universal favorite. One of his earliest associates and friends in Nashville, Col. Willoughby Williams, in giving some of his interesting incidents connected with persons and events in and around Nashville in the olden times, tells of Maj. Brown and himself having been of a party of young ladies and gentlemen, twenty-two in number, who made a social excursion, lasting several days, to the Hermitage, Capt. Moseley's, and other hospitable mansions in that attractive neighborhood, and before they completed their gay and festive tour the subject of this sketch, then comparatively a stranger to their circle, had played havoc with the hearts

of half the girls of their party, while, by his courtly manners, generous and frank nature, had impressed himself not less favorably on his companions of the sterner sex. It was during this visit that he first became so much attached to Gen. Jackson, and from that day there always existed the kindest feeling between them, and Jackson had no more enthusiastic admirer or warmer friend. About this time he met Miss Jane Baird Weakley, the daughter of Col. Robert Weakley, who was a member of Congress from the Hermitage District, and after whom Weakley County was named, whom he subsequently married on the 20th of January, 1824. Her mother was formerly Miss Jane Locke, a daughter of Gen. Matthew Locke, of North Carolina, who was a senator in the Continental Congress. His marital relations fixed him permanently as a citizen of Nashville and vicinity, and from that day to this his energy and enterprise, inspired by a public spirit, have been devoted in an earnest manner to the development of the resources of the city and county in which he lived, and the cultivation of those refined social amenities and agreeable hospitalities which give *éclat* to a place and people. Perhaps no man has lived in this community who observed with more strictness the rules of true politeness, especially to strangers, or extended a more open-handed hospitality than Maj. John L. Brown. Such men, by example and counsel and energy and prosperity in the business channels of the community in which they live, impart tone and refinement to its social relations. Being possessed of considerable fortune, both by inheritance and marriage, he used it generously, and too often injudiciously, for both public enterprise and private friendships. Guileless as a child, and as confiding as guileless, he, in his dealings with men, by over-confidence, principally through obligations created for other men, became pecuniarily embarrassed. This, however, did not affect his uniform good habits nor destroy his usefulness, but only impaired the latter to the extent of his ability to carry out schemes of public enterprise. Unlike the effect of such misfortunes on most men, it neither paralyzed nor flagged his energies, but gave them, though in a more circumscribed sphere, new impulse and increased vigor. It was his means and public spirit that contributed as largely as those of any one to grading and establishing the river wharves on the city's front. The lower wharf may be said to be the fruit of his own labor and investment, built as it was at a time when steamboats monopolized the carrying trade, and the old bridge was an obstruction to their passage during high tides in the Cumberland. This was regarded at that time as quite an enterprise. There was scarcely a factory or foundry, a warehouse or large shop, that he did not encourage and otherwise give to them favors with credit and influence. But few men, if any, in Nashville and Davidson County, at that time, were more popular or wielded more personal influence than he. Having but little taste for official station, and a repugnance to being dependent on public patronage, he eschewed office-seeking for himself, but was a strong stay to any friend whose cause he espoused before the people. His reputation for honesty and fair dealing, his love of justice, his frankness of nature, and his strict adherence to truth and honor under all circumstances, commended him alike to

friend and foe, and gave him a political, personal, and moral influence that but few private citizens possessed. His wife died in 1845, leaving, as the fruit of their marriage, three children,—Robert Weakley, Sallie J., and Nareissa Brown, now the widow of George Bradford,—all of whom yet live in our county and are esteemed as most worthy and useful citizens.

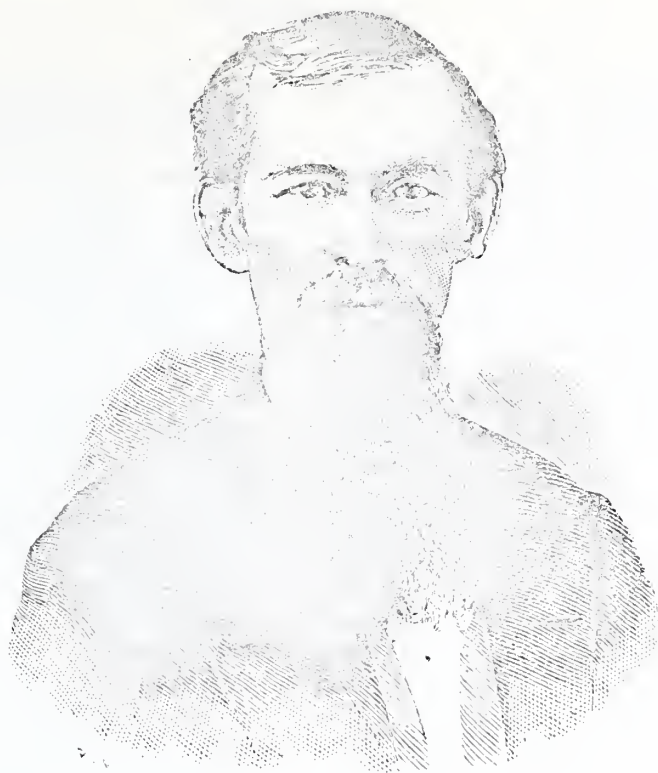
At this period of his life, being wifeless, his children well cared for, and war with Mexico being flagrant, he enlisted in Cheatham's Third Tennessee Infantry Regiment, and was appointed commissary of the same, with the rank of captain. There were but few men of his age who entered the service during that war, for he was a man then forty-seven, the age that exempted men from military duty. Nevertheless, he had the enthusiasm of a boy, and threw into whatever he undertook an energy and zeal which commanded success. As the greater part of the fighting was over before the arrival of his regiment on the plains of Mexico, the major, although in the commissary department, was considerably chafed by many idle and tedious hours in camp. No opportunity offered for a jaunt, where there was a probability of encountering the enemy, that he did not offer his services and insist upon accompanying the expedition. A noted incident is related to the writer by an officer who was one of his comrades upon one of these missions. It was in the spring of 1848, just before peace was declared, that the remnants of the Mexican army, under various officers, were annoying the outposts of the United States forces, and recruiting their army for an aggressive movement. Gen. Jo. Lane, being full of enterprise, and at the time having a command of both infantry and cavalry, learned of the locality of a portion of the Mexican forces, and organized a cavalry command to make a forced march and attack the enemy. No one belonging to the infantry could go unless by special permission, and then not unless he was entitled to a horse and had one. Maj. Brown, as a commissary, was entitled to one. He had a mustang, and insisted on accompanying the expedition. Gen. Lane, admiring the spirit of the applicant, and being personally fond of him, took him along as a volunteer aid. The major bore the long and fatiguing march over mountain and valley with less fatigue and complaint than many much younger men. The enemy had left Tulancingo, but was pursued and found in his retreat at Zequaltipan, a mountain town far distant from the City of Mexico, from which place the expedition set out. The fight was imminent and the forces arranged for the onset, and during the solemn silence which usually precedes a charge the major, fearing his horse might be too refractory and not respond willingly to the immense rowels of his Mexican spurs, took advantage of the momentary pause to exchange for a more reliable horse by giving considerable *boot* to a soldier who felt a sublime indifference to being in the front on a charge; in fact, on a charge like that had a little rather have a slow mustang than a fast horse, *boot* or *no boot*.

The charge was sounded, and the major, by the side of his chief, led it in fine style. The enemy was routed, and the major, conspicuous for his gallantry, elicited the encomiums alike of his general and the command. Maj. Brown and Gen. Jo. Lane (the same Lane who ran for Vice-Pres-

ident on the Breckemridge ticket in 1860) were warm personal friends. The father of Maj. Brown and the uncle of Gen. Lane were also bosom-friends while the former was clerk and the latter sheriff of Clark Co., Ga. Gen. Lane was deservedly popular with the Tennesseans under his command. He is kindly and affectionately remembered now in his extreme old age, for he yet lives in the ease and quiet of his Oregon home, and by no one is he more affectionately regarded than by his old comrade, John Lucian Brown. While in the City of Mexico, as commissary, the major was vigilant of the rights of the soldiers, who obtained their rations through him, and, finding that some of the contractors had formed a combination and were swindling the government by furnishing an inferior quality of beef for the soldiers, made open war on them, and brought the matter before the commanding general. The investigation resulted in getting rations of better quality and in greater quantity, and in establishing him in the confidence of his superior officers and in the affections of the soldiers. The regiment called him "the watch-dog of the commissary department," and as a mark of their esteem presented him with one of the finest and most costly silver-mounted saddles that could be procured in the City of Mexico, which is yet in the keeping of his family as a trophy and relic. This incident with the beef contractors, together with his fine personal appearance, winsome manners, and soldierly bearing, attracted him to both Gen. Worth and Gen. William O. Butler, who frequently had him at their headquarters. Indeed, the latter is said to have had no officer in the entire subsistence department of his army for whom he had greater partiality, and of which he gave frequent evidence during the latter part of the Mexican war.

When peace was declared between the United States and Mexico, Maj. Brown returned with his regiment to Tennessee, and, on being mustered out of service, resumed the quiet walks of life at his old home. He soon thereafter, at Gallatin, Tenn., married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Hady, with whom he yet lives in the enjoyment of a green old age. She was the daughter of Dr. Redman Barry and Jane Alexander Barry, who was the daughter of William Alexander, of North Carolina, a brother of several of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Being out of active employment, his restless energy and love of enterprise induced him to follow the "forty-niners" to California in search of fortune. He remained in that wonderful country a year or so, undergoing the hardships peculiar to its early settlement,—now on a ranche, now delving in a mine, and now speculating and losing his earnings. The uncertain turn of the wheel of fortune, however, together with home demands, at last caused his return to Tennessee, where he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he continued very successfully, besides enjoying the comforts of domestic life with his family and old friends. A few years of this dream of peace and home joys, and the tocsin of "war between the States" sounded, and broke the spell. Although now upwards of sixty years of age, when his loved Southland was involved he was one of the first to espouse her cause and enlist under the Confederate banner. Though unable actively to bear arms, he offered his services to the Governor of his State for any



F. M. Woodall

FRANCIS M. WOODALL, son of James R. and Sarah Ann Woodall, was born on the 12th of August, 1836, in Sumner Co., Tenn. His mother died when he was about eight years of age, when he left home to seek his own fortune. For many years following he was variously engaged on the farm or in a store, just as he could find something to do. At the age of seventeen he began as a clerk for Mr. Hermans at Mitchelville, where he remained two years; then attended school two years; after which he taught one term; then went to Gallatin, and was in the employ of M. J. Lucas as clerk in his store for two years, when he came to Davidson County and settled in Edgefield, where he was engaged in the mercantile business with Messrs. Trabue & Lucas for twelve months, after which he commenced mercantile business alone.

In 1861, Mr. Woodall settled on a small farm of forty acres, four miles south of Nashville, on the Franklin Turnpike. To this he has added, until today he has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-

five acres of good land, which is in a good state of cultivation, besides property elsewhere.

He has always been a Jacksonian Democrat, and as such has held various offices of public trust to the general satisfaction of his constituents.

He has been constable of the county six years; deputy sheriff four years; and sheriff two years, retiring from office August, 1873. For several years he has acted as school commissioner and trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Oct. 18, 1861, he was married to Mrs. Olivia McKay. Of this union there are four sons. Mrs. Woodall died July 5, 1871, and Mr. Woodall married for his second wife Miss Bettie T. Hogan, April 2, 1873. They have one son.

Mr. Woodall is one of the representative men of Davidson County. He has the confidence of his neighbors and the love of his family. His health has been poor for many years. He reviews the past with no apprehension of the future.

duty consistent with his age and ability. His services were accepted, and he assigned, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to the commissary department, directing the procurement of supplies for the troops that were assembling in great numbers near the capital of the State. Upon the secession of the State and her union with her Southern sisters, he was transferred to the Confederate States army, in which he was made major. With his political convictions,—for he belonged to that school of politicians who believed the States had a right to control their own domestic institutions free from interference by the general government,—with an inborn patriotism, inherited from a Revolutionary stock, and the fires of which kept burning through his long life,—nothing could have been expected of him but to throw all the energies of his nature on the side of his home and kindred. This he did by a prompt and bold example. In carrying out this, which he believed a high patriotic duty, he never swerved, never faltered, never yielded hope or faith in his cause until the surrender of Confederate arms, and peace was restored to a riven and distracted land. While in field service he did duty with Gen. Zollicoffer until he fell at the battle of Fishing Creek. He was then assigned to the command of Gen. John C. Breckenridge, with whom he remained as chief of subsistence until the fall of 1863, when Gen. W. B. Bate was assigned to the command of Breckenridge's division, and with him, as his chief of subsistence, he remained until the close of the war, and surrendered near Greensborough, N. C., with his command. Considering the department he was in, there was no man in all the Army of Tennessee whose career was marked with more personal incidents, or who made a more distinctive character for knightly bearing and love of adventure than did this old hero. His position in the commissary department relieved him from participating in the fight, yet he declined the immunities from the battle-field, and in many of the most noted battles actively participated in the fight. This was conspicuously the case at the battles of Shiloh and Stone's River, for which he received special notice.

He also received special notice on the North Georgia campaign from his old friend and commander, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was with Gen. Breckenridge at the battle near Baton Rouge, La., and the troops engaged in that fight tell it that at one point of the Confederate lines they were repulsed and hesitated to renew the charge when ordered, and the old major perceived it, and without sword or other insignia of office or emblem of hostility, he gathered, on the field, a long reed, and holding it aloft, as a mace of power, called on them to follow him and he would "charge 'em" and take the Federal battery by which they had been repulsed and somewhat demoralized. Struck with the novelty of the situation, and stung by the implied rebuke, they replied with a shout, "We'll follow you;" and, suiting the action to the word, away went the old major on his horse, over ditch and field, waving energetically his cane, as does a musician his baton, and at the head of a part of the brigade did drive away the battery in quick and gallant style. That day he was dubbed "Old Charge-'em," a sobriquet he wore during the remainder of the war, and which sticks to him yet, even in the peaceful

walks of life. While the command with which he was then on duty was at Vicksburg under the surveillance of Gen. Grant and his gunboats, an incident occurred which illustrates the character of the man. Lieut. W. H. Mathews, of the Twentieth Tennessee, and a large number of others belonging to his command were sick in the hospital, and the water they drank was very warm and required ice to make it palatable, and the physicians prescribed it as essential, and there was none to be had unless procured from the bank of the river, which was commanded by the gunboats of the enemy, and whenever a man appeared from behind the works the enemy would open fire upon him; hence no hospital nurse or other person could be induced to go for the ice. The major, having called to see his sick friend, learned the situation, and with emphasis said the ice *must* be brought to the hospital, and, every one refusing to go, started out himself amid the entreaties of his friends not to do so. Sufficient to say he brought to shame those whose duty it was to go, by running the gauntlet of shot and shell from the gunboats, and brought back the ice to the sick soldiers. The most of those soldiers recovered, and yet live and bless the courage and kind heart of their venerable friend, for, as they say and believe, he saved their lives.

We here copy extracts from a letter of Lieut. Mathews to Maj. T. P. Weakley on the subject: "While Gen. Breckenridge was at Vicksburg in 1862, Maj. Brown was acting as division commissary. We were there during the heat of the summer watching the Yankee gunboats. There was a great deal of camp-fever among our soldiers, and I among the rest had this terrible disease, with the meanest water in the world to drink. Maj. Brown came to see us, and told us we must have some ice or we would die. I sent for some of my comrades and tried to get them to go and get myself and others some ice. But the ice-house was down at the river, and whenever any one showed himself in that locality it was sure to draw a shower of shells from the enemy's gunboats. So I could not get any of them to go. Maj. Brown came next morning to see us and asked if we had got the ice; when told that we could get no one to go after it, he remarked that we should have it, that he would go, and get it himself, and he did get it as long as we needed it, at the risk of his own life, and we all feel to-day that if it had not been for Maj. Brown, we would never have returned home, but would have been buried, with many of our less fortunate comrades, on the bank of the Mississippi River. Too much praise cannot be given the old major, for no man ever performed a nobler part in war than he."

Maj. Brown has in his keeping letters from many of the distinguished commanders with whom he was associated, containing the most flattering commendations of him personally and officially; among them are acknowledgments of Gens. John C. Brown, John C. Breckenridge, William B. Bate, Patton Anderson, and one addressed to the Confederate States Secretary of War, and signed by most of the prominent officers in the Army of Tennessee, and published in the Southern newspapers of that day. We here take the liberty to insert an extract from one of those papers: "It is well known that the brave old soldier-hero, Maj. John Lucian Brown, was instrumental in getting our Tennessee Congressmen to pass a bill to allow officers to

draw rations, as their pay hardly clothed them, let alone being sufficient to pay their mess bills. Such a bill, it is said, passed both Houses, and yet no notice of the same has been received by the army. If the bill has passed, instructions should be given to the commissaries to put it into operation at once, or else our officers will be obliged to starve if they are compelled to pay the present exorbitant rates for provisions. No officer in the commissary department has labored with such zeal and devotion in procuring supplies for our army as Maj. Brown, known to all our troops as 'Old Charge-'em.' Maj. Brown, who was over sixty years of age, was Gen. Zollicoffer's commissary, having joined the army of Tennessee on the breaking out of the war. He served most gallantly on the field at Shiloh, and took Gen. Breckenridge from his horse at the time he was wounded. The services of this brave and heroic old soldier have been entirely overlooked, and deserve at the hands of his government something more than mere newspaper mention."

During the four years of strife, this noble old man, separated from home and family, deprived of the ease and comforts of life to which he had been so accustomed, breasting the cold and storms of winter, the sweltering heat of summer, with its toilsome marches and bloody battles, was never heard to complain, but always cheerful and hopeful, encouraging his younger comrades by word and example. Such devoted patriotism, such singleness of purpose, and such sacrifices, without personal gain or the hope of reward save the satisfaction of having done his duty faithfully, bespeak a heroism of which the more ambitious, who hold higher official stations, might be justly proud.

After the war, instead of yielding with a hopeless inactivity to the hard fate it had brought upon him, Maj. Brown, even in his advanced age, again entered the field of active business life. He identified himself in the real-estate agency business in Nashville, and brought to bear a remarkable energy in his pursuit, and with it marked success, until the monetary panic of 1873 prostrated it and all other business matters in the South. Notwithstanding the dearth of business during this time, he exhibited his usual persistence and enterprise. Upon the inauguration of Governor Albert S. Marks, in January, 1879, as Governor of Tennessee, Maj. Brown was appointed by him superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds, which position he now holds. Eighteen hundred and eighty being the centennial of Nashville, the major was an enthusiastic advocate of a due and proper observance of the occasion, and aided much to its success by his zeal and earnest advocacy. Maj. Brown, having charge of the Capitol grounds, and observing a space on the east side of the State-house left for a statue of his old personal friend and political leader, Gen. Andrew Jackson, became an early advocate, if not the suggester, of the movement resulting in the purchase and final inauguration of Clark Mills' celebrated equestrian statue of Jackson. The major, by personal enterprise in getting subscriptions, raised nearly all the money which purchased and planted it where it is now seen by admiring thousands.

JOHN CONAWAY GAUT.

John Conaway Gaut, son of James and Rosamond Gaut, was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., Feb. 27, 1813. In 1821 the family removed to McMinn County, and settled near Athens. He was the eldest of nine children, of whom only his brother Jesse H. now survives.

His father was a farmer, and with his large family to support could only give the subject of this sketch a rudimentary education. Working on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, he then by labor secured means with frequent interruptions to advance himself in literary culture. He was a student at the Forest Hill Academy, near Athens; also, in the spring of 1835, he entered the Literary and Scientific Department of the Thio Seminary, at Marysville, Tenn. In 1836 he entered the East Tennessee College, at Knoxville.

His determination had been formed when only a youth to make the profession of law his pursuit. At the age of fifteen years his attention was arrested by the erior of the court at Athens, where young Gaut had gone to deliver a lead of corn. Curiosity led him to enter the court-room, where he listened spell-bound to an able legal argument; the influence on his imagination was profound, and then and there his decision taken to fit himself one day to fill such a place as this eloquent speaker, Spencer Jarigan.

It will be of interest to the legal fraternity to know the title of the case on trial. It was the case of John McThee against McConnell and Miller, reported in 7th Yerger, pp. 63.

In October, 1837, lack of money compelled him to return to his father's house, but shortly after he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Spencer Jarigan, at Athens.

In November, 1838, he received his license to practice law at the hands of Judges Scott and Keith, and located at Cleveland, county-seat of Bradley Co., Tenn.

This was only three months after the removal of the last detachment of Cherokee Indians from the district in which young Gaut had settled. Much litigation immediately arose concerning rights to lands, and Mr. Gaut soon found himself in a lucrative practice throughout the judicial district.

On the 26th of September, 1839, he married Miss Sarah Ann McReynolds, of McMinn Co., Tenn., by whom he had seven children. Of these but two are now living,—his son, John M. Gaut, and his daughter, Mrs. Ann G. Manlove, both of Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Gaut continued the practice of law in the district of his first location until 1853, when he was elected by the General Assembly to fill the office of circuit judge made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Charles F. Keith, and in the following year, when under the constitutional amendment the office became one of popular election, he was, on the 25th May, 1854, elected to the same position for a term of eight years. Although a Whig, and residing in a district largely Democratic, his majority was about eleven hundred votes.

At the expiration of his first term in 1862 he was re-elected by the people, and held the office until the spring



John C. Gant

of 1865; he then resigned it to resume the practice of law at Nashville, whither he had removed a few weeks previous.

As a judge he had held court by interchange with other circuit judges and chancellors in at least one-third of the counties of the State. It is but just to him to say that in the estimation of the lawyers who had practiced before him, the people whose rights he adjudicated, and the judges of the Supreme Court who revised his decisions, he ranked among the foremost in his profession.

Judge Gaut was a leader in the one great enterprise which gave to East Tennessee its great agricultural and commercial prosperity,—viz., the building of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad from Dalton, Ga., to Knoxville, Tenn. Discreditable failure had attended the first effort to accomplish the work; to obtain the requisite legislation and capital to undertake a second time a work of such magnitude required courage, patience, and public spirit.

In 1846 a few gentlemen resolved to unite for the accomplishment of the work; they agreed to give their services without pay if by so doing they could restore public confidence. Eight years long did Judge Gaut so serve the State in his capacity as a director for the State in this matter; long journeys on horseback and much valuable time were given without even so much compensation as his traveling expenses.

In politics Judge Gaut was a Whig; in the campaign of 1860, a warm supporter of Bell and Everett. When the clouds of civil war began to threaten, he promptly took sides with the Union, and denied *in toto* the right or policy of secession.

Recognized as a Union leader, he incurred naturally the ill will of local secession leaders. Much valuable property was taken from him, and his personal liberty constantly endangered.

Notwithstanding this, when the authority of the Federal government was established in Tennessee he allowed no feelings of resentment to control him. He used all his influence for the protection of the rights of those who had persecuted him; he condemned violence and disorder, and favored the earliest possible establishment of civil law and order. He participated in the re-establishment of the State government as a member of the convention convened for that purpose. This assemblage of exclusive Union men, fresh from the dire experiences of war, was naturally radical and extreme in its policy, and in this juncture Judge Gaut illustrated the conservative tendencies of his judicial education, and fought as strongly for moderation as he had opposed the spirit of rebellion. Under such circumstances the instincts of the time-server and politicians to go with the multitude were met by the statesmanship of the true patriot, and signally through this era of fanaticism on the part of Union men in power was Judge Gaut ever found contending for law, for clemency, for moderation.

When, in 1866, the bill disfranchising rebels was pending he wrote several elaborate articles against the bill, which appeared in the *Union and American*. Although offered any position he might choose in the gift of Governor Brownlow he persistently declined, and continued to wage

war against that extraordinary administration. Affiliation with the party in power being impossible, he found his natural position with the organization known as the "Conservative Party," and acted as the chairman of its executive committee.

In 1866 he, in connection with John S. Brien and A. S. Colyer, appeared as counsel for P. C. Williams in the memorable *habeas corpus* case proceedings before Judge Thomas N. Frazier, judge of the Criminal Court of Nashville, and subsequently, when it was sought to impeach Judge Frazier for his decision in this case, Judge Gaut, with Edwin H. Ewing, John S. Brien, and E. H. East, defended Judge Frazier before the State Senate.

Space will not permit a *résumé* of this remarkable case, the only one of like character ever known in this country. The Assembly were the plaintiffs, the Senate the court, but so thoroughly in sympathy with the plaintiffs as to become at once accusers as well as judges.

Judge Frazier's decision in liberating Williams, who was held a prisoner by the Assembly under a charge of contempt for absenting himself and thereby preventing a constitutional quorum, was the ground of the action of the Assembly in proceedings for his (Judge Frazier) impeachment. The evidence of a criminal intent on his part was lacking, but under the stimulus of popular political excitement, intensified to an unparalleled degree, this fearless judge was stricken down, and by a vote of sixteen to four was found guilty and forever debarred from holding office in Tennessee.

The Constitutional Convention of 1870, however, annulled the judgment, and the people of Davidson and Rutherford Counties re-elected Judge Frazier to the office of criminal judge. The argument of Judge Gaut in this case (now the heat of strife has passed) is regarded as a proud monument to his legal ability, his integrity, and patriotism.

As a member of the Conservative party he opposed the disfranchisement act as illiberal, impolitic, and unjust. He especially controverted the right, even under the extraordinary provisions of the franchise law, of the commissioners of registration to open and hold the elections in the State and appoint judges of the same. As chairman of the Conservative executive committee he directed the sheriffs in the various counties to open and hold such elections without interfering with the attempt on the part of the commissioners to hold elections also, with a view of letting the courts determine which elections were legally held. But here again despotic power asserted its contempt for civil law. Governor Brownlow issued a proclamation, and privately notified Judge Gaut if he persisted in encouraging the sheriffs to follow his instructions he would have him arrested and confined in the penitentiary. Counseling and contending for moderation on the part of indignant and violent opponents of the party in power, he encountered and bore with patience the maledictions of the latter, only to effect the political emancipation of those of whose intolerance he had formerly been the victim.

In this career of politics he, to the best of his ability, stood as a bulwark between the raging factions of rebellion on the one hand and radical Republicanism on the other, actuated by the desire of restoring lawful and just government to the country and peace to his native State.

On the return of ex-President Johnson to Tennessee in 1869 a public reception by the people of Nashville was accorded him, and Judge Gaut delivered the reception speech.

Upon his removal to Nashville in 1865 he resumed the practice of law, and has ever since occupied a leading position at the Nashville bar.

On the 9th of June, 1873, Mrs. Sarah A. Gaut died of cholera, and on the 16th of February, 1875, Judge Gaut was married to Mrs. Sallie A. Carter, of Franklin, Tenn. He continues to take the part of a private citizen in State and national politics. He favors a speedy and honorable compromise of the State debt.

JOHN M. HILL.

"All experience shows that the great high-road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well-doing, and they who are the most persistent, and work in the truest spirit, will invariably be the most successful: success treads on the heels of every right effort."

This maxim is happily exemplified, we think, in the active and useful life of an upright business man, of which the following is a brief and imperfect sketch:

John Melchoir Hill was born in the old town of Lancaster, on the 6th of April, 1797, of parents of German descent, whose ancestors were among the colonists who settled in that part of Pennsylvania early in the last century.

His parents, Gottlieb and Sarah Hill, were in comfortable though not affluent circumstances, and were enabled to give him and his three younger brothers and an only sister a fair education in German and English, but above all they endeavored to instill into their minds a love of virtue, teaching them also the need of relying upon their own energies and character for success in life. Being pious Lutherans, salutary religious influence was thrown around their young children which ever after clung to them.

At an early age, John, as was the custom in those days, was apprenticed to a substantial old German merchant in Lancaster, and thus started upon the business of his life. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, being at an age buoyant with hope, he determined at once to seek a better field for talent and enterprise than that which seemed to present itself in his native village, and bidding adieu to family and friends, and the green fields around old Lancaster, he started for Pittsburgh, which he then expected would be his future home. But, catching the spirit which at about that time induced many young men of Pennsylvania to go West and South, he with a number of others from about Pittsburgh emigrated to Tennessee, and settled in Giles County, at Pukaski. Here, however, he only remained for a short time, and finally settled in Nashville, in 1819, being then twenty-two years old.

On the 21st of July, 1824, he laid the foundation for a future happy life and a great estate by marrying a wise and prudent woman, Miss Phoebe Thompson, a native of Cincinnati, descended from one of the pioneer settlers of that part of Ohio,—a woman of great personal beauty, but still more remarkable for her lovely and exemplary character.

She has survived him, and still lives in her old homestead surrounded with all the comforts and elegances of life, esteemed, loved, and venerated by all the young people as well as a host of old friends in the county of Davidson.

In the same year the young couple set up for themselves in a little store-house on the east side of Market Street, about midway between the old Union Hall and the public square, the humble beginning of a most successful and in many respects a remarkable business career. Cheered and encouraged by his energetic young wife, and assisted by her helping hand, John M. Hill now determined to grow rich, and applied himself to the attainment of this end with a vigor and resolution which nothing could daunt. Exact and conscientious in all his dealings, he at once gained the confidence of the community, and his little store was soon thronged with customers. Managing his affairs with a sagacity and an untiring industry rare in so young a man, at the end of three or four years his business had so increased a larger room was now required, and he moved up the street to a store which had been previously occupied by Porter & Rawlins, using the upper story as a family residence.

His business now rapidly enlarged and he soon accumulated sufficient capital to extend his operations, which he did by opening two branch houses, one of them under the management of Vernon K. Stevenson and the other in charge of Ralph Martin, both of them young men of popular manners; good habits, and excellent business training. Directing the whole with that clear judgment and sound discretion for which he was so pre-eminent, all prospered. He next formed a partnership with Maj. Joseph Vaulx and James J. Gill, and went into an extensive auction and commission business, in a house which stood upon the ground now occupied by Gray & Kirkman's hardware-store. This adventure was also a great success. There being at that time but two or three small jobbing houses in Nashville, large amounts of merchandise were sent out from the Eastern cities to be sold at auction, and it was through this channel that country merchants were mainly supplied with goods.

In 1845, having accumulated a handsome fortune, Mr. Hill retired from active business, being succeeded by his brothers-in-law, George and Charles Thompson. He always regretted that he gave up active commercial pursuits so early in life, often saying "it was far better to wear out than to rust out." His great success, where so many failed, shows conclusively his eminent business qualities.

We must now speak of his religious life. Overwhelmed for many years with the anxious cares and toils of a large business, he had grown careless, neglecting his religious duties and seldom entering a church door. But during a great revival in all the churches in Nashville, in the fall of 1833, he became deeply concerned about his spiritual condition, was happily converted, and joined the Presbyterian Church, then under the pastoral care of Dr. Edgar. The careful training given him by his pious parents in his early youth was now bearing fruit, and under the instruction of this godly man he soon became as active and efficient in the church as he was in his store. Earnest and indefatigable in everything, he was his beloved pastor's right arm.



John M. Hill



O. B. HAYES.

Foremost in every scheme devised to promote the growth and prosperity of his church, he was soon honored by being elected a deacon, and in a few years was made a ruling elder. He was an open-handed Christian, most generous in all his donations to the benevolent enterprises of his church, and liberal though unostentatious in his private character. In his will he bequeathed in trust to the elders of the First Presbyterian Church twenty thousand dollars, to be used for various benevolent objects.

Mr. Hill was a good citizen. In his younger days he shunned no public duty. As a young fireman he was one of the first men at the brakes of the "old machine" when the alarm was given. As an alderman he was wise and full of zeal for the public good. In *ante-bellum* times he was a shareholder and a director in all our banks and insurance companies, and foremost in every manufacturing project. He never made usurious loans of his money. He loved his adopted city, and in all his investments he had an eye to the interest and prosperity of Nashville as well as his own. Deep down in his heart he had a soft place for the young men of Nashville. Many a young fellow has had material aid and comfort from him when about to begin the rugged journey of life. He was a lover of good cheer, and it was his delight to have his many old friends around his bounteously supplied table. He was a genial host and enjoyed a well-timed jest or sparkling repartee. He was a lover of nature, had great delight in his flowers, and became quite skillful in selecting and cultivating beautiful exotics, of which he had a rare collection. In his old age he loved a quiet day's fishing. He especially liked to make preparation for it. It was a pleasing sight to see him and his boy Mose spending the day with busy care in selecting and arranging their tackle preparatory for an early start next morning for some neighboring stream where the active trout abounded. He always took "Isaak Walton's Complete Angler" with him, and had the finest copy of this pleasant old book the writer has ever seen.

To sum up his character briefly, Mr. Hill was a man of inflexible will, a stern lover and doer of the truth, but with the broadest and kindest views of men and things. His native mental powers were uncommon, and, had his massive intellect been carefully trained for it, he could have become eminent in any of the higher pursuits of life. He died Jan. 26, 1870, lamented by the whole city.

OLIVER BLISS HAYES.

Oliver Bliss Hayes was born May 21, 1783. His mother, Mary Bliss, of Wilbraham, Mass., was a direct descendant of Chas. Chauncey, second president of Harvard College, and his father, Rev. Joel Hayes, of Simsbury, Conn., was pastor of the Congregational Church at South Hadley for forty-five years. Their children were Oliver Bliss, Joel Hayes, Jr., Roswell, Mary, Harriet, Catherine B., and Julia Ann.

Oliver Bliss Hayes was educated in New England, receiving the highest literary culture in the best schools of that section, and qualifying himself for his profession,

which was that of the law. He came to Baltimore, where he remained a short time, and finally settled in Nashville early in 1808. About this time and contemporary with him were many great names at the Nashville bar,—Whiteside, Overton, Grundy, Dickinson, and others who have long since departed. There were at this time, also, great questions involving great interests to be settled by the courts, particularly those growing out of the conflicting land-titles of the country. By his genius, his tact, his knowledge of men and accurate business habits, the ready resources of his intellect, his power of investigation, and graceful, vehement elocution, he made a strong impression upon the public mind, and his services were eagerly sought for by the suitors in the courts. His practice was extended through a considerable portion of Middle Tennessee, and in most of the important causes he was retained as counsel. During the whole period of his professional career he ranked with the ablest of his contemporaries. His fine conversational talent, cultivated taste, ready wit, and varied knowledge have rarely been surpassed, and made him exceedingly attractive in the social circle.

Having acquired a competent estate, he retired from his profession with the view of devoting himself to the ministry, and was ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Commencing his labors at so late a period, and having no pastoral relations, it is not to be supposed he could acquire the same high distinction as in the former field, but the fervor of his piety, the fidelity with which he discharged the various duties assigned him by his brethren, and the ability of his occasional efforts will be attested by them all.

In the conclusion of this imperfect sketch, the greater portion of which is from an obituary at the time of his death, it will not be out of place to add that in his own house he dispensed a liberal hospitality, and in the exercise of all the domestic virtues as a husband and father his character shone with peculiar beauty and loveliness.

His wife was Sarah Clemants Hightower, a descendant of the Clemants of England. Their children were Richard H., Joel A., Adeline, Laura, Oliver, Henry Martyn, and Corinna.

Oliver Bliss Hayes died Nov. 1, 1858. During his last illness, which was protracted for several months, in which he endured much physical suffering, he exhibited the most perfect resignation to the divine will, never murmuring or complaining.

Thus passed from earth this eminent lawyer and servant of the Most High, leaving his bright example as a rich inheritance to his children and those who may come after them.

His eldest daughter, Adeline, was born and educated in Nashville, graduating with the highest honors of her class. She was married, July, 1839, to Isaac Franklin, an opulent planter of Louisiana, who died in the year 1846. She was married the second time, to Col. J. A. S. Acklen, May, 1849, the grandson of John Hunt, the founder of Huntsville, Ala. He was appointed United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama during the administrations of Van Buren, Tyler, and Polk, and promoted to a colonelcy for bravery in the Mexican war. He died in

Louisiana in 1863. At the close of the war Mrs. Acklen made a tour in Europe, and after her return married Dr. W. A. Cheatham, June, 1867, of Nashville, Tenn. Her children are Hon. Joseph H. Acklen, of Louisiana, William Ethan Acklen, Claude Acklen, and Pauline Acklen. The family name is extinct except in this branch of the family.

Mrs. Dr. Cheatham is very extensively known throughout the South and West, not only for her social position and personal graces, but for her liberal donations to benevolent purposes. Her home, "Belmont," bearing the name of the residence of Portia, in the "Merchant of Venice," has long enjoyed the reputation of being the Mecca of travelers, with its vast lawns, miracle of landscape gardening, and its extensive conservatory crowded with tropical plants, flowers, and fruits, its gallery where may be found masterpieces of paintings and sculpture selected and purchased by the owner during her stay in Italy, forming a private collection unequaled by any in the South.

TOLBERT FANNING.

Tolbert Fanning was born in Cannon Co., Tenn., May 10, 1810. His parents were Virginians, of English descent. Tolbert had but little opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge, as the family was poor and consisted of many members. He early became united with the Christian Church, and at nineteen years of age spoke in public in his Redeemer's cause.

Keenly appreciating the value of an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages in his studies of the Scriptures, he made extraordinary exertions to secure the means necessary to the acquisition of this knowledge. Having always this object in view, he ginned cotton, did his own cooking, and performed various other chores that he might attain the object of his ambition.

While performing this manual labor, he failed not, on Lord's Day and other occasions, to teach with earnestness and success the truths of Holy Writ.

In 1831 he came to Nashville, and in 1835 was graduated at the university, then presided over by Dr. Philip Lindsay. While attending college, and in vacation, he availed himself of every opportunity to teach and preach. Before and after graduation he accompanied Alexander Campbell on extensive preaching tours, and with earnestness and ability aided the great reformer in their gospel meetings.

At Nicholasville, Ky., he was married to Miss Sarah Shreeve, who did not long survive. On Dec. 25, 1836, he chose another companion in Miss Charlotte Fall, of Nashville, Tenn.

Immediately after marriage, in connection with his wife, he opened, at Franklin, Tenn., a female boarding- and day-school, which was largely patronized until his removal (January, 1840) to "Elm Crag," a beautiful farm five miles east of Nashville.

About this time he was selected by the State Agricultural Society chief editor of the *Agriculturist*, a paper issued from Nashville. He filled this place for five or six years with marked ability. During this period and throughout the re-

mainder of his life, he held everything subordinate to his duties as a Christian minister.

Mr. Fanning was much interested in agriculture, and was especially active in encouraging the raising of improved stock. He imported and placed upon his farm the finest breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. So enthusiastic was he in the cause that he opened at Elm Crag an agricultural school for young men, with whom he labored in the fields, taught in the school-room, and preached to on Sundays.

This school was operated for several years with such gratifying results that he conceived and executed the design of establishing a college on the same plan. So, with the aid of a few friends, he had erected at Elm Crag suitable buildings, employed a corps of competent aids, and, with himself as president, announced the opening of Franklin College in the following language:

"Young men of the country, mechanics who are willing to work, blacksmiths, carriage- or wagon makers, saddlers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, printers, plow-boys, can be educated at Franklin College by their labor, and are earnestly invited to attend the institution." What a noble undertaking!

The opening was an auspicious one, and throughout the States are numerous grateful individuals who received the benefits of Franklin College. Hours were set apart for business as well as for study. Some of the students engaged in agriculture, a printing-office was opened, from which was issued the *Agriculturist*, catalogues of the institution, and the *Christian Review*, a popular periodical, of which Mr. Fanning was the editor and proprietor. Other industries, enumerated in the announcement, were carried on, and the whole continued to thrive until the breaking out of the late civil war.

In January, 1844, Mr. Fanning began to publish the *Christian Review*. Four years afterwards, with some modifications, the *Review* became the *Christian Magazine*, which periodical was quite popular among those of Mr. Fanning's faith.

In addition to his duties as an editor of two papers, a preacher, a farmer, and president of Franklin College, the general supervision of a largely patronized female day- and boarding-school, conducted upon the same premises, devolved upon him. He personally instructed the senior classes of both institutions.

In January, 1855, with W. Libscomb as associate editor, Mr. Fanning began the publication of the *Gospel Advocate*, a periodical which, with the exception of a temporary suspension during the late war, continues to be published, and is weekly mailed to thousands of subscribers throughout the Union. Mr. Fanning, however, disassociated himself from this paper in 1872, and in obedience to a long-felt desire began to publish the *Religious Historian*, which was continued till his death.

In 1865, just after it was reopened, Franklin College and the family dwelling were destroyed by fire. Mr. Fanning then made a purchase of Minerva College (distant about twenty rods from the old home), and, with Mrs. Fanning in immediate charge, opened Hope Institute for Young Ladies. Many children of former students were matriculated in this excellent school.



W. H. Lunt

On Sunday, May 3, 1874, after four days of extreme suffering, occurred the dissolution of Tolbert Fanning. But a brief time before his death he broke the loaf in memory of that Saviour whom, with all the energy of his character and the great power of his mind, he unfalteringly served.

Though certainly a superior man, mentally and physically, we must record the fact that many of the achievements of Tolbert Fanning are due to the energy and ability, the devotion and co-operation, of her whom he delighted to call wife.

ARCHER CHEATHAM.

Archer Cheatham was born in Springfield, Tenn.; his father, John Cheatham, died when Archer was five years of age. Four years later his mother was married to Dr. W. K. Bowling, of Kentucky, where the family lived until 1850, when they removed to Nashville.

Archer Cheatham had preceded them, coming to Nashville when a young man, and finding employment as clerk in a dry-goods store for a time; was then engaged in the manufacture of iron, and subsequently was in the wholesale liquor business. He was a man of good business abilities and strict integrity; in social relations he was genial and companionable. He died Aug. 15, 1879, leaving a widow and three children,—two daughters and one son,—who reside at their fine home, known as "Cliff Lawn," some four miles from the city, on the Harding pike, which is one of the finest farms and homes for which Davidson County is so celebrated.

WILLIAM HUNTER WASHINGTON.

William Hunter Washington is descended from John Washington, who was the uncle of George Washington, and grandson of the original John Washington, who emigrated from the North of England in the year 1657.

"The Washington family," says Washington Irving, "is of an ancient English stock, the genealogy of which has been traced up to the century immediately succeeding the Conquest." The genealogy of the Virginia Washingtons has been given in a letter written in Philadelphia in the year 1792, by George Washington to Sir Isaac Heard, which has been preserved by Mr. Sparks in his writings and life of Washington. "In the year 1657," writes he, "or thereabouts, and during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, John and Lawrence Washington, brothers, emigrated from the North of England and settled at Bridges' Creek, on the Potomac River, in the county of Westmoreland. . . . John Washington was employed as general against the Indians in Maryland, and, as a reward for his services, was made a colonel, and the parish wherein he lived was called after him. He married Anne Pope and left issue two sons, Lawrence and John, and one daughter, Anne, who married Maj. Francis Wright. The time of his death the subscriber is not able to ascertain, but it appears that he was interred in a vault which had been erected at Bridges' Creek.

"Lawrence Washington, his eldest son, married Mildred Warner, daughter of Col. Augustine Warner, of Gloucester County, by whom he had two sons, John and Augustine (the latter being the father of George Washington), and one daughter named Mildred. He died in 1697, and was interred in the family vault at Bridges' Creek. John Washington, the eldest son of Lawrence and Mildred, married Catharine Whiting, of Gloucester County, where he settled, died, and was buried. He had two sons, Warner and Henry, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catharine, all of whom are dead.

"Warner Washington married the daughter of Col. William Macon, of New Kent County, by whom he had one son, who is now living and bears the name of Warner. His second wife was Hannah, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Fairfax, by whom he left two sons and five daughters, as follows,—namely, Mildred, Hannah, Catharine, Elizabeth, Louisa, Fairfax, and Whiting. The three oldest of the daughters are married,—Mildred to — Throckmorton, Hannah to — Whiting, and Catharine to — Nelson. After his second marriage he removed from Gloucester and settled in Frederick County, where he died 1791. Warner Washington, his son, married — Whiting, by whom he has many sons and daughters; the eldest is called Warner, and is now nearly if not quite of age."

The family tradition has it that the many sons and daughters here mentioned numbered nine daughters and ten sons. Those whose names are still preserved are Warner, Henry, Francis Whiting, Lawrence, John, and Lucy. Lucy married — Walker, and emigrated to Arkansas. What became of Warner, Lawrence, John, and those sons and daughters of the family whose names have not been preserved is not known, other than that many emigrated to various parts of the United States, while others remained in Virginia.

Francis Whiting Washington, one of the sons, was the grandfather of William Hunter Washington. He was born in Frederick or Clarke Co., Va., in the year 1731. He was educated at Liberty Hall, Lexington, Va., before it was endowed by George Washington and its name changed to that of Washington College. In 18—, falling in with the tide of emigration to the westward, he quit the associations of his youth and the home of his ancestors and emigrated to Tennessee. He first settled in Franklin, Williamson Co. He married in the year 1813 Elizabeth Mason Hall, sister of the late Allen A. Hall. Soon after the marriage they removed to Logan Co., Ky. The issue of this marriage was five sons,—Beverly, James, Allen H., John, and Francis Whiting. He resided in Logan County until 1834, when, in order to facilitate the education of his children, he sold his estates in Logan County and returned to Nashville. Here he embarked in the drug business, first on the corner of Beaderick Street and the square, and later on the southwest corner of Union and College Streets. He lived in Nashville many years, but finally removed to Augusta, Ga., where he died in the year 1871, at the residence of his son, Dr. Beverly Washington, at the advanced age of ninety years. His sons Beverly, James, Allen H., and John are dead. Dr. Beverly Washington had become eminent in his profession. James was a leading hardware-

merchant of St. Joseph, Mo. John entered the Methodist pulpit, but was killed by a horse in 1856, soon after his ordination. Allen H. became a wholesale merchant of Nashville, and was of the firm of O'Bryans & Washington at the time of his death, in 1873. Francis Whiting Washington, the father of William Hunter Washington, is the sole survivor. He resided in Nashville from 1834 until his marriage. Soon after attaining his majority he married in Rutherford County, at the residence of Gen. William Hunter Smith, brigadier-general of the Tennessee militia, Sarah Catharine Crockett. After his marriage he removed to Rutherford County, and has lived there ever since, on the ancient manor of Springfield, except during the war, when he served with distinction in the Confederate army. Springfield is a majestic and antique brick mansion on the bank of Overall's Creek. It has an interesting and eventful history, having been continuously in the family of Sarah Catharine, on her mother's side, for sixty-six years. It was built in 1814 by Col. John Smith, her maternal grandfather.

Sarah Catharine Crockett was a young lady of great beauty, accomplishments, and popularity. She was descended from the Virginia Crocketts. Col. Anthony Crockett, her grandfather, was a first cousin of the famous David Crockett, and was born in Wythe Co., Va. He served in the Revolutionary war as a lieutenant in the Continental army. Afterwards he removed to what subsequently became Frankfort, Ky. In 1812 three of his sons, Overton, Granville S., and Fountain P. Crockett, emigrated to Rutherford Co., Tenn. Granville S. entered the field of political life at an early age. He represented his county several times in the State Legislature, both in the lower House and Senate. He also represented his district in the Congress of the United States. He was appointed by President Polk, soon after his inauguration, minister abroad, but died while journeying to his post. Fountain P. Crockett died young, leaving orphan children,—among them Sarah Catharine, who, at the time of her father's death, was but six years of age. She was adopted by her uncle, Gen. William H. Smith, a man of great wealth and childless.

The first-born of the marriage of Francis Whiting Washington and Sarah Catharine Crockett was William Hunter Washington. He was born at Springfield, the family mansion, on the 9th day of September, 1850. There were two other children,—America Isabella and John Henry. The former was born Jan. 29, 1852, and died twenty months thereafter. The latter was born Sept. 4, 1857. He has entered the medical profession, having graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1879.

Nothing unusual signalized the childhood and boyhood of William H., who was sent to school in the neighborhood of Springfield and in Murfreesboro'.

After the war between the States was declared and in the year 1862, some time before the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, the boys in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro', imbued with a spirit of chivalry and martial glory, and having high notions of defending their mothers and sisters against the advancing hosts of the enemy, organized themselves into a military company. Its name was the "Juvenile Home Guards." It numbered thirty-five ardent young rebels. William H. was elected captain, though among

the youngest in the company. They became very efficient in the drill, maintaining the organization six or eight months, but were finally disbanded a short time before Rosecrans advanced upon Murfreesboro'.

William H. remained at Murfreesboro' during the war, the only protector of his mother, his father having entered the Confederate army early in the struggle.

In September, 1866, he matriculated as a student of Washington College, Lexington, Va., which was then under the presidency of Gen. Robert E. Lee. While there he boarded in the family of Rev. W. M. McElwee, a Presbyterian divine. In the beginning of the session of 1867, having many boarders, he offered to give a handsome Bible to that boarder who should be most punctual in attending family prayers during the nine months' session. William H. won the prize, which was presented to him in June, 1868. During the fall of 1867 he became a member of the Sigma-Alpha-Epsilon fraternity, Chapter 2.

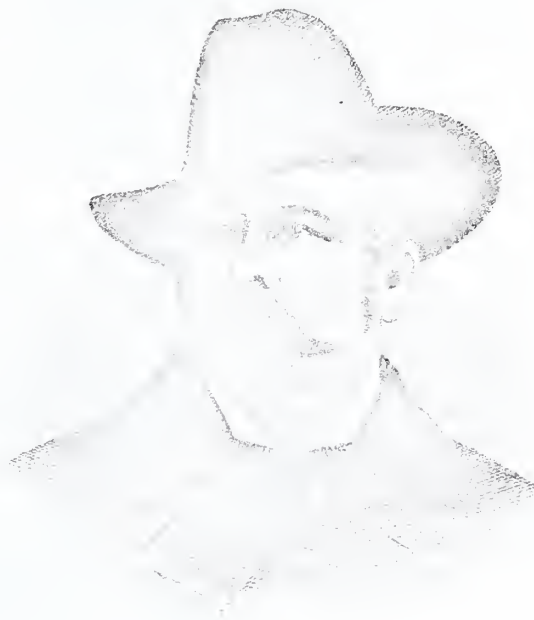
In June, 1868, he returned to Murfreesboro' in such a precarious condition of health his parents forbade his return to college the next session.

In the following fall there was a grand agricultural and mechanical fair at Murfreesboro', one of the features of which was a tournament to decide the champion equestrianism of Middle Tennessee. The first prize was a silver set valued at fifty dollars, and the second an elegant silver *tête-à-tête* set valued at a little less. The day for the contest arrived. There were fully five thousand people in attendance. The joust was to take place inside the circular amphitheatre. There were nine rings up. Victory was to belong to that knight who carried off the greatest number of rings in a given number of rides at full speed. Twenty-five knights from all parts of the State, gorgeously attired and armed with the famous lance of chivalry, entered the arena as contestants. Among the number was William H., whose sobriquet was "Knight of the Grecian Bend." After the contest was over, the judges reported that two of the knights had tied for the first prize, each having taken off the same number of rings and the greatest number. These knights were ——— of Sumner County, who was the champion of many similar contests, and William H. When they entered the arena for the final struggle there was the utmost enthusiasm. The excitement was so intense and the sympathy with William H. so extensive (his competitor having received several prizes theretofore and being from another county) that he became nervous and lost the first prize. He won the second, however, which was presented with great ceremony by the judges.

In June, 1869, his health having been thoroughly restored, William H. re-entered Washington College and took the summer course. He joined the Phoenix Literary Society, was elected its orator for the annual celebration, and delivered an oration, in the presence of Gen. Lee and a large audience, in the college chapel on the 6th day of September, 1869.

At the close of the session in June, 1870, the degree of "Distinguished Undergraduate" was conferred upon him, and he left Washington College finally.

Upon his return home he was shown the following letter to his father from Gen. Lee:



A. B. Davis

"WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, VA., June 28, 1870.

"F. W. WASHINGTON, Esq., Murfreesboro', Tenn.

"DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of communicating to you the action of the faculty of Washington College commending your son William H. Washington for his *distinguished* industry and success in his studies during the late session. With best wishes for his future welfare,

"I am, respectfully,

"R. E. LEE,

"President."

In September, 1870, he entered the senior class of Union University, and graduated in June, 1871.

In July the annual convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, composed of delegates from all parts of the South, assembled in Nashville, Tenn. William H. attended as a delegate, and entered the contest for the gold medal offered for the best oration delivered before the convention. He won the medal by the unanimous decision of the three judges selected by the convention to award it.

In January, 1872, having chosen the law as his profession, he became a student of the Lebanon Law School. While there he joined the Philomathian Literary Society, and was elected one of the four debaters to contest, in a public debate, for the gold medal to be awarded to the best debater. On the evening of the 10th of May the debate took place. The judges were the Hon. Player Martin, Hon. William G. Brien, and Hon. R. McPhail Smith, all of the Nashville bar. The question was: "*Resolved*, That the right of suffrage should be extended to women." William H. had the affirmative, and was beaten. Hon. R. McPhail Smith decided for him, and Messrs. Player Martin and William G. Brien for one of his competitors. A few days after the debate he received a handsome edition of "Tennyson's Poems," accompanied by the following letter from Hon. R. McPhail Smith, one of the most scholarly and accomplished members of the Nashville Bar:

"Do me the favor to accept the little volume which I send . . . and to read closely and carefully the poem of 'The Princess,' where you will find treated with wisdom steeped in ethereal hues the general subject of which the question of your recent discussion is a branch. I present it as a slight tribute to the talent displayed in your argument of Friday night, to which my judgment would unhesitatingly have awarded the prize of the contest. I am familiar with the topic of discussion from having looked into the literature of it, and also having heard it discussed by the women themselves, and I was therefore prepared to appreciate the neatness of your succinct presentation of the points involved, as well as the judgment with which you refrained from lugging in anything irrelevant to the special issue in controversy. Without in any wise disparaging the highly creditable efforts of your competitors, I pronounced you with emphasis to have been '*primus inter pares*.' . . . I think you will agree with me that 'The Princess' is an exquisite combination of subtle thought, rich condensation of expression, artistic narrative, pathos, and fairy-like purity,—all fused together with wondrous poetic tact. It is a great favorite of mine. I suppose I have read it a dozen

times. It will amply repay, and indeed it requires for full appreciation of its manifold felicities, repeated perusal.

"In conclusion, I feel impelled to compliment the manliness and good taste with which you bore the bitterness of defeat."

In September, William H. entered the senior class of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated with the degree of "Bachelor of Laws" on the 27th day of March, 1873. On the 10th day of April he commenced the practice of the law in the city of Murfreesboro', Tenn.

In the year 1878 he embarked in the canvass for the office of attorney-general for the Nashville District, composed of the counties of Davidson and Rutherford. There were soon eight competitors in the field, seven in Davidson and one in Rutherford. His competitor from Rutherford proposed to submit to the licensed lawyers of Rutherford County the question as to which should continue in the race from that county. The proposition was cordially accepted, and the bar assembled in mass convention in response to the invitation. After organizing by electing Hon. Edwin H. Ewing chairman, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the selection of William H. by a vote of twenty-seven to five for his competitor.

Near the close of an arduous canvass, and about a month before the day of the election, the Republicans having threatened to put a candidate in the field, the Democracy of both counties called a joint convention, which assembled in Nashville, and nominated William H. Washington for the office of attorney-general. On the first day of August, 1878, he was elected attorney-general of the Nashville District for the term of eight years from the first day of September thereafter.

ANDREW E. BURR.

The subject of this sketch is descended from the celebrated Burr family, of Fairfield Co., Conn., noted for its long line of eminent and honored men, among whom was the brilliant jurist and statesman Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States.

The genealogy of this family in America dates back to the landing of Winthrop's fleet in 1630, when Jehu Burr, the first of his race in this country, landed and settled at Roxbury, Mass. He subsequently became one of the pioneers of Springfield, Mass., and later of Fairfield Co., Conn.

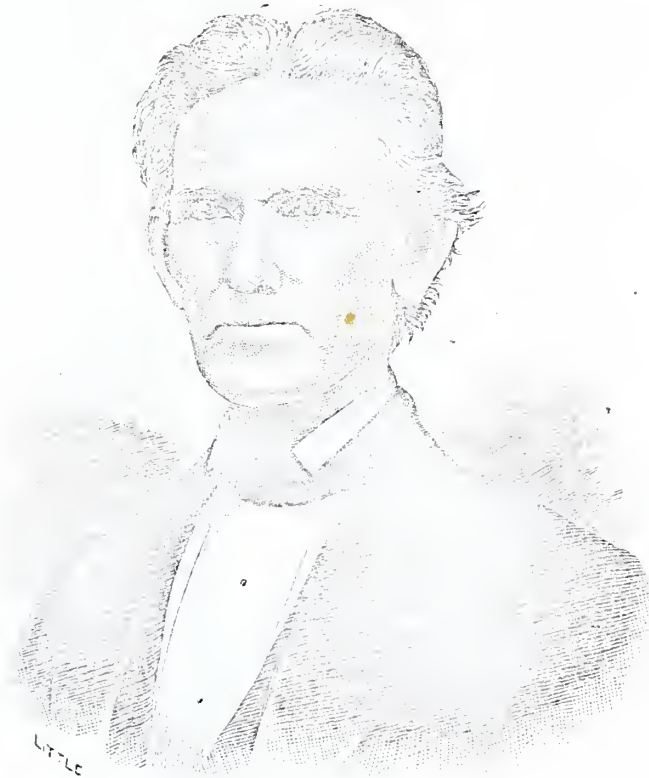
Andrew Eliot Burr was born in the city of New York Aug. 27, 1833. He came to Nashville in 1869 and has since been engaged in receiving, compressing, and forwarding all the cotton coming to and going from the city of Nashville under contracts from the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Companies. About one hundred thousand dollars are invested in the business in Nashville, and eighty hands are employed. Mr. Burr, in connection with his brother, John T. Burr, also conducts a like interest in the city of Memphis.

Mr. Burr's father, Jonathan S. Burr, removed from Fairfield Co., Conn., to New York in 1825, and pursued an active business career until 1877. He was a son of Ger-

shom Burr, who, father and mother dying in infancy, was reared by Thaddens Burr, of Fairfield. Thaddeus Barr early espoused the colonial cause during the Revolution, and was an active and influential citizen. He was an intimate friend of John Hancock, and it was at his residence that Hancock was married to Dorothy Quincy. The notice reads as follows :

"Sept., 1775, on the 28th ult., was married at the seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq., by the Rev. Andrew Elliot, the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., Pres't of the Continental Congress, to Miss Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Boston."

Hancock was on his return from presiding over the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.



ISAAC PAUL.

Isaac Paul was in several respects a remarkable man. He was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., March 10, 1806. He was apprenticed to Mr. Austin, a brick-mason, and came to Nashville when he was a youth. Having served his time he began business for himself, and for years enjoyed prosperity as brick-mason and builder. He formed a copartnership with James M. Murrell. The two, having great energy and unlimited credit, did an extensive and profitable business and acquired large property. In the mean time Mr. Paul rose to position in society, acquired reputation, and had the confidence of the people. He served as member of the City Council, was mayor of South Nashville while it was a separate corporation, a member of the Board of Education, and for many years an acting justice of the peace and member of the County Court.

In early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a devoted and consistent Christian till death. He was a pioneer Sunday-school worker, superintending a large and flourishing Sunday-school most of his life, first in a warehouse, next in a log cabin, then in a school-house, and finally in a church.

College Hill, Elysian Grove, Mulberry Street, and Elm Street Churches all shared the benefit of his arduous labors.

Mr. Paul was a man of large liberality; he had a hand in every good work. In promoting the interests of Nashville in schools, in church-building, in aiding young men, in contributions to the poor, in relieving the needy, in every public and benevolent enterprise, Mr. Paul was among the foremost.

His moral character was above reproach, and his closing hours marked by peace and complete Christian triumph.

Mr. Paul was twice married,—first to Miss Nance, a most estimable lady, belonging to an old and respectable family of Davidson County; secondly, to a Miss Menifée, an excellent Christian lady, who survives him. His generosity led him to indorse for many who imposed upon his kind nature. This finally exhausted his large estate, leaving him with but a meagre income. In the days of his adversity he maintained his purity of character, and died lamented Oct. 21, 1876. He left his children the savor of a good name.



W. J. Murray

WILLIAM J. McMURRAY.

William J. McMurray is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather came to this country and settled in Kentucky at an early time. In 1785 he married Miss Kin-kade, whose father was an Irishman, and mother of Welsh descent. In 1790 they emigrated to Tennessee, and settled six miles from Nashville on the old Lebanon road, on the farm now owned by the Gen. Gillem heirs, where he was killed by the Indians in the year 1792.

Samuel, the second son, married Levey Morton, and had eight children,—five sons and three daughters. The oldest of these was John, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared in the Sixth Civil District of Davidson County, on the farm now owned by the Rev. W. A. Whitsett, where he received a fair common-school education.

In 1836 he married Mary J. Still, who resided just across the line, in Williamson County, where he afterwards purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his life in farming and school-teaching. He died at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving a wife and seven children, of whom four are living and three are deceased: Sallie A., died in 1863; Samuel J., who was sergeant-major in the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.; the third is our subject, William J.; Lucy Ellen, now married; John H., a successful druggist in Edgefield; and Thomas M., a physician at Nolensville, Williamson Co.

The mother of this family was born near Danville, Pittsylvania Co., Va., emigrated at the age of nine months with her parents to the farm in Williamson County, where she was brought up, married, and reared her family, until 1871, when she broke up housekeeping, and has since lived with her son, William J. She is also of Irish descent.

William J. McMurray was born Sept. 22, 1842, being the same month and same day of the month on which his father was born. His father being a teacher, he was placed at school early, but at the age of nine years his father died involved, by becoming surety and by other debts, so that all the property he left was one hundred and fifty acres of land. Upon this William performed important services, sustaining a widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters up to the breaking out of the civil war.

At this time he was eighteen years of age. He joined a company raised by Col. Joel A. Battle,—the "Zollicoffer Guards." This company was mustered into service May 17, 1861, and went into camp of instructions at Camp Trousdale, near the Kentucky line. It was afterwards organized with the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, of which its captain was elected colonel, and was placed in Gen. Zollicoffer's brigade. Our young friend participated in all the battles of Gen. Zollicoffer's campaign in East Tennessee and East Kentucky in 1861-62.

At Cumberland Ford, in 1861, he was promoted from the ranks to first corporal. The first time he was under fire was at Wild Cat, in East Kentucky. In that engagement was an old Mexican veteran by the name of John Smith, who was next to McMurray, and had been under

fire many times. McMurray asked Smith to watch him and not let him run if he showed any disposition to do so.

After the battle at Mill Springs, Corp. McMurray was elected second sergeant by his company, and served for several months as orderly sergeant.

The brigade was put under the command of Col. Stat-ham, colonel of the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, marched to the battle-field of Shiloh, and was in that eventful engagement of 6th and 7th of April, 1862, as a part of Gen. John C. Breckenridge's division, which was held in reserve until late in the day. About one o'clock on the 6th it was ordered forward.

The Twentieth Tennessee engaged the Twelfth Illinois, when a severe struggle of an hour ensued. During this time the Forty-fifth Tennessee Volunteers, who were next to the Twentieth Regiment on their left, became confused and fired a number of volleys into the left companies of the Twentieth. At this juncture the right wing of the Twentieth Regiment was flanked by the Federals, and was forced back some fifty yards, but was rallied by that bravest of brave commanders (Col. Battle) and carried back to the front again. While the struggle was going on in the midst of a dense smoke McMurray had loaded his gun and placed the butt between his feet, leaning forward on his piece, with the bayonet one inch from the right side of his head, when a minie-ball struck and bent it about half double, stunning McMurray considerably. When the fight had been going on for one hour a charge was ordered by Gen. Breckenridge, and was executed handsomely. The Federals broke, and where their lines were formed they lay three deep at one place. They ran for half a mile before they rallied. In the stampede McMurray captured a first lieutenant, and while taking him to the rear came across his prisoner's captain, who had been killed. The prisoner said he must get some papers out of his captain's pocket; McMurray told him he could not, but the prisoner said he would, and started towards the dead captain. McMurray cocked his Enfield rifle and pulled down on him, and he gave up the undertaking. He had the best of reasons. He and his captive were there in the bushes alone; having disarmed him, he suspected he wanted to arm himself from the captain. He then took the lieutenant and guarded him until Prentiss' brigade was captured, about four o'clock P.M. He then put him in with the other prisoners.

The victors lay in the Federal camp that night, exhausted and worn out, and next morning, when day broke, they found that the troops they had handled so nicely the day previous had been reinforced by thirty thousand fresh troops under Gen. Buell; and the next day the battle was a kind of "hide-and-seek fight" until late in the evening, when the Confederates withdrew to Corinth, and Gen. Breckenridge covered the retreat and lay near the battle-field three or four days. The Zollicoffer Guards lost in the battle nineteen men killed and wounded out of sixty-four.

After the battle of Shiloh the Confederate army was re-organized, and young McMurray elected second lieutenant of his company, and made a fine reputation as a drilled officer. He served in this capacity until near the close of the war, when he was promoted to first lieutenant.

His regiment next went to Vicksburg, and during the first siege of that city, while quartering in a warehouse near the bank of the river, the enemy threw a huge shell that burst over the building, and a fifty-pound fragment came crushing through the roof and fell between Capt. Guthrie and Lieut. McMurray, who were lying on the same blanket.

After passing through the campaign of Mississippi and Alabama, in the summer of 1862 his regiment was carried back to Murfreesboro', Tenn., and participated in the memorable battle at that place. During the first day's fight his command was engaged on the Nashville pike, where hard fighting was done. The second day, while McMurray was standing by a cedar-tree, a cannon-ball took it off a few feet above his head. The third day he participated in that bloody charge made by Gen. Breckenridge on Friday evening, when he lost half of his division; in the charge Lieut. McMurray laid off his sword and took a gun.

As the division moved forward to the charge through an open field some four hundred yards wide, the Federals were lying in a skirt of woods in two lines, about thirty paces behind a fence, and when the Confederates had advanced to seventy-five yards of their lines, they rose and fired a volley of death into their ranks, in which was swept away the man just on McMurray's left. The Confederates moved to the fence and were ordered to lie down, and as it happened McMurray occupied a panel of the fence alone. He shot at one of three Federals who were standing by a bending tree, and as he turned over on his back to load one of these fired at him and cut off a number of splinters across his breast, and as he fired the third shot a second ball from the enemy cut off another piece of rail by his left breast.

The Confederates then moved forward, and in the charge a Minie-ball struck him in the left breast, making a wound some five inches long over the fifth rib, and passing between a pocket-Bible in his coat-pocket and his heart. This stunned him so that he was left on the field all night till near break of day. He crawled to an old deserted cabin, and was there found by his captain and surgeon, who had been searching the battle-field for him, and dressed his wound. He was afterwards detailed as a conscripting officer and put on Gen. Pillow's staff, where he remained until the spring campaign of 1863, when he participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Bethpage Bridge, and Chickamauga. At the latter place he was thought to have been mortally wounded while charging a battery, but recovered during the winter and reported for duty at Dalton, Ga., when the spring fights opened again.

When the first shell fell in his regiment in that campaign he was heard to say "Welcome, thrice welcome, thou unfriendly visitor." He participated in the following battles of that campaign: Rockface Gap, Resaca,* Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peachtree Creek (22d July), this being the battle in which the Federal Gen. McPherson was killed.

* At this place he was wounded in the left foot. As his regiment moved into the charge Lieut. McMurray went in singing one of those familiar Southern songs:

"And now, young man, a word to you:
If you would win the fair,
Go to the field where honor calls,
And win your lady there."

On Aug. 5, 1864, while engaged in a skirmish in front of Atlanta, McMurray lost his left arm. He soon recovered from the amputation, and his friends tried to persuade him to return home, as he had been so badly used up, but he answered, "No; there is yet something I can do; when the old ship goes down, I want to be *on the last plank*." So he stayed with the army and received his parole of honor on May 17, 1865, just four years to the day from the time he entered the service.

On his return home he was arrested three times by the Federals,—once at Clarksville, while on board of a boat. He was reported to a Federal major as having used some disrespectful language about President Lincoln; so he arrested him with the intention of having him tried by court-martial. When this was known on board, his Confederate friends (some of whom are now living in this city,—viz., Marsh Pinkard, Dr. John W. Morton, Sr., now dead, Harry Martin, and Capt. Douglass, of Sumner County) rallied around him, and told the officer that he was misinformed, and that he should not be taken off the boat; so the major abandoned his proposition. Again McMurray was arrested for the same offense when he arrived at Nashville, but soon convinced the authorities that it was a mistake. Two hours later he was arrested for wearing his Confederate uniform on the street. He told the officer in charge that he had no money to buy clothes with, and they were all he had, and he was forced to wear them. His conduct was so ingenuous and fearless that he was released on the spot, and arrived at his home June 2, 1865, laying aside the Confederate garb forever.

On reaching home he found that the Federal soldiers had stripped his widowed mother and her young children of everything that could be carried away. On the second day after his return he went to work in the field *with one hand*. He matured his plans and shaped his course at once. He determined to educate himself, but had to make the money first. He succeeded in getting a few dollars together, and entered the excellent school of Professor Didiot, at Nolensville, where he managed to continue for nearly two years, in the mean time making a little money at spare opportunities.

In the fall of 1867 he began reading medicine with the firm of William M. Clark (now of the *Nashville Banner*) and T. G. Shannon, now practicing in East Nashville. He continued this study for one year, not knowing where the money was to come from to carry him through the approaching lectures, but was trusting to luck. Ten days before lectures began an old friend met him in the road and told him that he had been watching his efforts and wished to assist him, and that he had a thousand dollars in gold at his command. This McMurray refused, but said that he would be glad to get a less amount in greenbacks, which was promptly handed him.

He then left for the lectures at Nashville, where he made a reputation as a student, and graduated in anatomy the first winter and stood at the head of the anatomical class for two years. He was elected vice-president of the medical society of the University of Nashville, that being the highest position a student was allowed to hold in it. He was then made chairman of a committee that overhauled all the



Wm. S. Frazer



Margaret M. Frazer

old papers of the society and got up a new set of by-laws. At the close of his second course he was elected valedictorian without a dissenting voice.

Having acquitted himself honorably at college, he went immediately into practice, bought thirty dollars' worth of drugs on thirty days' time, and expected to pay for them from his practice, and made known his intention to one of his preceptors, who told him that he would not get a call in thirty days. But he *did get calls*, did make the money, and did pay the debt at the stated time.

He began practice in 1869 at Flat Rock, three miles from Nashville, on the Nolensville pike. His first year's practice, except enough for a scanty support, was absorbed in paying a security debt. He practiced there for three years, doing a very large business, when, on account of the severe exercise of horseback-riding (he having been badly wounded in the leg), he was compelled to abandon his country practice and remove to the city. A short time after he had located in Nashville, he was appointed physician to the county jail. He was appointed twice by the jailer, three times by the sheriff, and elected twice by the County Court.

Dr. McMurray was united in marriage on Oct. 22, 1872, to Miss Fannie May McCampbell, who was born in this city in 1854, and raised near the Hermitage.

Miss McCampbell's mother was a Miss Gowdy, the daughter of Thomas Gowdy, an Irishman, who fought under Wellington at Waterloo. On her paternal side she is a descendant of the McCampbells and Andersons, of Knoxville, Tenn., whose legal talents have always ranked high. Her father, Thomas McCampbell, represented the Knoxville District in the State Senate when quite a young man. After his marriage he withdrew from the profession, and spent the remainder of his life in farming.

Mrs. McMurray is a woman of rare strength of mind and character. She graduated with honor at Dr. Ward's seminary in 1871, and married the next year.

The fruit of this marriage is only one child, Addie Morton, born June 30, 1876.

Dr. McMurray was elected alderman in 1876 to represent the Eighth Ward of the city in the Common Council, and while a member presented the first bill establishing the island filter of the city water-works.

Having only one arm, the other being off at the shoulder, the doctor would naturally be expected to avoid all surgical operations, especially those of a difficult nature, but, true to his leading characteristic,—to never surrender,—he has never failed to perform successfully every surgical operation which has fallen to his lot in an extensive practice.

The doctor never attached himself to any church until 1863 while in the army, but was always moral; and during four years of wild war he never drank any spirits, swore an oath, played at cards, bet, nor used tobacco.

Dr. McMurray is a man who never forgets past favors or old friends. Instances of his lasting appreciation of favors shown him when quite young might be given did space permit.

Prof. Didiot says of him as a student that he was prompt in every duty, always respectful and obedient to his teacher,

generous and amiable towards his male companions, and gentlemanly in his bearing towards the girls; that he always knew his lessons, and was the best scholar of his grade that he ever had.

THOMAS N. FRAZIER.

Thomas N. Frazier was born on the 24th day of May, 1810, in the county of Greene and State of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Frazier, was of Scotch descent. He married Rebecca Julian, and they emigrated from North Carolina to Greene Co., Tenn., shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the first constitution for the State of Tennessee. His eldest son, Abner, came with him, and settled in Greene County, where he married Mary Edmonson, by whom he had five children, to wit: Samuel, Rebecca, Abner, Thomas N., and Beriah. Abner Frazier, Sr., was a farmer of moderate circumstances; he did all his means would permit to educate his children, and succeeded in giving his eldest son, Samuel, who was a cripple, a liberal education, graduating at Washington College, Tennessee. His other children received an ordinary education at the common schools of the county. His two youngest sons, Thomas N. and Beriah, succeeded, by their own exertions, in attending Greenville College for two years, during which time they applied themselves with great assiduity to the study of the sciences and the Latin language. Thomas N. Frazier, after his short collegiate course, went to Rhea Co., Tenn., where he studied the profession of the law with his brother, Samuel, who was then attorney-general for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Tennessee. He obtained a license and commenced the practice of his profession in 1836; shortly after he was appointed clerk and master of the Chancery Court at Pikeville, Bledsoe Co., Tenn., which office he held for about ten years, in the mean time applying his leisure time to the practice of law in the Circuit Courts of the district where he resided. After this he resigned the office, and applied himself exclusively to the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the late war. He early attached himself to the cause of temperance, and diligently applied himself to the advancement of its principles by precept and example during the whole course of his life. In politics he was an *uncaring Whig*. When secession began to be publicly advocated, he espoused the cause of the Union, and resisted the doctrine of secession to the utmost of his ability. When the Legislature of Tennessee ordered an election for members to a convention for the purpose of determining whether the State should secede or not, and also to submit to vote the question of a convention or no convention, Thomas N. Frazier was run as a Union candidate for a seat in the convention, and was elected by an overwhelming majority; the convention was, however, defeated, and none was ever held. The State afterwards seceded, and those opposed to secession were compelled to submit. Frazier acquiesced, but took no part in the rebellion, and, deeming it unsafe to remain in Bledsoe County, removed to Rutherford County in the spring of 1864.

Soon after he settled in Rutherford County he was appointed judge of the Criminal Court for the counties of Davidson, Rutherford, and Montgomery, by Andrew Johnson, who was then Governor of Tennessee, and held the office under this appointment until 1867. He resided in Rutherford County two years, and then removed to Davidson County in January, 1866.

In 1866 there was an extraordinary session of the General Assembly convened by the proclamation of Governor Brownlow for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A number of the members-elect were opposed to the amendment and failed to attend, and when the House of Representatives attempted to organize it was found that there was no quorum present. After waiting and adjourning from day to day for some time, the members present, by their Speaker, issued warrants for the arrest of the absent members, and two of them were arrested and brought to the Capitol in custody. A petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* for their release was presented to Thomas N. Frazier, then judge of the Criminal Court for Davidson County, who granted the same, and the question was argued at length before him, who was of the opinion that there was no law in the State of Tennessee authorizing a part of the Legislature less than a quorum in either branch to enforce by warrant or otherwise the attendance of absent members, and that the arrest of members was simply illegal and void; consequently the prisoners were discharged. For this opinion and judgment the Legislature of 1867 preferred articles of impeachment against him; the same was heard by the Senate, and after a protracted, useless, and one-sided trial, the charges were sustained by a majority of the Senate, the office declared vacant, and the judge disqualified from ever holding office again in Tennessee. The next Legislature of the State of Tennessee, however, were of a different opinion, and by an act passed on the 11th of November, 1869, the impeachment and conviction were declared "unjust and undeserved, and calculated to injure an honest man, a pure patriot, and an upright and incorruptible judge, and the pains, penalties, and disqualifications imposed by said impeachment were removed, and Judge Frazier was restored to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of other citizens, as though said impeachment had never occurred." And the Constitutional Convention which was held in 1870 fully ratified and confirmed the previous act of the Legislature removing said disabilities, and also providing for an election to fill all the offices in the State under the new constitution.

Mr. Frazier was a candidate for the same office of criminal judge, from which he had been expelled by unjust impeachment, and at the regular election in August, 1870, he was elected by a handsome majority; and Governor Senter, who had been one of his most active prosecutors in the impeachment case, signed his commission as such judge. And so the character and conduct of Judge Frazier was most triumphantly vindicated by the act of the Legislature, the Constitutional Convention, and the vote of the people; he held the office for the full term of eight years, and then retired to his farm in the Second Civil District in Davidson County, where he now resides.

Thomas N. Frazier was twice married, first to Margaret

A. Spring, on the 22d of September, 1839. She was a daughter of John Spring, who was one of the first settlers in Bledsoe Co., Tenn. She died on the 16th of November, 1840. She left one child, Mary Ellen, who married Maj. George S. Deakins on the 9th of December, 1862, and died on the 27th of September, 1863. His second wife was Margaret M. McReynolds, whom he married on the 10th of April, 1845. She was the eldest daughter of Samuel McReynolds, of Bledsoe Co., Tenn.; her father was of Irish descent; he emigrated from the State of Virginia to Bledsoe County when quite young. He married Jane Hale, a daughter of Alexander Hale, a highly-esteemed citizen of Blount Co., Tenn. She had nine children, three of whom died in infancy; she died in 1844. He afterwards married Anna Stephens, by whom he had three children. He died in 1865. He was a scientific and successful farmer, and by his industry and perseverance he had accumulated a large property before the war. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Margaret M. Frazier was born on the 8th of November, 1824. She has ever been a prudent, industrious, and exemplary wife, and an affectionate mother. She is the mother of five children, four of whom are now living, to wit: Samuel, Sallie, Rebecca, and James.

GEN. ALVAN CULLEM GILLEM.

Gen. Alvan Cullem Gillem was born in Jackson Co., Tenn., July 29, 1830, and died at his residence in Davidson Co., Tenn., Dec. 2, 1875. What follows is quoted principally from memoirs of the deceased by ex-United States Senator Joseph S. Fowler:

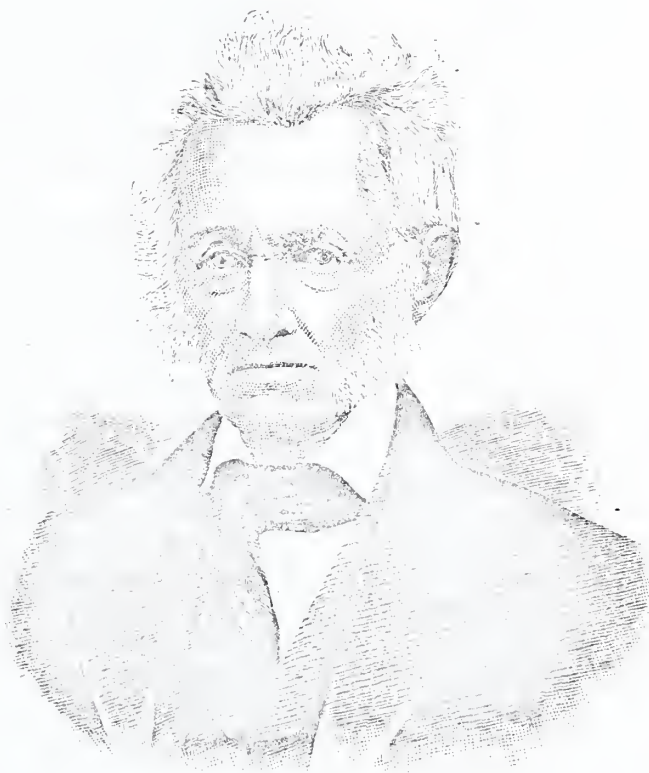
"The true hero is assured of a never-ending remembrance. Humanity is ever ready to commemorate worthy and honorable services rendered in its behalf. This characteristic tends to ennoble those who pay the devotion, whilst it inspires all with the desire to make disinterested sacrifices in the interest of the race.

"Among those who contributed so much to the cause of human liberty was Gen. A. C. Gillem. Only a brief allusion to some of his valuable services will now be attempted.

"His parents had emigrated from Tennessee to North Carolina, and settled in a county remote from the advantages of schools of the higher class. Young Gillem could obtain only the rudiments of an English course in his native county. His devotion to study and his rapid advancement induced his father to send him to Nashville, where he could secure the advantages of a liberal education. His industry, good morals, and intelligence attracted the attention of his representative in Congress, who nominated him to a cadetship at West Point. He repaired promptly to the scene of his duties, and during his scholastic period manifested the same devotion to his studies and other duties that had heretofore marked his life. He secured his diploma June 18, 1851, and received his commission of second lieutenant in the First Artillery, Dec. 5, 1851. March 3, 1853, he was promoted to first lieutenant. He served in the Florida, Texas, and various forts, until the Rebellion; at this time he was at Key West.

RESIDENCE OF F. R. RAINS, NASHVILLE TENN.





John L. Hedy

"Lieut. Gillem married Miss Margaret Jones, of Hampden, Va., an accomplished and beautiful lady, whose family was among the most worthy of that State. Five children blessed their union, three of whom were left to the care and devotion of their noble mother, who has since died. Gen. Gillem loved his family with supreme tenderness. No hour that could be spared from his professional duties was withheld from them and their interests. He superintended the education of his children by explaining their lessons and seeing that they properly understood them, and directing their minds to the importance of intellectual culture and refinement. His energies were stimulated and economy rigidly practiced with a view to provide for their support in case he should be called to leave them.

"He was six feet in height, remarkably well-proportioned, and gracefully formed. His temperament was active, and his muscles of purest steel; his brain was large, his forehead high, his eyes bright, cheerful, and full of genial friendship; his mind was quick of apprehension, and his will, strong, followed instantly his convictions. His imagination, active and creative, lifted him above the ordinary level of life. . . .

"He was commissioned July 12, 1861, assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in the regular army. He served on the staff of Gen. Thomas at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., early in 1862. After this campaign, Capt. Gillem was assigned to the staff of Gen. Buell, who now marched on Nashville. Capt. Gillem was Buell's quartermaster during his campaign, which terminated at the dispersion of the army after the fruitless siege at Corinth. After this Governor Johnson offered Capt. Gillem the command of the First Middle Tennessee Infantry, and he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, May 13, 1862. A new and important duty awaited him at Nashville. He was made adjutant-general of the State. In addition to these duties, he commanded a brigade during the autumn of 1862, and also served as provost-marshal of the city. Upon the arrival of Gen. Rosecrans, he desired Col. Gillem to accept the command of a brigade in his army, but Governor Johnson could not dispense with his services. Aug. 17, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Fourth Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland. During this year he completed the railroad to the Tennessee River, which gave the army two lines of road to secure its supplies. April 1, 1864, he was appointed under the direct orders of Governor Johnson to the command of an expedition to East Tennessee. The Governor had long desired the occupation of East Tennessee by the national arms. The people were generally firm Unionists and inflexible in their devotion. The forces led by Gen. Gillem were men who, after two years' exile, now returned to reoccupy their homes and collect again their scattered families. Gen. Gillem, having arrived in East Tennessee after severe marches through the mountains, had several severe engagements with the rebels, principally with those under the rebel Gen. Morgan, resulting in the death of the latter and the occupation at this time of Greenville by the Union forces afterwards, in conjunction with Gen. Stoneman, capturing Salisbury, N. C., with two thousand prisoners and eighteen

pieces of artillery. The history of the war records no instance of greater activity on the part of any body of troops. The field of operations was in the most rugged and inaccessible part of the country. The season was the most inclement of the year.

"The war now closing, new duties were emerging from the dreadful chaos produced by its sad ravages.

"Early in the year 1865 an effort was made to restore civil order in Tennessee by an amendment to the constitution and the election of civil officers to supply the military rule. Gen. Gillem was returned as a member of the Legislature to represent his native county, and took his seat in the body, but soon resigned to attend to his military duties. He was assigned to the command of East Tennessee.

"We must pass by his duties in Mississippi as military superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau and abandoned lands, etc. He was also proconsul of that State.

"'Bright,' says his biographer, 'as was his military history and his devotion to the flag of his country, they pale before his manly administration of Mississippi and Arkansas.' . . .

"Gen. Gillem was assigned to the Department of Texas, where he served until the spring of 1871, when he was ordered to Benicia, Cal. The intense labor of the past ten years and a chronic diarrhoea, contracted at Shiloh, began to tell on his health.

"His labors at his new post of duty were not the less imperious in their demands. After the Modocs had established themselves in the Lava Beds, he was ordered to command the expedition sent against them. His declining health was subject to too great a strain, and broke down under it. . . . He obtained leave of absence and returned to his home in Tennessee, where he lingered on a decline until his death. . . .

"Though his family and friends mourn the absence of his sustaining and encouraging presence, his spirit will linger upon the battle-fields of the republic, and his illustrious deeds become a part of her glories to cherish and perpetuate. In every sphere of life, in every transmutation from the cradle to the grave, his character is not only without reproach, but glewing with all the active virtues of a noble manhood."

JOHN LIVINGSTON HADLEY

Dr. John L. Hadley was a native of North Carolina. His progenitors settled in that country while it was yet a colony of England. During the struggle for independence a deadly feud existed between all of the name and the Tories. In a night attack, directed by his voice, they shot the eldest member of the family through the head, killing him instantly.

Of his two sons, they at the same time captured the elder, John; the younger, Joshua, made good his escape, and reappeared on the scene of action next morning barely in time to save his brother from death on the gallows. The gallows was utilized by hanging thereon those by whom it was constructed. The two brothers served throughout the

Revolutionary war, during which each was severely wounded, one at Brandywine, and the other at Germantown.

The elder, John, married Margaret Livingston, of which marriage the only issue was a son, John Livingston Hadley. In due time he was entered as student at the University of North Carolina. On completing the curriculum of that institution he studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Pennsylvania. On receiving the degree of M.D. in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania he was at the instance of Dr. Rush appointed surgeon in the navy, but declined the appointment. A few months subsequently war was declared with England (1812), and he was tendered, and accepted, the post of surgeon in the army, in which capacity he served until the conclusion of peace.

The war being ended, he resigned his position, and, moving to Tennessee, married Amelia, daughter of Joshua Hadley, of Sumner County. He immediately entered into business with characteristic energy and industry, with the intelligent view that the interest of the individual went hand and hand and was inseparably connected with the welfare of the commonwealth.

He at first (1815) gave his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession. Subsequently he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits; was ever a zealous advocate of the cause of education, being one of the few members of the board of trustees of Nashville University who were prompt and active attendants of its meetings.

In all the vicissitudes of an extended life, his conduct was a correct exponent of the view that the present state of existence is but probational,—the mere prelude of another.

F. R. RAINS.

To those familiar with the annals of our State, the name of Rains suggests the staunch protector of her capital in its earliest infancy. But, aside from any historical association, no name is more worthy of praiseful mention than that of F. R. Rains, for in his character we find many of the crown jewels necessary to every successful life.

A man of rare judgment, of irrepressible energy, he has "hewed to the line" of an unshaken purpose, and takes his rightful place now among those worthy to adorn the pages of our country's history.

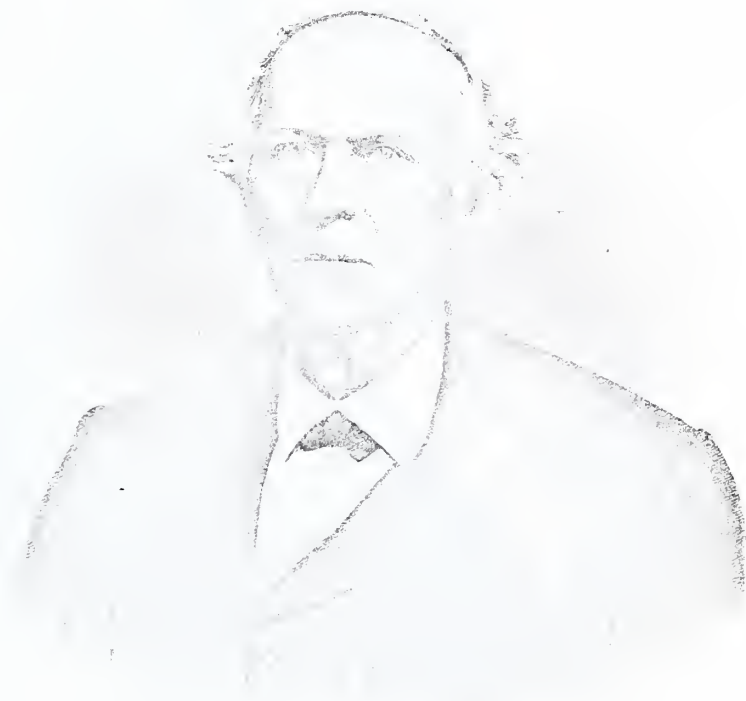
Newton, when the world was bending before him in amazed acknowledgment of his wonderful discoveries, said, "If I am anything, which I much doubt, I made myself such by hard work." So all the world over, in every age, in all science and art and literature, it is not so much what the world calls genius, but energy, which makes a man rise above the common level. More and more, as we take a nearer view of the life before us, we find that success is owing to the energy of the man,—that ingredient in the human composition without which life remains an unfulfilled promise.

But before going further with this personal history we turn back a century to where the name of Rains first appears in connection with that of Tennessee.

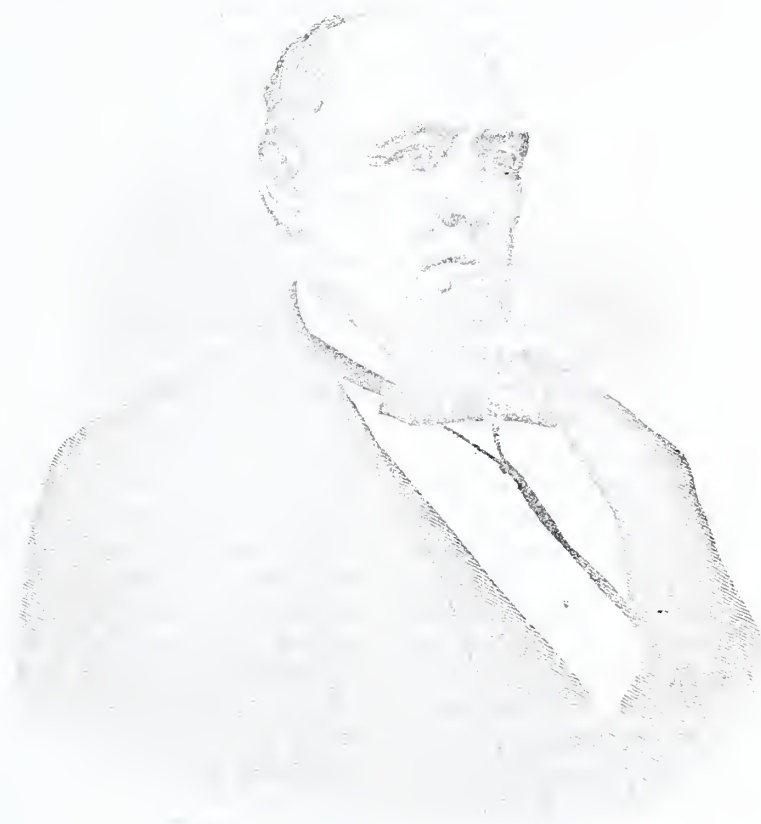
In June, 1769, a party from North Carolina and Virginia

was formed for the purpose of hunting over the western part of this State. In this company was John Rains, of Virginia, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Westward they traveled, reaching Cumberland River at that point which was afterwards the crossing-place leading to Kentucky. They continued their course until they came to a place since called Price's Meadow, in Wayne County. This, being in an open country and near a fine spring, seemed a desirable place for a camp, and they concluded to return here at the end of every five weeks and deposit their game and skins. They separated, taking different courses, all, however, tending to the southwest. The hunt was continued eight or nine months, over trackless miles of luxuriant grasses, with no signs of human existence except an occasional attack from the skulking red man.

In October, 1779, Mr. John Rains left New River, Virginia, for Kentucky, where he intended settling, but before going very far he met Capt. James Robertson, who persuaded him to go to Cumberland with him. Others in small parties, some of them the hunters of 1769, were moving to the same place. In January, 1780, they came opposite the bluff where Nashville now stands. The winter of 1779-80 is alluded to as the *cold winter*. Snow had fallen, and the Cumberland was frozen over for many weeks. Mr. Rains, with his family and all his stock, crossed the river on the ice, leaving the remainder of the party on the opposite shore. His children never forgot this occasion, but delighted, in after-years, the ears of his children and children's children with the wonderful story of having been drawn across the river on bears' skins used as sleds. Some of the emigrants settled on the north side of the river, but the greater number came over to the Nashville side and built block-houses and stockades. Mr. Rains on the same day of his crossing settled the lands known as Deadericks' Plantations. Here he remained three months, when, a hunter being killed by the Indians, he removed to the Bluff for greater safety, living there four years before making his permanent home on his lands. Many were the depredations of the Indians, who sought every opportunity to prove to the whites their undying hostility, frequently waylaying and killing them in their fields. Mr. Rains' daughter Patsy, riding on horseback, with Miss Betsey Williams behind, was fired upon by the Indians; the latter was killed, while the former escaped only by desperate riding. Some time later, when the number of the little party had been greatly increased by the arrival of other settlers and a company of troops sent for their protection, Col. Robertson was enabled to send out a patrol, whose duty it was to examine the woods and the crossings of rivers for the trails of savages lurking in the neighborhood. At this time canes and weeds grew so thickly that anything passing through left a trail which a practiced eye easily detected and followed. One of the men forming this patrol was Capt. John Rains, "selected by Col. Robertson," says a contemporary, "because of the entire confidence he had learned to place in his diligence and prowess." Subsequently, "Capt. Rains raised a force of sixty men, marched southwardly, crossing Duck River and Swan Creek, and, turning southeast, came upon an Indian trail freshly made. Following it for some distance, he overtook and attacked a party of five



J. R. Ramey



Howard Langdon

grown savages and one boy, all of whom were killed except the boy, who was captured, and to whom was given the name of John Rains, by which he was ever afterwards called."

Capt. Rains became noted for his vigilance and courage, and for his skill in detecting and following the trails of the savages, and was given entire command of the troops.

These were turbulent times,—“times which tried men's souls,”—destined, however, to be of short duration, and followed by peace and plenty and prosperity.

John Rains, Jr., about this time purchased a section of land eight miles south of Nashville, and lived the quiet life of the farmer. Had necessity arisen, he doubtless would have manifested all the courage, daring, and high soldierly qualities which characterized his father; but he lived in peaceful times, and his efforts were directed into other channels, and with his fixedness of purpose and decisive energy he became a most successful farmer, achieving victories in other fields, believing and demonstrating that “Peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war.”

Felix Robertson Rains, subject of this memoir, was the sixth of thirteen children, and was born March 11, 1810, in the Eighth Civil District of Davidson County. Educational advantages in those days were limited to the winter school of a few months in each year, but these few months' training he improved to the best advantage. He had time only for the simplest branches. A fifteen days' course in arithmetic was followed by an examination which would do credit in these days to a long acquaintance with mathematics. Because of these disadvantages he was not fitted for a professional career, but his after-life, so crowded with business cares, shows that he must have improved the opportunities he did have, and stored away a good deal in a very short time. Having never studied it, grammar, technically speaking, remained to him an unexplored mystery; but a wide-awake mind and a keen appreciation of “the eternal fitness of things” have gained for him much which comes to others only by laborious study. He looked not into the geography long enough to get the exact location of all the cities and the courses of all the rivers fixed in his mind, but all his life he has known the social, political, and financial route he was taking and where it would lead, and into his avocation he has brought those elements of manly character which dignify and exalt whatsoever path in life man may choose. Living

“Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
His sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
He kept the even tenor of his way.”

He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. Having early developed a capacity for business, he was honored with many positions of trust by his appreciative fellow-citizens.

In looking over his long, active life of willingly-accepted responsibilities, we feel that much of the grandfather's dauntless energy has descended to the third generation. Energy is the corner-stone of this character before us, the secret of this successful life,—well-directed, steady, persevering energy.

Felix Robertson Rains, for more than five years, was sheriff of his county, was for a long time director, of the Bank of Tennessee and a prominent member of the agricultural association, and was awarded a one hundred-dollar pitcher by the State bureau for meritorious services in the cause of agriculture.

Two attacks of paralysis have sadly impaired his once vigorous frame. For fifteen years he has been a constant sufferer, but no weight of affliction has disturbed the steady balance of his mind. Day after day he is seen driving anywhere, everywhere, over his well-ordered place, directing and planning each day's undertakings. Although the physical man has been so feeble, yet every branch of his large business has been under his direct supervision. He is a living illustration of what can be accomplished by an unswerving determination, despite the inroads of disease.

About a mile from Nashville, upon a beautiful eminence, his house stands, almost in sight of the location of Rains' Station. Death has often broken into his household band, and one son has gone out from under the paternal roof to make a home for a wife and children of his own. We leave the subject of our sketch here. A glance over his well kept place shows the agreement of it with the character of the man whose motto is heaven's first law,—order. Nor are his labors confined to his own home, for many, elsewhere, rise up and call him blessed for his ready assistance in time of need. In the companionship of his wife, daughter, and son he is spending the remaining years of a long and useful life, and in the faithful ministrations of his family he finds the crowning comfort of his declining years.

There is an inspiration to others in the history of every self-made man; so we gather up these fragments from the life of F. R. Rains and lay them with honored record among the names of those worthy to occupy a place in our country's history. With this near view of his character, its upright principles, its thorough honesty, its inflexible justice, and its untarnished moral purity, we say, “Who does the best his circumstances allow does well,—acts nobly; none others can do more.”

HIRAM VAUGHN.

Hiram Vaughn is the representative of one of the important pioneer families of Davidson County. His father, David Vaughn, came from North Carolina when a young man and settled on a small farm, where Michael Vaughn now lives. Here Hiram was born Nov. 27, 1827. David Vaughn was a man of energy and perseverance; from this small beginning he added other lands, until his farm embraced some two thousand acres of choice land under a good state of cultivation. He died in 1836, at sixty-four years of age, leaving a widow and six children,—four sons and two daughters,—the eldest of whom was only thirteen years of age. The responsibility of the family and the management of the large farm fell upon the mother, who proved to be equal to the occasion, conducting her business affairs successfully, and bringing up the children with the strictest care and giving them all a liberal education. She was the daughter of Joshua Thomas, a farmer of Davidson County, who was killed at the battle of “Nickajack.”

Hiram Vaughn was educated at the Nashville University, where he graduated in 1847. He chose the vocation of agriculture; settled upon a portion of the old farm, where he has since resided.

Mr. Vaughn has also been interested in the growth and prosperity of Nashville, and a successful operator in real estate and stocks in that city. Politically, Mr. Vaughn was formerly a Whig, but not a politician. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1871. Has been twice married; his first wife was Catherine A. Hobbs; she died April 14, 1853. He was again married, May 13, 1858, to Martha Ann Johnson, daughter of James Johnson. They have five children,—four sons and one daughter.

DR. JAMES DACE PLUNKET.

Dr. James Dace Plunket is of Irish parentage, and is descended on the paternal side from an ancestry many of whom have been distinguished in the service of State or Church. Among the former may be mentioned Lord Plunket, who was queen's counsel in the famous trial of Robert Emmett in 1803, and among the latter might be enumerated many who have been priests and bishops in the Catholic Church in Ireland. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, from the North of Ireland, and were chiefly Protestants, being Covenanters, Seceders, or, in modern parlance, Presbyterians, many of them eminent divines in that church, to the memory of one of whom was erected and endowed by his mother the Magee College, located at Derry, Ireland.

Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., an uncle of Dr. Plunket, and graduate of Princeton University, was for a period of forty years pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., and was a prolific author both of religious and scientific literature. He was noted for erudition and eloquence. They were a hardy, ingenuous, intelligent people, characterized by great energy and will-power, frank and bold in their expression, and strongly religious.

Dr. J. D. Plunket was born in Franklin, Williamson Co., Tenn., Aug. 20, 1839. He was the fourth child of a family of ten—four girls and six boys—which was given to James Plunket and Anna Smyth, the former from Edgeworth, County of Longford, and the latter from Belfast, Ireland. They came to the United States, she in early childhood, and he when a young man, and met in Paterson, N. J., where they were afterwards married.

James Plunket was for many years an extensive manufacturer of cotton-mill machinery in Paterson, but during the great financial crash of 1832 his large fortune was utterly wrecked. His courage and determination were equal to the emergency, however, and he resolved to "go West" and begin life anew, and accordingly moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he resided four years. His naturally rare qualifications, coupled with a splendid education, he being a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, made him much sought after as a wise and safe counselor, and he was consulted far and near on difficult questions of scientific mechanics. Having received a liberal offer to take charge of the large cotton-mill and mercantile establishment located at Franklin, Tenn., he accepted, and at once moved his family to that

place. But a short time elapsed until he became the leading proprietor of that then mammoth concern.

In a few months after the arrival of the family at this place, James Dace, the subject of this sketch, was born. Notwithstanding his physique was frail and enfeebled by successive attacks of illness, he early gave evidence of possessing a bright, quick mind, and made rapid progress in his studies. His literary education was conducted under the direction of private tutors, supplemented by a collegiate course. In order to obtain an insight into the laws of trade, and to receive proper drilling in those two cardinal virtues, system and promptness, and which can only be acquired by a course of practical business training, he entered, at the age of fifteen, the wholesale mercantile establishment of Morgan & Co., of Nashville, where he remained three years, and then accepted a very liberal offer from Messrs. De Annan & Co., of New Orleans, commission merchants. He remained with them a year, and then, abandoning commercial pursuits, he began the study of his chosen profession, medicine. In the fall of 1859 we find him a medical student in the office of Dr. George A. J. Mayfield, Nashville, Tenn. Twelve months afterwards he became the private pupil of Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, in which institution he attended medical lectures, and from which he graduated with distinction, receiving the degree of M.D. in the spring of 1863. During his two years and a half stay in Philadelphia he spent his summer seasons as an interne in the large and famous hospitals of that city, and was thus afforded abundant opportunity of applying those principles which he had been taught from the lecturer's desk.

The war between the States had now become a serious affair,* and it was apparent to all that the struggle would be prolonged until one or the other side should become exhausted.

Dr. Plunket resolved to at once offer his services to the Confederacy,—the land of his birth and the home of his nearest living relatives. When he arrived at Nashville an order had been issued by the provost-marshal of the United States army to the citizens of Nashville requiring them to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government or to register at his office to be sent South. Dr. Plunket immediately registered to be sent South, and a few days afterwards he was one of a little company under Federal escort wending their way into "Dixie." On arriving within Confederate lines, he, upon the official invitation of Surg-Gen. Moore, Confederate States army, appeared before a board of medical examiners at Charleston, S. C. With what credit he passed this examination may be seen from the following extract taken from an official notice sent him by this board the following day at his hotel: "Your examination was unexceptionably good, and it is with much regret that the board finds the existing law such as to forbid them the pleasure of unanimously recommending one so proficient to the department at Richmond for commission as full surgeon in Confederate States army." He was ordered to the Department of East Tennessee, and was

* As the theory under which the ninety-day soldiers had been enlisted was abandoned.



"RIVER VIEW."

RESIDENCE OF HIRAM VAUGHN ONE AND A HALF MILES EAST OF NASHVILLE TENN.

assigned to duty as assistant surgeon in the "Frank A. Ramsey Hospital," at Knoxville; here he remained until the evacuation of East Tennessee, when he was ordered to Cassville, Ga., where the above-named hospital was re-established. Eight months afterwards Cassville was evacuated in that wonderful retreat of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from Dalton to Atlanta, when Dr. Plunket petitioned to be ordered into the field, and was assigned to duty with the Fortieth Georgia Regiment of Infantry, Gen. Stovall's Brigade, but was shortly afterwards transferred to the Fifty-second Regiment, same brigade, with which he continued to the close of the war, except during the time that he was twice a prisoner of war, being left with the wounded on the field after the battle of New Hope Church, and again at Columbia, Tenn., after the battles around Nashville and Franklin.

After the surrender he returned to Nashville, where he arrived in May, 1865, and at once opened an office and began the practice of medicine.

Having a marked fondness for sanitary science in its broadest significance, and finding Nashville in an extraordinarily bad sanitary condition, in consequence of the disbanding of the Federal army, which had been in and around Nashville for the three past years, he soon began to agitate the formation of a local board of health, which took definite shape on June 4, 1866, in the organization of the Nashville Board of Health, composed of ten of the leading physicians of the city as volunteers.

Dr. Plunket was chosen secretary and executive officer of the board. Notwithstanding it was near the end of July following before the City Council by proper enactment gave the board even legal existence,—denying it means, and clothing it with very limited powers,—yet during the disastrous epidemic of cholera that swept the city six weeks later it was enabled to do much good by mitigating the effects of unsanitary localities, and by allaying panic through wise and timely official counsel. This organization continued until the spring of 1869, when the city government was placed by the courts in the hands of a receiver on account of its having become a means of oppression and robbery to its citizens through the noted "Alden Ring."

Upon the eve of the epidemic of 1873, by appointment of his honor the mayor, there was organized a "Sanitary Commission," composed of seven of the leading medical practitioners of Nashville. The services of Dr. Plunket were again called into requisition, and he was made president of the commission, and by a vigorous and thorough disinfection of the city it is believed the stay of the pestilence was shortened and the number of its victims much reduced. In May, 1874, the Board of Health was re-organized, and of the four physicians elected by City Council to compose the board Dr. Plunket was one, and upon its organization was chosen its president. In June, 1876, he was unanimously elected health officer, but declined to accept the office, because of the pay being too small to justify him in giving up his practice. He continued, however, an active member of the board to June, 1879, when he retired, declining re-election on the grounds of the office being a non-paying one, and requiring sacrifices at his hands which he regretted he was unable to continue.

The importance of a State Board of Health he had for many years urged, and, at his suggestion, at the meeting of the State Medical Association in 1874, a committee was appointed to petition the Legislature to establish such an organization. At first all efforts were unsuccessful, and it was not until March, 1877, when, through the almost unaided efforts of Dr. Plunkett, a bill was finally passed by the Legislature establishing "The State Board of Health of the State of Tennessee," authorizing the Governor to appoint a board consisting of "five physicians of skill and experience, regular graduates of medicine, who have been engaged in practice not less than ten years." Immediately upon the approval of the bill by the Governor, he notified Dr. Plunket of his appointment as a member of the board, and asked him to "name four other physicians through the State who would be worthy to receive and capable of discharging so high a trust, and he would commission them." With this request he complied; and, upon organization, Dr. Plunket was unanimously elected president for the ensuing twelve months, and was re-elected for the four successive terms following. Immediately after the last election (May, 1880) he resigned the office on account of the state of his health, and the steadily increasing duties of the office interfering with his professional duties to such an extent as to render it necessary that he should do so.

The trying and demoralizing scenes incident to the yellow fever epidemic which occurred at Memphis in 1879 brought him, as president of the State Board of Health, prominently before not only the people of Tennessee, but of the entire Union, as the difficult and hitherto—in this country at least—untried experiment of quarantining a great inland city was assigned him. This, however, only served as an opportunity for him to display the remarkable executive, administrative, and scientific abilities he possessed, coupled with that courage and unwavering determination which only belongs to one who, knowing his duty, dares to perform it. It was natural that in the enforcement of the rigid rules it was found necessary to prescribe he should be met with opposition and protest from some of those whose pecuniary and trade interests were, for the time being, embarrassed. This opposition in some instances found expression in the most vehement manner. Dr. Plunket was caricatured in every conceivable manner. Cartoons cleverly executed were displayed in shop-windows and in many public places; he was even hung and burned in effigy in the streets of Memphis. The press of the city, while not countenancing such extremes as this, after a time joined in the howl, and that, too, in terms that must subsequently have appeared absurd and puerile even to the writers themselves. As the epidemic, with all its attendant horrors and excitements, passed away, and the great good effected by the rigid quarantine in confining the pestilence almost within the city limits became apparent, public opinion, with remarkable unanimity, indorsed the action of Dr. Plunket in daring to perform, in the face of such pronounced opposition, this unpleasant duty.

Through the efforts of Dr. Plunket there was held at Memphis, on June 30, 1879, a conference of representatives from the various Boards of Health in the Mississippi

Valley. Eighteen different States were represented, and the convention was resolved into "The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley," with Dr. Plunket as its president. The great wisdom and advantage of this union of effort was realized and fully appreciated during the epidemic of yellow fever which shortly after developed at Memphis.

Dr. Plunket is a member of the "American Public Health Association," and has twice been elected a member of the executive committee of that body. He is a member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," and in 1878 was made chairman of the committee on meteorology. He is a member of the "American Medical Association," is a member of the "Medical Society of the State of Tennessee," and from 1865 to 1875 was its permanent secretary, and for the sixteen years ending April, 1881, he has continuously served as treasurer. He is a member of the "Davidson County Medical Society," and in 1868 was elected to the chair of surgical anatomy in the Medical Department of Cumberland University. In 1870 he was elected alderman from the Third Ward of Nashville, and was chosen president of the City Council. After serving several months in this relation he resigned. He is the author of several papers—"Disinfection of Sewers by Ozone," "Cotton as a Fomite"—and a number of articles scattered through medical journals and the secular press.

On Nov. 19, 1872, he was united in marriage to Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of John Brevette Swope and Frances Hunton, of Boyle County, Ky. There were born to them a daughter and a son, both of whom, however, died in infancy.

JOHN ROBERTSON WILSON, M.D.

John Robertson Wilson, M.D., was born in South Carolina, on the 4th of April, 1799, and moved, when quite young, with his parents to Rutherford Co., Tenn. He was the second of a large family of children, and, his parents being in very moderate circumstances, he early learned the important lesson of self-dependence. His early education was obtained principally in a neighboring school. With an untiring energy and perseverance, which he possessed to the fullest degree, he mastered the classics and other branches of education preparatory to attending medical lectures, teaching school during the day and reading and studying until late at night, frequently by torchlight.

His medical education was under the supervision of Dr. Wilson Vandell, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. He attended two courses of lectures at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., and graduated there in March, 1825, among the first in his class. While there he was the private pupil of Drs. Dudley and Drake, for whom he afterwards entertained the highest reverence and esteem. He commenced practicing medicine in McMinnville, Warren Co., Tenn., and afterwards moved to Murfreesboro', Tenn., near which place he was married to Miss Eliza P. Black, daughter of Samuel P. and Fanny Black. After living in Rutherford County for several years he moved to the vicinity of Nashville, where he finally settled, and where he gained a very extensive and successful practice, doing a work which none

but the most energetic and determined of natures could have accomplished, acquiring a host of friends among his patients and a competence for himself and family.

He was very successful in his practice and singularly correct in his diagnosis of cases. He performed some very difficult operations, among the most difficult of which was one for "intussusception of the bowel," performed on the person of a negro man in Rutherford County,—an operation at that time unknown in surgery. The patient recovered and lived to an old age. The notes of the operation having been lost, a more extended notice could not be given. He retired from the practice of medicine about the year 1845 or 1846, and turned his attention to cotton-planting in Yazoo Co., Miss., and to improving his property in and about Nashville. He died, Aug. 4, 1855, at his residence (Cottage Home), five and a half miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' pike, aged fifty six years.

His wife, Mrs. Eliza P. Wilson, died at the same place January, 1864. Their children were W. L. Wilson, who resides in Nashville; Thomas B. Wilson, near Saundersville, Sumner Co.; Mrs. Fanny W. Harris and Lucy W. Harris, near Nashville.

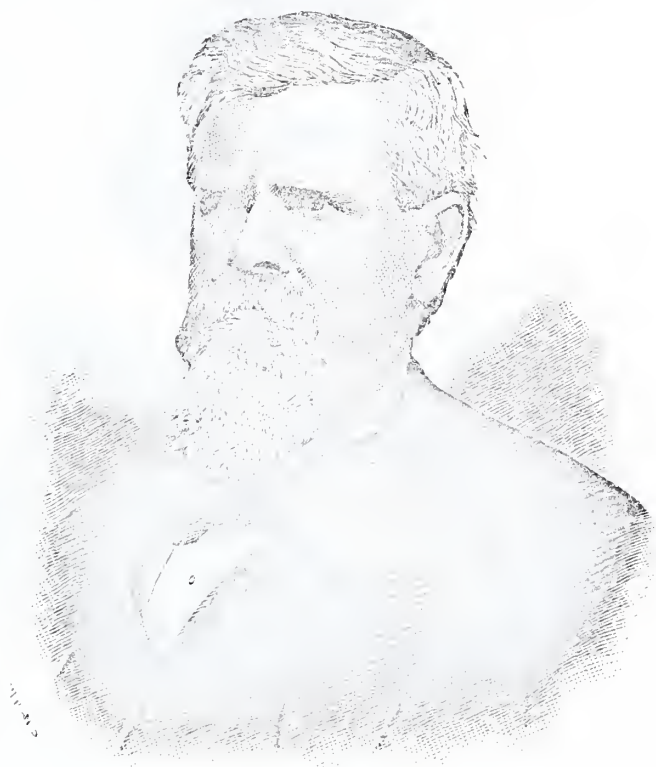
HIRAM V. HOOPER.

Hiram V. Hooper was born near Green Hill, Nelson Co., Tenn., Nov. 20, 1834. His father was John J. Hooper, who removed from Virginia to Tennessee a short time before the birth of his son Hiram. His father was a Virginian, and a soldier of the Revolution. His name was Samuel Hooper.

Hiram Hooper's mother was Mildred R. Watlington, also of an old Virginia family of excellent social position. His father was a man of more than ordinary education and force of character. He gave Hiram not only all the opportunities for education afforded by the district schools, but subsequently placed him under the tuition of Gen. James E. Raines, at Milwood Institute. At a later day he entered Bethel College, at Russellville, Ky., where a scientific course of study was begun under Prof. Charles D. Lawrence, and continued for some time, but not completed on account of the death of his father. This event made it best for the son to assume the charge of his father's farm, which he had under his sole care for the following year.

Young Hooper had traveled extensively through Tennessee and neighboring States during school vacations in his father's interest. His father was connected with the leading Whig paper of the State,—viz., *The Republican*. He was a zealous politician, a man extensively known, and popular. He was known as the "Whig Missionary." His correspondence with his paper was spicy and very readable. He sent his son out to collect for *The Republican*, and he was kindly received everywhere by his father's friends, and for a young man had thus made a wide circle of acquaintances, which afterwards became valuable to him when he had removed to Nashville and engaged as a salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe business.

After a year or two of traveling he embarked in the same line of business on his own account, but the civil war



H. V. HOOPER.



B. C. Wood



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

P. Byrne

broke up his business; and though educated a Whig, and theoretically opposed to secession, he was carried by sympathy with his State into the Confederate service. He was attached to John H. Morgan's cavalry, afterwards to Gen. Wheeler's command. In October, 1863, he was captured near Lebanon, removed to the prison at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, and detained there until near the close of hostilities, when he was paroled at Columbus, Miss., and returned to Nashville.

Gathering up the fragments of his former property, he became one of the newly-formed firm of Hollins, Wright & Co., in his old line of business. Between 1866 and 1876 the firm was three times changed as to some of its partners, but every change found Mr. Hooper the successor to the books and business of his predecessors, though his associates changed. During these ten years the business grew in extent; it was conducted with sagacity and profit, and when, in January, 1876, the present firm of Halls, Hooper & Mitchell was formed, it held a very prominent position in the trade, and continues so to do.

The war effected almost the total destruction of the jobbing trade of Nashville. Only by strenuous and united efforts has the tendency to seek larger markets been overcome by demonstrating to the trade that they could be as well served here as farther north. Large stocks have been kept in all staple branches of trade; the merchants have co-operated with each other generally, and when one could not supply the wants of a buyer he has freely and cheerfully taken the buyer to a neighbor, being desirous to have the buyer suited at Nashville if possible. One result arising from this determined effort to make Nashville equal to any competing market has been to repress the small jealousies and rivalries among different houses. New firms have been welcomed, for the larger the stocks kept the more securely was the trade held here. Nowhere is there a more fraternal spirit among merchants exhibited than in the city of Nashville.

Mr. Hooper married Miss Sally Long, daughter of Nimrod Long, Esq., of Russellville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1869. Her death occurred May 29, 1877, since which time he has remained a widower. No children were born to them.

Mr. Hooper has never taken active part in politics, though entertaining decided political convictions, his entire attention being devoted to the care of his extensive and growing business.

JAMES A. HARWOOD.

James A. Harwood, son of William M. and Sarah (Grizzard) Harwood, was born on the Big Harpeth River, Davidson Co., Tenn., Jan. 11, 1811. His father was a native of Virginia, and settled in Tennessee in the year 1794. He married Sarah Grizzard in 1804. She was a native of North Carolina.

James A. Harwood was reared on the farm. His advantages for education were very limited. On the 22d of July, 1834, he married Verlinda C. Beazley, from Virginia, and immediately removed to Gibson Co., Tenn., where he purchased a small farm and built a log cabin. As years passed his farm increased in size, until he owned some six

hundred acres. In 1847 he entered the mercantile business, which he carried on in connection with his farm until 1865, when he went to Memphis, and was there engaged for two years in the cotton trade, when he returned to Davidson County and settled in District Five, on what is known as Mount Airy Fruit farm, since which time he has given much attention to the cultivation of various kinds of fruits. Mr. Harwood has seven living sons by his first marriage, and one son by his second.

Mrs. Verlinda C. (Beazley) Harwood was born Nov. 8, 1815, and died Sept. 15, 1857. Mr. Harwood married Lydia R. Everett, Feb. 22, 1858. She was born May 27, 1825, and is the daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Everett, and granddaughter of John Buchanan, one of the pioneers of Davidson County.

Mr. Harwood is a progressive farmer and fruit-grower of Davidson County. A man of unsullied character and true to all the duties of a good citizen, he has held various offices to the satisfaction of his constituents.

BURRIL G. WOOD.

Burril G. Wood was born in Harrison Co., Ky., Jan. 2, 1839. He was the son of William F. Wood and Rebecca (Hill) Wood.

He had common-school advantages, and attended the Georgetown College at intervals till he was fifteen years of age. At this time his father removed to Lexington, Ky. At eighteen years of age he joined the Third Kentucky Volunteers in the Mexican war, Miles B. Thompson colonel, and John C. Breckenridge major, of his regiment. He was in the City of Mexico when peace was made. Returning from the war, he next apprenticed himself to the trade of boiler-making at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked at the Fort Pitt Works.

In 1851 he came to Nashville as a journeyman. In 1859 he began business for himself in his present location. The establishment (Wood & Simpson) is the oldest in the city of its kind, at present employing twenty to twenty-five men. Mr. Wood was not interrupted by the war, but kept his business moving, while many were less fortunate.

He has not been ambitious for office, though he has been called to represent his ward in City Councils.

He has been identified with every exposition held in Nashville, including the Centennial Exposition. Of three out of four of them he has held the position of chairman of the committee on machinery and power. This indicates the regard in which he has been held in his department of business.

In politics he was an old-line Whig before the war, but since that event has been in sympathy with the Democratic party.

Mr. Wood married Sarah A. Allen, of Nashville, in 1863, by whom he has two children living.

PATRICK BYRNE.

Patrick Byrne was born in Kingsdown, near Dublin, Ireland, on the 28th of February, 1840. King town is a sea-

port, and young Byrne from early boyhood had a strong love of sea-life.

He was educated in the common branches at home, chose the trade of a carpenter, and showed such skill and proficiency in it that at eighteen years of age he was made foreman in the first steam carpenter-shop in Dublin.

He entered the evening classes in Dublin University, taking instruction in higher mathematics, engineering, mechanical and architectural drawing.

Shortly after reaching the position of foreman of the above-named establishment the owner retired, and Mr. Byrne was thrown out of employment. He visited London, and after passing a competitive examination secured the position of assistant draughtsman at Chatham navy-yard. Here he improved his opportunity for further education, and studied navigation. In about a year he was promoted to the position of assistant sailing-master in the British navy, and appointed to the Brazilian squadron, where he spent about one year.

On the breaking out of the civil war, being in sympathy with the South, he resigned his position in the navy to join the Southern navy, and to secure his end he shipped on a blockade-runner from Liverpool for Charleston, S. C.

There was no navy organized on his arrival, so he remained in the blockade service. He was in this service three years and nine months, acting as second officer till his capture at Wilmington, N. C. He was removed to New York until paroled in February, 1865. His experience during this service was full of adventure and excitement.

When paroled he returned to England to adjust his business affairs in connection with the blockade-running, returning on its completion to New York—and entering the mercantile service, making voyages to the Pacific, to Europe, Gulf of Mexico, and Europe again. This seafaring-life on merchantmen covered some three and a half years and brings us down to 1868, when he visited a brother in Cincinnati and resumed his old business as a carpenter and builder. Mr. Byrne came to Nashville, Jan. 1, 1869, as foreman for P. J. Saxton, Esq.

In 1870 he commenced business for himself, under the firm-name of McDonald & Byrne, as carpenters and builders and manufacturers of warehouse elevators, being the first to make elevators a specialty in Nashville.

In 1871, Byrne's patent elevator was first built, since which time other valuable improvements have been patented, and in this section of country and especially south of Nashville these elevators have been largely introduced. This success has not been so much due to location of the factory as to their intrinsic merit and simplicity.

Mr. Byrne was married in 1872 to Miss Mary McGuire, daughter of Terrence McGuire, formerly a large railroad contractor.

In politics, Mr. Byrne is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and, while not a professional politician, is an active and earnest worker, having been a member of the executive committee of the county for several years.

His interest in military matters has been a permanent one; he is an active member and first lieutenant of the Burns Tennessee Light Artillery. Mr. Byrne dissolved his business partnership in 1879, and now conducts the

business of elevator manufacturing and building at 90 Line Street, Nashville.

A. H. HURLEY, Sr.

A. H. Hurley, Sr., was born in Lincoln Co., Tenn. on the 24th day of October, 1832. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, but both his parents and grandparents were born in North Carolina. His father, Amos Hurley, married there in 1814 Miss Mary Rhodes, and on the day following his marriage started for Lincoln Co., Tenn., where he engaged in farming, and continued to reside on the same farm to the time of his death, which occurred in 1876.

To this union there were born eight children,—W. R. Hurley, who, after attaining manhood, became a physician, but is now dead; D. P. Hurley, who for many years was a prominent lawyer, but who is now proprietor and principal of a female college in Troy, Ala.; E. R. Hurley, who is now a farmer residing upon the old homestead; Z. G. Hurley, deceased; F. M. Hurley, deceased; A. H. Hurley, subject of this sketch; W. P. Hurley, now a produce merchant in Nashville; and B. F. Hurley, deceased.

A. H. Hurley, Sr., received a common-school education in the county of his nativity, and when about seventeen years of age attended Hiawassa College, East Tennessee. Upon leaving college two years later he commenced the study of law under the tutelage of his brother, D. P. Hurley, then a practicing lawyer in East Tennessee. Having qualified himself for the profession, he practiced law there four years and then came to Nashville and located, where, on the 14th day of October, 1856, he married Miss Narcissa C. Murrell, a daughter of James N. Murrell, one of the early pioneers of Davidson County. He continued the practice of law in Nashville to the year 1860, when, owing to declining health, he abandoned the profession and turned his attention to merchandising, first engaging in the grocery business, in which he continued about ten years. He then commenced the business in which he still continues,—viz., grain, produce, and commission.

Mr. Hurley has by prompt attention to business, by an honest upright course of action, and strict integrity of character, succeeded not only in amassing a competence, but, what is of greater value, succeeded in winning the confidence and high esteem of those who have come in either business or social contact with him. In some respects Mr. Hurley is an exceptional man. He has never made use of profane language in his life, has never been intoxicated, and for many years not even a drop of ardent spirits has passed his lips.

He comes of a devotional and religious family; both his paternal grandfather and grandmother were zealous members of the Baptist Church. His father was also a Baptist, while his mother was an Old School Presbyterian. Mr. Hurley, his wife, and only surviving child, a son, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has never coveted political or official distinction, yet has from principle been a lifelong Democrat; has been a member of the board of aldermen in Nashville five years, holding the office of president one year.



A. H. Hurley



Col Cable

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley have had but two children,—one, a daughter, dying in infancy; the other, a son, A. H. Hurley, Jr., now a young man in business with his father, and who is following in the pathway of piety, sobriety, and honesty so plainly marked out and so faithfully trod by his father.

DR. S. J. COBB.

S. J. Cobb was born in Wayne Co., N. C., Aug. 14, 1829. He was left an orphan at an early age, without means or education. At the age of fifteen he left home and started in the struggle of life. He at once determined to obtain an education, and up to his eighteenth year, at intervals, when his means rendered it possible, he attended school. When he was eighteen years of age the Mexican war broke out, and he volunteered as a soldier from his native State. After his return from Mexico he went to college, where he remained until 1849, at which time he removed to Tulip, Dallas Co., Ark., where he engaged in the mercantile business. While there he devoted all his spare time to the study of dentistry. In 1852 he removed with his preceptor to Kentucky, and after three years more of study and practice became connected with him as a full partner. During their partnership he practiced in Logan Co., Ky., as well as Robertson and Sumner Cos., Tenn. At the expiration of this partnership Dr. Cobb located in Gallatin, Tenn., where he practiced his profession with success until 1861, at which time he moved to Nashville. Soon after his removal to Nashville he went to Louisville, Ky., and practiced there until 1864, when he returned to Nashville, where he has continued the practice of his profession ever since. While in Louisville, Dr. Cobb assisted in organizing "The Louisville Dental Association" and "The Central States Dental Association." Soon after his return to Nashville he commenced agitating the subject of a dental association in that city, and on the 10th of October, 1865, he and a few other dentists organized "The Nashville Dental Association," the first dental society ever organized in the State of Tennessee. As soon as this society was fairly under way he commenced conferring with his brother-dentists as to the propriety of organizing a "State Dental Association," and on the 26th of July, 1867, he had the pleasure of assisting in organizing "The Tennessee Dental Association," a society that has done a great deal to elevate the standard of the profession in the State. As an indication of his good work, he was one among the *first elected* to preside over said society. Dr. Cobb has belonged to many dental societies, and, believing as he does in the necessity of associated effort, he has always been active and zealous in forwarding the true objects of such associations. In 1877, Dr. Cobb, then the presiding officer of "The Southern Dental Association," joined with other leading dentists of the United States in an effort to organize an "American Dental Congress," based upon State representation. A meeting was called at Deer Park, Md. After full discussion, it was agreed by the societies represented to organize such a body. Committees were appointed to meet at Niagara Falls, and it was hoped they would succeed in

fairly starting a national society. This, however, has not yet been accomplished. A committee on organization, of which Dr. Cobb is a member, is to meet in New York City on the 11th of August, 1880, at which time it is expected to bring to a successful issue this very laudable enterprise. In 1869, Dr. Cobb was elected first vice-president of "The American Dental Association," held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and succeeded in having the next meeting take place at Nashville, Tenn., the first and only meeting of the association ever held in the South. Dr. Cobb is a strong advocate of dental education, not only in the profession itself, but among the people. He has gone so far as to suggest the propriety of putting in school-books short dental lessons, inculcating in the youth of the land a proper appreciation of their teeth, and giving general rules for their preservation. In a paper read by him at a meeting of the American Dental Convention at Detroit, Mich., in 1864, he elaborated this idea, and received a vote of thanks from the convention for his valuable suggestion, and a committee was appointed to prepare a dental catechism for use in common schools. Dr. Cobb was elected dean of the faculty of one of the Nashville dental schools, but, believing as he did that it was an error to attempt to build up *two* schools in that city, he declined to become identified with either.

He has always been honest and strictly conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties, and has gained the confidence of his patrons and the respect of his fellow-citizens. His practice is large, and he has amassed a comfortable estate.

He is plain and unassuming, kind and charitable, stands in the very front rank of his profession, and is thoroughly identified with every effort to elevate the standard of professional learning among his brother-dentists, and make the profession not only lucrative and honorable to the dentist, but useful and beneficial to the people. Few men have observed and adhered more faithfully to the Golden Rule than he has in all his dealings with his fellow-man.

CAPTAIN CALVIN G. CABLER.

Frederick Cabler, paternal grandfather of Capt. Cabler, was born in North Carolina, and came to Buchanan's Fort in 1787. He was in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Guilford Court-House. He had five children, of whom John was the father of Captain Cabler.

John Cabler was born in North Carolina in 1785; coming with his parents at the age of two years to the then wild Davidson County, he was reared among the privations and thrilling scenes of border life, and familiar with the chase and Indian warwhoop in boyhood's days. He grew up and enjoyed this life. He was married in 1805 or '9 to Christine Corbett, daughter of William Corbett, who also came from North Carolina to Buchanan's Fort in 1787. She was born in Davidson County, April 24, 1793. They had three children,—Sarah, born in 1810; Calvin G., born Oct. 22, 1816; and Martha, born in 1820. Mrs. Cabler is still living in Nashville, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Captain Calvin G. Cabler was born three miles south of Nashville, on the place now owned by Capt. David Hughes. He stayed on the farm until his parents moved to Nashville, in 1824. He is pre-eminently a type of a self-made man, commencing his career at nine years of age, without schooling, by borrowing his small capital of three dollars from an uncle, and peddling apples on the street. He did this for two years. He then began to haul water in a cart to the houses of Nashville. (This method of water-supply preceded the water-works system.) He worked at this for nearly two years. In 1829 he engaged as cook on a keel-boat, following this avocation on keel- and flat-boats until 1832, when he commenced steamboning in the same capacity. In his leisure hours he took lessons from the pilots, and so thoroughly learned the river in four years' time as to be able to assume the position of pilot himself, which he did in 1836, on steamer "Tally Ho," running from Nashville to Memphis and St. Louis. Up to 1845 he acted as pilot on different boats, making trips to New Orleans, St. Louis, and other points.

Captain Cabler engaged as commander as well as pilot from 1845 to 1850. He was saving and economical, and accumulated sufficient funds to purchase, in 1850, with Captain O. W. Davis, the steamer "Republic," running on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. Captain Cabler was captain and pilot until their purchase of the "Excel," in same year, when he assumed command of the "Excel." In six months' time he had made more money with this boat than he had in the five or six previous years. They continued in partnership, purchasing another boat, until 1853, when, selling these boats, they bought an interest in the Memphis Packet Line, consisting of three splendid steamers, "City of Huntsville," "John Simpson," and "J. G. Cline," and two small lighters. Captain Cabler was given command of the "City of Huntsville," the finest steamer ever running on the Cumberland River. In 1855 he sold out his interest in this line, and the next year, with two other persons, built the steamer "Commerce," of which he took command, and commenced making trips to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and on the Upper Cumberland. He ran this boat until 1862, in which year he, with the Hughes Brothers, built the "Mattie Cabler," placing her, as soon as completed, in the United States service, with himself as captain. In the same year, he, in company with the Hughes Brothers, bought steamers "Beard" and "John A. Fisher." In 1863 the same company bought the steamers "Emma," "John H. Baldwin," "Piketon," and "Ola Sullivan." In 1864 they sold several boats to the government and bought others.

In 1864, Captain Cabler had such an extensive government business as to necessitate his constant personal attention in Nashville, and this occupied his time fully till July, 1865, when he sold all his interest in boats, and has owned none since. He was in the coal business from 1866 to 1872. Since that time he has been engaged in real estate, in which he is now largely interested. His financial success has been marked, and he is in possession of a handsome competency, resulting from his thrift, economy, and attention to business. He enjoys the confidence of the community in a high degree, and is a staunch personal friend.

Captain Cabler married Sarah Emily Newberne, Aug. 27, 1843. She was born May 18, 1827, dying Sept. 21, 1878. She was of the old family of Newbernes, in North Carolina, which gave name to Newberne, in that State. They had seven children, two of whom—Bettie W. (Mrs. C. A. Litterer) and Emmie—are living.

Mrs. Litterer has two children,—Wilhelm and Emmie C.,—aged respectively four and two years.

JOHN BRADEN.

John Braden was born in New York City, Aug. 18, 1826. His father, dying in 1832, left a widow with six children in comparative poverty. His mother was a woman of strong body, vigorous mind, and a devout Christian. She supported the children by such labor as she could perform, not forgetting to give them such religious training as her limited time and means would allow. Two of these children died in infancy; the others are still living, are heads of families, occupying respectable positions in society, and all are members of some evangelical church. In 1836 the subject of this sketch was sent to Philadelphia to enter upon his duties as errand-boy in a store, where he remained for nearly a year. He returned to New York, and in a few weeks he was sent to Peekskill to learn shoemaking, but he was so small that the gentleman with whom he was to learn the trade secured a place for him in the country on a farm with a good Christian family, where he remained over three years, working in the summer and going to school two or three months in each winter. In the latter part of his stay here he was permitted to take books out of the school-district library. Hitherto he had cherished no friendly feelings for school other than affording an opportunity to meet with playmates and enjoy school sports; but while reading the "Life of Benedict Arnold," the desire to know something was awakened in him, which has largely shaped his subsequent life. In the spring of 1840, in company with his stepfather and other relatives, he went to Illinois. Here he worked on a farm for some time, then went to St. Louis, where he was employed in a dairy, and while so employed he went to New Orleans and spent about eight months. During his stay here he went as cabin-boy on the steamer "New York" to Galveston and Matagorda Bay. The Gulf was very rough, and he experienced so much of sea-sickness that on the return of the vessel to New Orleans he left the position, having no desire to renew his acquaintance with a seafaring life. In 1845 he returned to Illinois, and spent several months at Monticello, working at wagon-making. The next year he went to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in teaching school, and also classes in singing. In the spring of 1845 he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where, after trying the business of a patent-right vender, he engaged again in teaching. During the summer of this year, while he was preparing to attend another school, his attention was called incidentally to the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, which he entered in September, and remained until he graduated in 1853. The year after graduation he taught in the Xena



A. P. Grinstead

Female College, at Xenia, Ohio. The early religious instructions of his mother were never forgotten, and in 1845 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church near Monticello, Ill. At the close of his year of teaching in Xenia, in accordance with his own convictions of duty, he was licensed to preach, and recommended to the Cincinnati Annual Conference, which he entered in September, 1854. His first appointment was New Carlisle, the next year Jamestown; the third appointment was two years on New Burlington charge, then two years on the Raysville circuit. At the next Conference, 1860, he was appointed principal of the New Carlisle Academy. This position he retained two years, doing considerable preaching, and part of the second year he was in charge of the circuit.

In 1862 he was appointed to York Street Church, Cincinnati, remaining two years, then to Carr Street, in connection with the Ladies' Home Mission, where he continued three years. In 1867 the work among the freedmen was attracting the attention of the church, and energetic efforts were made to establish schools for them, as well as to preach the gospel to them. Among the churches that took active part in this work was the Methodist Episcopal, which had organized the Freedmen's Aid Society, and had schools already established in the South. When the call was made Mr. Braden offered himself, and was transferred from the Cincinnati to the Tennessee Conference, and stationed at Clark Chapel, Nashville, and also appointed principal of the freedmen's school, which was taken under the local supervision of a board of trustees, who had secured from the State a charter for the school, under the name of the Central Tennessee College. He was elected president of the school. At the close of the school year he resigned his position and accepted the principalship of the city school, which was held in the same building,—viz., the "Gun Factory,"—the college being removed to its present location on Maple Street. At the close of the school year he was re-elected president of the college, and at once entered upon his duties. He has continued to hold this position to the present time, 1880. Under his administration the school has steadily advanced from a primary school, in which the spelling-book and primer were the principal text-books, to the college, with its full course of study. This advancement has taken years of toil and patient labor, and Mr. Braden has had the gratification of seeing some who entered the school as students in the lowest classes pass through the entire course, and graduate in the classical course with credit to themselves and the college.

The great demand for teachers made it necessary that special care should be taken to provide them, and the normal department of the college was early organized. This was followed by the academic, the preparatory, the theological, the collegiate, and, in 1876, the Meharry Medical Department, so named from Rev. Samuel Meharry, who, with his brothers Hugh, Jesse, and Alexander, contributed liberally to establish and bring it into successful operation. The law department has been recently organized. The Tennessee Conference elected him a delegate to the General Conference of 1872, and also 1876.

In 1873 the Iowa Wesleyan University gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. From 1870 to 1873 he was

secretary of the State Teachers' Association, and in this position aided in developing the public opinion in favor of a more efficient system of free public schools. In addition to his duties in the college he was presiding elder on the Nashville District from 1872 to 1876, and at the same time member of the general committee from the Seventh Episcopal District of the Board of Church Extension. As president of the college he has maintained his position under peculiar difficulties, securing the respect and confidence of his associates and the esteem of the thousands of students who have been connected with the college. As a preacher he is above mediocrity, always practical, having but little taste for mere speculation when preserving the practical duty of men to obey the gospel and secure its benefits. As a writer for the weekly press his articles are always readable.

In 1856 he married Miss Collier, of Hillsdale, N. Y., a cultured lady of sterling Christian character, who has shared the vicissitudes of the itinerant's life and the ostracism visited on all who engage in elevating the freedmen, with cheerfulness, and has made their home a delightful retreat. Two of their children died in infancy, leaving the oldest, a daughter, who is now engaged with her father in the college as teacher of music.

DR. A. P. GRINSTEAD.

Dr. A. P. Grinstead was born in King and Queen Co., Va., on the 5th of May, 1815. His parents were of English descent, yet his paternal grandfather was a valiant soldier under Washington.

Early in life Thomas Grinstead wedded Frances Skilton, and to this couple were born three children,—Elizabeth Ann, who married Joseph H. Skilton; Bathurst J. Grinstead, who died at fifteen years of age; and A. P. Grinstead, the subject of this sketch. The greatest misfortune of his life occurred at his birth, for within the same hour that he became a living soul his mother's heart was stilled in death.

A maiden sister of his mother undertook the rearing of the little orphan, but within a brief time she, too, was laid away in the family burying-ground. He was then received into the family of his mother's brother. This uncle, however, did not long survive his sisters, yet the orphan babe was retained by his aunt until he had reached his eleventh year, when he was taken to Essex County to reside with his guardian, James Sample.

Mr. Sample treated his ward as though he were a son, and the few hundred dollars left him by his mother were judiciously expended for his benefit.

Young Grinstead early acquired the rudiments of an education as well as a desire for general reading. When about fourteen years of age, he was placed by his guardian at Fredericksburg, with the intention of having him learn the jeweler's trade. Owing to ill health, however, he was shortly afterwards returned to the farm, where he remained until offered a desirable clerkship. Sometimes clerking sometimes at school, young Grinstead passed the time till his majority.

Arriving at age, Mr. Grinstead determined to gratify a

long-felt desire (common among youth) of seeing more of the world. Accordingly, we find him at twenty-two in charge of a rural school in Haywood Co., W. Tenn. While here he began the study of medicine in connection with his general reading. Within a few years we learn of him at San Antonio, Texas, applying himself with diligence and success to the study of the Spanish language with the view of becoming a commercial interpreter along the Mexican border.

At twenty-five he began to have a longing for a companion, one with whom he could share the pleasures and the ills of life,—a counselor, a wife. As if by impulse, he returned to Tennessee to supply his heart's deficiency. Arriving in Haywood County, the scene of his former labors, he was warmly greeted by his old acquaintances. He found the community quite ablaze with political excitement concerning the election of the chief magistrate of the Union. He entered the delegation from his county to Nashville, and while there realized his heart's fondest wish, for in January following he was joined in wedlock to Sarah S. Shumate, of Davidson County.

Pretty soon after this important step Mr. Grinstead took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, settled down on a farm a few miles south of Nashville, and is now residing within the immediate vicinity of the first location.

Amid many embarrassments Mr. Grinstead persevered in the study of medicine, and in 1847 took a regular course of lectures at Louisville, Ky. His farm interests in the mean while were managed by his wife. In 1853, Mr. Grinstead had conferred upon him all the privileges and immunities of the medical profession by diploma from the Nashville University.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Grinstead has enjoyed a large and successful practice in the thriving community in which he resides, and is universally esteemed by his neighbors as an efficient physician and a kind, worthy Christian gentleman.

ARIS BROWN.

Aris Brown was born in the county of King's and Queen's, Va., Aug. 6, 1802, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He emigrated to Davidson Co., Tenn., in 1826, and engaged in carpentry, which he followed for three years. March 1, 1827, he was married to Emily, third daughter of David and Elizabeth (Powell) Cartwright. David Cartwright was the son of Robert Cartwright, one of the early pioneer settlers, coming to Davidson County with Robertson and settling with his family at what is now Nashville. He brought with him fruit-trees of apple and pear, which he set out, and which would undoubtedly have thriven had the Indians allowed them to remain; but in a spirit of wantonness and hostility characteristic of the aborigines found in that portion of our country, they pulled them up as often as he set them out, until, to save them from being an utter loss, he carried them to Kentucky, whither he removed with his family shortly after, remaining two years, at the

expiration of which time he returned to Tennessee, bringing with him some of the identical trees he had carried to Kentucky with him, setting them out again, this time within a few miles of the present city of Nashville, where they grew unmolested and bore an abundance of fruit to him and his posterity. One of these trees is said to be still standing on the Gallatin turnpike, near, or in, the old Cartwright burial-ground.

The children of Aris and Emily Brown were John David, deceased; Albert H., deceased; Edward Fox, deceased; Dr. Joseph W., deceased; Mary E., the wife of Dr. T. B. Raines, of Murray Co., Tenn.; Aris Brown, Jr., Charles F., Martin N., James K. P., deceased; Samuel W., John Davis, Archie F., Emma A., wife of Squire John S. C. Davidson.

Aris Brown filled the various offices of constable, deputy sheriff, and deputy United States marshal, being in public life in some capacity for more than a quarter of a century. He was director of the Bank of Tennessee, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and also of the State prison. In 1834 he removed to the farm in the Twelfth District which was his home until his death, Dec. 4, 1877, and where his family still reside.

Mr. Brown was a gentleman of remarkable energy, temperate in his habits. During the latter part of his life he was active in the interests of the church of which he was a consistent member,—the Methodist Episcopal Church South,—and contributed liberally to its support. The ministers of God always found a hearty welcome and cordial hospitality at his home. In politics he was always a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and took an active interest in the politics of the country, both State and National.

WILLIAM A. HAMILTON.

William A. Hamilton, son of Andrew and Sarah A. Hamilton, was born April 27, 1851, in Nashville, Tenn. His father was a merchant, cotton and commission broker, and steamboat proprietor combined for more than thirty years in the city of Nashville.

Of course his father's position and wealth secured to William all the advantages of an educational kind to be had. His first school-days were spent in Nashville at the public schools; at the age of nine his parents removed to the country, and he was sent to Professor E. L. Crocker's school at White's Creek Springs, where he remained about six years, going from there to Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., where he remained four years, but from which institution he was prevented graduating by a severe attack of typhoid fever. In the fall of 1875 he entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, graduating with the degree of M.D. three years later, and at once began the practice of his profession in District Twenty-three, of Davidson County.

May 13, 1872, he was married to Mary F., youngest daughter of Isaac and Sarah Darrow, of Nashville, formerly of Cheatham County. Their children are Thomas A. (deceased), Musette Jane, William Andrew, Jr., and John.



ARIS BROWN.



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

W. A. Hamilton



Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

T. H. JONES.

T. H. JONES.

The subject of this sketch (Thompson H. Jones) was born in Logan Co., Ky., near Russellville, on the 4th day of May, 1844. His grandfather Jones (father's side) came from Wales to the United States, and settled in North Carolina, on the Roanoke, in the present county of Halifax. He took an active part in the Revolutionary war, was in numerous conflicts with the British, and was with the American army at the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. At the conclusion of the Revolutionary war he came West, following the tide which was flowing after Sevier and Robertson, and settled on Station Camp Creek, in Sumner Co., Tenn., where, in 1800, Jesse C. Jones, the father of T. H., was born. Grandfather Jones reared a large family of boys, several of whom took an active part in the Creek war with the Indians, and were also at the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson.

Grandfather John Williams, on the mother's side, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America from Scotland, settled in North Carolina, came West to the Watauga settlement, was captain of a company in the Revolutionary war, was in the battle of King's Mountain, and afterwards came to Tennessee shortly after Robertson, settled on Mansker's Creek, in Sumner Co., Tenn., was in several engagements personally with the Indians. His sons also served in the Creek war against the Indians, and at New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. The mother of this subject, Caroline H. Jones, was born in 1802. Both families afterwards moved to Southern Kentucky and settled in Logan County, where the father and mother of this subject were married. They both died in March, 1864, within a week of each other, aged respectively sixty-two and sixty-four years.

Of a family of seven brothers and sisters there remains one sister, Mrs. Susan S. Long, now residing at Mallory's Station, in Williamson County, near Franklin, Tenn., and one brother, John W. Jones, in Montgomery County, near Clarksville, Tenn. When T. H. Jones was about five years of age, his father and mother removed to the lower part of Logan County, near the village of Keesburg, Ky., and about three miles from the Tennessee line. Here, varied with work on the farm, he was sent to the village school and obtained a fair English education; he was afterwards sent to Bethel College at Russellville, Ky., to be given the advantage of a thorough collegiate course, but, the civil war coming on in 1861, he enlisted in the Southern army with the first company from Southern Kentucky, being then sixteen years of age. His company tendered its services to the Confederacy, were accepted by President Jefferson Davis, went at once to Richmond, Va., and into barracks at Camp Windsor, thence to Manassas, Bull Run, Centreville, Drane's Mill, Mason's Hill (in sight of the Long Bridge and Washington City). His company was "K," in the First Kentucky Infantry, Col. Tom Taylor commanding. His company was on the Peninsula, at Yorktown, in Virginia, under Gen. Magruder, when McClellan first made his move towards Richmond, a short time after which the company, being twelve months' troops, were disbanded, and he, coming back to Kentucky with a number of others, joined Gen. John H. Morgan's Kentucky cav-

alry, and was with him in all his subsequent operations, including the celebrated raid into Indiana and Ohio, from which the subject of this sketch made his escape by swimming the Ohio River with a small number of companions. He with the scattered remainder of Morgan's men served under Gen. Bedford Forrest at the battle of Chickamauga and in subsequent operations, until brigaded with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry (Col. H. P. C. Breckenridge) and other Kentucky regiments, under command of Gen. John S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams, of Kentucky, and with this brigade helped to cover the retreat of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army along the railroad, from Tunnel Hill and Dalton to Atlanta, Ga. This brigade was scouting and fighting almost every day for more than two months. After the capture of Gen. Stoneman, at Macon, Mr. Jones came into Tennessee with Gen. Hood when he made his attack on Nashville, and on the 24th of March, 1865, after Hood's retreat, was captured while on a scout in the enemy's lines, and imprisoned until the war closed, in May. Throughout the whole war Mr. Jones bore the reputation of a good soldier, always cheerful and ready for duty, and to his credit be it said that he was then and has always been strictly temperate in his habits, never having used tobacco in any form, and never at any time having tasted strong drink as a beverage, or been the least under its influence in any way. This may to some extent account for the excellent health which he now enjoys, and the promise of the long life before him. After the close of the war he returned to college at Russellville to finish his course of study. In 1866-67 he came to Nashville and commenced the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements and farming machinery.

Notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties which presented themselves on account of the changed and uncertain condition of labor, the indomitable energy and perseverance of the man soon made itself felt, and in a remarkably short space of time he had established the largest trade in his line of business of any house south of the Ohio River. Being a public-spirited man in the true sense of the word, he not only labored to build up his own business, spending thousands of dollars in advertising and traveling for his house, in trying to build manufactories and develop the material resources and advantages of his city and State, but he was always ready to aid most liberally with his money and time any movement for the public good and general welfare. Mr. Jones may justly be regarded as the pioneer since the war of his line of business in the city of Nashville, and as having done more by progressive efforts to open the market of the South and concentrate the trade on Nashville than any other one man in it. He was a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and was more than once called upon to preside at its sessions. As president of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association of Nashville, was one of the prime movers of the first exposition held in Nashville, and vice-president of the first board of managers, and one of the most energetic promoters of its success. As a business man Mr. Jones is affable, polite, and kind to every one, and has a business acquaintance as extensive and favorable among the farmers, planters, and business men of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the South, perhaps, as any other man south of the Ohio River. He

is full of "grit" and "grip," and his ultimate success must be in proportion to the energy and determination displayed by the man against all the odds and reverses of fortune. In politics Mr. Jones is and always has been a staunch Democrat, as was his father before him. Mr. Jones has been a consistent, active, and faithful member of the Baptist Church for more than twenty years, and is regarded with the highest esteem and good will by the members of his church. He is an active Sunday-school worker, and has spent his time and money freely in the cause and for his church.

Among his intimate acquaintances and friends he is noted for his generosity and charity. The poor and needy never go away from his door empty-handed when he has the means to relieve their distress.

Mr. Jones is a member of several benevolent organizations, including the Masons, Odd-Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. He, in company with one other, organized the first lodge of Knights of Pythias in Nashville (Myrtle, No. 3), and was himself one of the first members of that order in the city.

T. H. Jones was married on the 17th day of June, 1869, to Miss Emma McElderry, of Talladega Co., Ala., whose father, Col. Thomas McElderry, was one of the wealthiest and most influential planters in that portion of the State, and who was one of the pioneer settlers of Talladega County, having purchased his lands direct from the Indians, and, a prominent Indian chief having died, was buried on Col. McElderry's place, and his grave is still cared for by Col. McElderry, who is now eighty-five years of age.

This marriage was blessed with three children, all boys, —John Hardin, the oldest, now about ten years of age; Harry Sidney, the second boy, about five years of age; and William Albert, the youngest, about twenty-one months of age,—all living, and promising, healthy children. T. H. Jones now resides with his family at 611 Boscobel Street, East Nashville, Tenn.

CAPT. DAVID HUGHES.

David Hughes, Sr., was born in Virginia, about 1764. His father was a stock-trader, and had a large family of children, among them Capt. David Hughes. After the usual experiences of childhood and youth, he married Miss Elizabeth Frazier and emigrated to St. Louis, thence to various places, and finally located in Nashville, engaging in trafficking and trading. He worked with diligence and economy, having but small means, until his steady industry was rewarded by the accumulation of property. His remaining years were spent in Nashville. Of his seven children, but three—Matilda (Mrs. Thomas Harmon, of St. Louis, Mo.), David, and James (both now of Nashville)—survive. His death occurred in 1823 or '24, at about his fortieth year. He was much respected by his circle of friends.

Capt. David Hughes was born in 1825, on Cherry Street, in Nashville, in a house standing on the site of Capt. William Stockell's residence. His mother was left a widow in his infancy, but, being a practical woman of energy, she

carried on the drayage and transfer business left by her husband with fair success. Her sons aided her obediently, and in his early years Capt. Hughes was frequently seen driving a dray and hauling water in the streets. This continued until about his fifteenth year, when he chanced to give a horse an unlucky blow which killed it and changed the whole subsequent course of his life. He went at once to his mother, told her he never could get along with horses, and must go and learn some trade. True to his word, he commenced at once to learn river-engineering on the steamer "Bolivar," running on the Cumberland River. He continued in this business for about three years, when, by diligence, care, and economy, he had acquired a small capital, and purchased a small steamer, the "Coaster." With himself as captain, he commenced at once making trips on the Lower Cumberland from Nashville to its mouth.

This investment was a profitable one, and after a year's time he built the steamer "Moneda" and put her on the same route. He sold her to Capt. James Miller after one year. He ran her one season and sunk her. Capt. Hughes rebought her, raised and refitted her, and ran her about two years.

After selling the "Moneda" to Capt. Miller, Capt. Hughes bought the "Day," selling her after one season. He then purchased the steamer "Cumberland," soon tore her up, and built the steamer "Umpire," at the mouth of Marrow-bone Creek. This boat he continued to command until 1861. She then was pressed into the United States service for a time, and afterwards was sunk at the wharf at Nashville. Capt. Hughes was owner of three "Umpires," the last in connection with his brother.

After building the "Umpire," he built at the same place the "Hartsville," and took her into the Illinois River, where in seven weeks' time he states that he realized over forty thousand dollars. Returning to Nashville, Capt. Hughes navigated the Cumberland River, until he formed a partnership with his brother and Capt. Calvin G. Cabler, and purchased the "John A. Fisher," lying at the foot of Harpeth Shoals. This was a speculative purchase, as it was expected that the Federal soldiers would burn her. The new company obtained the boat in safety, however. In 1862, Capt. Hughes went to Louisville and built the "Mattie Cabler" for the new firm, and until 1876 was prominently identified with the navigation of the Cumberland, supporting everything tending to that end with a strong will, and was always one of the first to aid, financially and otherwise, anything that would aid Nashville's interests in this direction. He has owned too many boats to name, has been connected with such shrewd men as Capt. Cabler and James L. Hughes, and has always found his advice and counsel sought for, listened to, and heeded.

In 1865, Capt. Hughes furnished John H. Anderson fifteen thousand dollars to engage in the hardware business at No. 28 Broad Street, under the firm-name of "Hughes & Anderson." This copartnership lasted ten years, when Mr. Anderson retired.

Capt. Hughes continued in business about five years, then was burned out, and removed to No. 67 Market Street, where, under the name of "David Hughes & Co." the





Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

David Houston



W. M. Edmiston

business is now continued. In this new field the candor of his former life was continued and won him many friends. He has a large wholesale trade reaching into Alabama, Georgia, and other Gulf States.

In 1846, Capt. Hughes commenced buying city property in Nashville, and with his real-estate business combined that of contractor and builder. Since that time he has built a large number of houses, which he rents. He has sold but two lots since his first purchase was made. He is an active man, always on the lookout for building, contracting, or buying real estate, and is all the time on the wing attending to some one of the many things requiring his attention. He is now living on his pleasant home-farm of one hundred and fifty acres, two and a half miles from Nashville, near the Woodbine Methodist church, which was erected by him and presented to that society.

This brings us to another phase of Capt. Hughes' character. He has been liberal, hospitable, and freehearted in all directions, as river-men are apt to be.

In 1848, Capt. Hughes married Miss Ellen Drake, daughter of Jesse Drake, an old-time citizen of Nashville, and has four living children,—Medora, Walter, Blanche, and David. Medora, born in 1849, married, first, Ammon, son of Capt. Hughes' old-time friend and business associate Capt. Cabler. She afterwards married William Perry. She has never left her parental home, residing yet with her father. Walter, born in 1860, has been in the drug business, and is now with his father in the hardware-store. Blanche, born in 1863, and David, born 1864, are also at home.

Capt. Hughes is a notable example of success from small beginnings. His determination has been to succeed in each of the various kinds of business which he has undertaken, and he has done it. Few persons have more tangible results of a life of active and persistent labor, and he is to-day hale, hearty, and vigorous, with no signs of weakness or decay.

MAJ. WILLIAM EDMISTON.

The writer of this sketch knew the subject of it well and intimately from 1838 to the time of his death. He was a plain, industrious farmer, following farming all his life on the same—his own—farm, in Davidson Co., Tenn. His father and grandfather were natives of Southwestern Virginia, near Abingdon, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather was an officer at the battle of King's Mountain, and won honor and distinction. He had also three brothers in the same battle, two of whom were killed. The sword which he wore on that day was handed down through the father to Maj. Edmiston, and was by him presented to the General Assembly of Tennessee, and is now in the archives of the State mislabeled *Edmonson*, instead of Edmiston, as it should be. Maj. Edmiston cherished with pride the memory of his grandfather as a "Whig" of the American Revolution. He was also connected with the Campbells, both of whom were distinguished men and Whigs and have a high place in the annals of that part of Virginia. His father came to and settled in Middle Ten-

nessee when it was a territory and part of North Carolina and a wilderness. He settled near the town of Nashville, then just incorporated, 1784. The Indians were then numerous and hostile, and frequently killed and scalped the white settlers, not sparing even women and children. In a fort, stockade, or station, rudely constructed for defense against the savages, on the southern side of the town of Nashville, in 1792, Maj. William Edmiston was born. The men of those days were all brave, and the women were refined and brave *too*. A great number of the settlers were killed and scalped in what is now the city of Nashville.

Haywood's "History of Tennessee" records the names of many men which the present civilized and polished citizens of our city may read and be reminded of the debt they owe to the valiant, brave, and hardy pioneers who suffered and died that we might have a "city of Nashville." Maj. Edmiston obtained what education was obtainable in such times and society. Learned reading, writing, and arithmetic from a Scotchman, whose name was Reid, with whom he boarded, and whose daughter he afterwards married. However, before he married and settled down to the peaceful avocation of farming he volunteered in Jackson's ranks, and in the cause of his country and humanity he fought through all the Indian campaigns to protect the frontiers against the depredations, house-burnings, and massacres of the savages, and when New Orleans was threatened, and the South about to become involved in a war against a foreign enemy, he again volunteered and stood in the ranks a soldier on the plains of New Orleans, and assisted in its glorious defense, and ever afterwards warmly cherished the pride of having been one of its brave defenders under the leadership of the great chief and patriot Jackson.

Upon his return home from the wars he married, settled down in life, and became a plain farmer and citizen. He never sought or filled office, but chose rather the part of a private citizen. Maj. Edmiston was a good citizen, and always felt the interest which a good citizen ever feels in the good both of his State and the United States. He voted for Jackson for President both times he was a candidate,—he knew him to be a soldier and patriot,—but when the party divided in Tennessee in 1836 he became a decided Whig, and remained for life the supporter of that party in every State and United States election. Without becoming a mere partisan, he was a faithful, decided, zealous Whig. The writer, then a young man, remembers as though it were yesterday the great uprising of 1840, and the great connotation of Nashville resulting in the ovation freely and joyously given Henry Clay on his reception here, greater than any other man ever received in Nashville. Among the thousands who welcomed Clay there were no two persons more earnest than Judge William E. Kennedy, of Maury County, and Maj. William Edmiston. Cousins, fellow-soldiers under Jackson, and Whigs from conviction and principle, each lived his three-score years and ten, and ten more, and when they died, and not until then, did the Whig die in them. Their last votes were given for Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fillmore, and Bell.

Maj. Edmiston was in person above the average stature, well formed, sandy-haired and whiskered, hazel-eyed, ruddy complected, with a sanguine, nervous temperament, excita-

ble, brave, and courageous. There was no sternness in him, his expression was kindly and friendly, he was a good provider for his family, and was affectionate towards wife, family, and friends, liberal and generous to the poor, and humane to his servants, whom he treated as servants, not as slaves. As a citizen, always on the side of law, order, and good morals. He believed laws were enacted to be enforced,—tempered with mercy, but still enforced; he was free from vices, a decided temperance man, he did not drink any kind of spirituous or vinous liquors, not even ale or beer. He was a man that “lived and let live;” in his intercourse civil but candid, open and frank in speech. He was withal an impulsive man, but of the generous kind. He had religious feeling, but was a member of no church; in his latter days he read the Bible much, but seldom or never conversed on religious subjects.

During the civil war he was overwhelmed and silenced; when it was over, his judgment and feelings condemned it as folly and madness, and he was again a “Whig” and friend of the Union, and so remained. Although an owner of slaves, he complained not at their emancipation.

His only son, survivor, and namesake resides at the old homestead; he is a young man of information and intelligence, and although four years a soldier in the Confederate army, he regards it as a piece of folly, and openly speaks of it as such. After the civil war was over, Maj. Edmiston, upon application, was again placed upon the pension-rolls of the United States as a soldier at New Orleans, and the same was regularly paid to him to the time of his death, in 1874.

MICAH STIRLING COMBS.

This gentleman's family, as the name indicates, is of English ancestry. His grandfather, James Combs, in company with his brother William, fled from political persecution in England to this country in 1772, arriving in Virginia in time to manufacture guns for the rebels, which he conveyed from the manufactory, concealed in the mountains, to them.

Just at the close of the Revolution, Mr. James Combs was married to a lady from his native land (England), by whom he had four children,—one son and three daughters. The son, James Woody Combs, was the youngest child reared, a sister younger than himself having been accidentally burned to death.

James Woody Combs, the father of the subject of this sketch, came with his two sisters (the eldest of whom was married to a man named Wilson, of Virginia,) to East Tennessee about the year 1801, where he employed himself at various occupations—farming, brickmaking, etc.—as opportunity would offer, using his surplus money in educating himself, until the breaking out of hostilities by the Indians, against whom he for many years helped to defend civilization, and against whom, as captain, he commanded a company at the battle of Tippecanoe, under Gen. Harrison, and was with Gen. Harrison throughout his entire Indian campaign.

At the close of his military career, about the age of twenty-one, he entered the law-office of the Hon. Micah

Stirling, a lawyer of eminence in Troy, N. Y., as a student. After devoting two or three years to the study of law in this office he returned to visit his sisters in East Tennessee, and shortly afterwards permanently engaged in the practice of his profession at Pulaski, Tenn., at which place he married Miss Mary White Buford, the daughter of Capt. Charles Buford, formerly of Virginia.

He practiced law in all the courts of that circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Nashville until his death, in 1842, constantly residing in Pulaski, with the exception of a few months in Savannah, Tenn., about the year 1827.

Mr. J. W. Combs and Governor A. V. Brown were the first two lawyers who commenced the practice of law in Pulaski, commencing about the same time. Very many of the prominent lawyers of the South were trained in those offices.

Mr. J. W. Combs left a widow and ten children,—three sons and seven daughters,—of whom the following are dead: Mrs. Ann Augusta Bryant; Harrison, who was killed near Spring Hill, Tenn., while serving with Van Dorn's cavalry (about 1864); Mrs. Mary Ferguson, at Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Glasgow, at Iuka, Miss.

The survivors of the family are Mrs. Frances E. Holmes, of Iuka; Mrs. Eveline Graves, of Pontotoc Co., Miss; Mrs. M. J. Butler, of Nashville; Mr. James W. Combs, of Nashville; Mrs. Alice Copeland, of Itawamba Co., Miss.; and Mr. Micah Stirling Combs, who was born in Pulaski, Dec. 21, 1829. Was principally educated at Wurtemburg Academy, in that place, spending a short time also at each of several other schools, one of which was in the country, about four miles out.

His first occupation was farming and the care of stock for three or four years, until he was about sixteen years old, being thirteen when his father died.

Between sixteen and eighteen he was generally traveling in several different States. At the age of eighteen (1847) Mr. Combs commenced learning to print in the office of Addison Estes, of Pulaski, at which occupation he continued for about four years in several different towns.

About 1850, Mr. Combs settled in Lebanon, Wilson Co., Tenn., purchasing an interest in a journal called the *Lebanon Packet*, where he remained, publishing the *Packet* for about two years, which enterprise resulted very profitably. Mr. Combs at this time became sole owner and proprietor of the *Packet* office, which he removed to Nashville in 1852, and established the *Evening News*, the first evening paper ever established in the city; and of this paper Mr. Combs was editor and proprietor for about two years, which resulted in entire financial and journalistic success.

He was married to Miss Mary Georgie Jackson, daughter of Daniel and Mary (*née* Clay) Jackson, near Nashville, in July, 1853. Soon after this Mr. Combs disposed of his printing-press, and, permanently retiring from printing, embarked in the livery business. On account of his strong attachment for horses, he has, with the exception of one or two short intervals, continued ever since in this business, being at the same time always engaged in other heavy and profitable enterprises, as farming, merchandising, and trading generally.

In the year 1872, Mr. Combs inaugurated the Combs

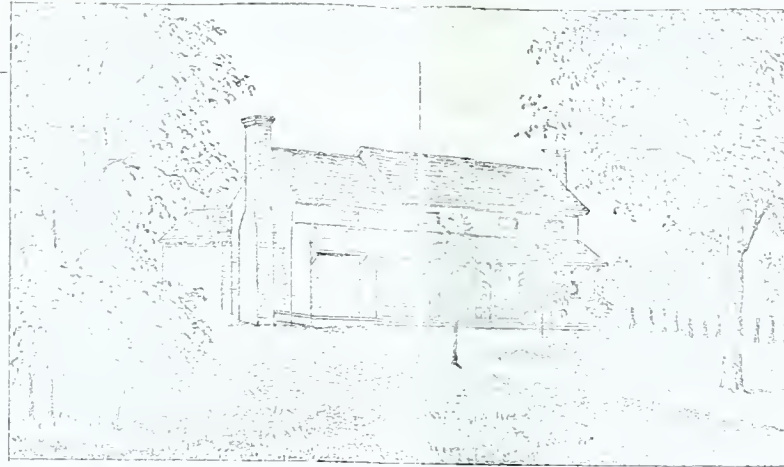


M. S. COMBS.

476a



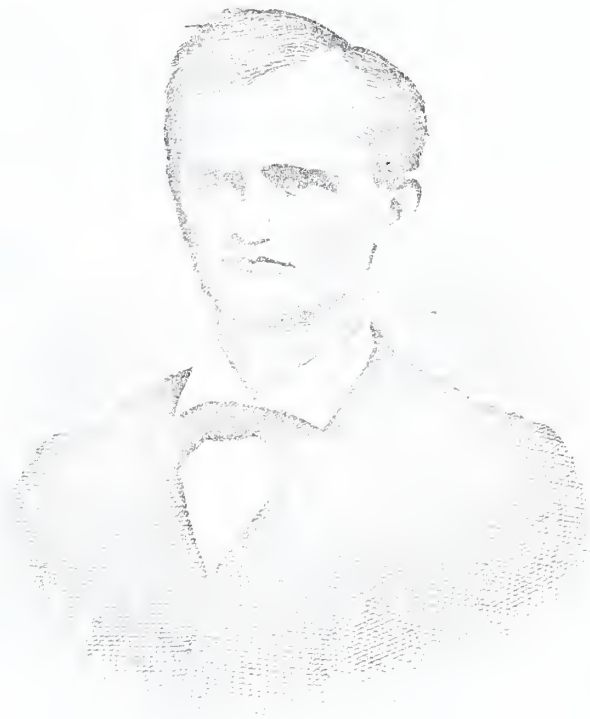




BIRTH PLACE.



"MAPLE GROVE!"
RESIDENCE OF HENRY W. O'NEIL, ON HILLSBOROUGH PIKE 3 MILES SOUTH WEST OF NASHVILLE TENN.



Edward Gannaway

476c

Undertaking Establishment, since which time he has given his exclusive attention to the business, his Every business being conducted by employees.

Mr. and Mrs. Combs are the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living. The oldest, James A., was accidentally drowned in the Cumberland River (while bathing) in 1869.

Mr. Combs is a member of the "Christian Church," member of A. O. U. W., the order of the K. of H., of the I. O. O. F., and Royal Arcanum Societies.

HENRY W. O'NEIL.

Henry W. O'Neil, son of John F. and Matilda (Perkins) O'Neil, was born Nov. 25, 1820, in Davidson Co., Tenn. His father was a native of Burke Co., N. C., and settled in Davidson County in December, 1818, on the farm now



HENRY W. O'NEIL.

owned by his son, Henry W. He died in 1840. He had seven children, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch. He and his faithful wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. She died about 1867 or '68. Henry W. O'Neil received a common-school education, and taught school one term. He has always been a farmer. He commenced life poor, and by his industry and frugality has become the owner of a beautiful farm, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this work. He is quite an extensive dealer in stock, especially sheep.

He has been twice married,—first to Elgiva McLaughlin, March 25, 1856. She died in December, 1860, and he married for his second wife, December, 1863, Miss Anna Harding, daughter of George and Eliza Harding. They have one son, William Henry, born March 18, 1866.

Mrs. O'Neil died April 1, 1879. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. GANNAWAY.

John E. Gannaway was born at Wartrace, Bedford Co., Tenn., Oct. 15, 1857. He traces his ancestry back to John Gannaway, who came from Bath, England, and settled in Buckingham Co., Va., in 1723. Most of his paternal ancestry were planters and slave-holders in Virginia. His father now resides at Unionville, Tenn. The subject of this notice began life by assisting his father on his farm and in his store. He entered the store when twelve years of age, and, soon having become proficient in book-keeping, acted as salesman and book-keeper. His attendance at school was very irregular, and he mastered alone the ordinary English branches and Greek and Latin.

Having decided to study law, he entered the Vanderbilt Law School, Oct. 15, 1875, being at that time only eighteen years of age. He graduated in June, 1876, and, going to Wartrace, Tenn., taught school in that place five months. He came to Nashville Jan. 27, 1877, and began the practice of law, and on the 3d of July, 1878, was elected public administrator, and was re-elected Jan. 1, 1879. Mr. Gannaway is a Democrat in politics, and in 1878 was a delegate-at-large from Edgefield to nominate candidates for the Legislature. Oct. 15, 1876, he united in marriage with Marion C. Amos, of Cuthbert, Ga., and has two children,—Ieglena, born Sept. 22, 1877, and Herbert, born Nov. 16, 1878.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson, adopted son of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was born near the Hermitage, December, 1804. His natural father was Severn Donelson, son of John Donelson. There were twins born. Andrew was adopted within two hours after his birth; was taken to the Hermitage, christened, nursed, and forever received into the family of Gen. Jackson as a son.

The adopted son was nephew to Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of the general. He was a beautiful child, and by his amiable disposition soon endeared himself to his foster-parents,—as much so as if he had been their natural son. He was tenderly, lovingly, and carefully reared. He was first sent to the neighboring school, and later to the Nashville University, where he graduated.

When Gen. Jackson went to Washington City, after his election to the Presidency, young Andrew accompanied him, and was offered the place of private secretary, but declined on account of a desire to enjoy youth and to be free from the restraint the duties of office would impose.

He was married to Miss Sarah York, of Philadelphia, a refined, an accomplished, and beautiful young lady, of excellent family, whom he immediately conducted to the White House, where they met with the warmest and most affectionate of greetings by the President and other members of the family. Gen. Jackson always manifested much attachment for his daughter-in-law, addressing her throughout life as "my daughter."

They remained with Gen. Jackson during the remainder of his administration, returning with him to the Hermitage, where he dwelt until his death. A. Jackson, Jr., and

his wife were kind and unremitting in their attentions to the great chieftain and ex-President in his declining years, and had bestowed upon them the parting blessing of the great departed.

He died April 15, 1865, from a wound received from the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting. He left his wife, yet residing at the Hermitage, and two children,—Mrs. Rachel Lawrence and Col. Andrew J., who is unmarried, and resides with his mother.

Col. A. Jackson, his eldest son, was born at the Hermitage, in 1835. He was a graduate at West Point, resigned his commission in the United States army (1861), and at breaking out of hostilities between the North and South was received into the Confederate service with his old rank, lieutenant. He was early promoted to colonel of artillery, was twice captured, and spent the last ten months of the war in military prison.

The youngest, Samuel, died of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga, under Bragg. He was four years younger than Andrew, was a farmer until breaking out of the war, when he took rank as lieutenant in Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate army. He served with Bragg and Johnson in their different campaigns until mortally wounded at Chickamauga.

He was remarkably mild and affectionate, and was universally loved by all with whom he came in contact.

JAMES A. CHILTON.

James A. Chilton's ancestry were from England, near London. His great-great-grandfather arrived in Baltimore, Md., about the year 1752, with at least two sons, one of whom was the great-grandfather of J. A. Chilton. He remained in or near Baltimore through a long life, serving in the war of independence under Washington, and died about the year 1815, at the age of ninety. His children were James, William, John, Lemuel, and two daughters, who spent their lives in North Carolina.

The two sons, James and John, came to Tennessee and settled in what is now Marshall County, near Farmington,—James in 1826, and John in 1824. William and Lemuel went to Kentucky in 1824.

James, the grandfather of J. A. Chilton, was a tobacco-planter and manufacturer in Maryland until he was about thirty years old, then in Virginia ten years, and in North Carolina fifteen years. He was twice married; his first wife lived a very short time. Being greatly affected by her death, he, in company with one companion, took a long journey through the then wild West and South, traveling on foot generally, with knapsack and gun, as they subsisted chiefly on game which they shot. During this trip he passed through Nashville, crossed the Tennessee River, and went into the Indian nation in Alabama. He returned the next year to his native State, and shortly after moved to Virginia, where he was soon married to Miss Kennedy, by whom he had several children,—Francis, Richard, John, James, David, Thomas, Robert, Polly, Martha, Virginia, and Jane.

Richard, the oldest son, was the father of James A. Chilton. Richard married Nancy Cassage in 1828, by whom he had eight children,—four boys and four girls,—viz., Alfred G., James A., Wesley W., Richard E., Malissa, Jane, Nancy A., and Catharine.

His first wife, Nancy Cassage, died in February, 1844. He afterwards married Mrs. Nancy Carrell, by whom he had two daughters,—Augustine and Emily.

He moved to Franklin County in 1845. In 1854 he moved to Missouri. At the outbreak of the war he was



JAMES A. CHILTON.

driven to Illinois. In 1866 he returned to Franklin County, Tenn., where he died soon after.

James A. worked on a farm until he was ten years old, then three years in a cotton-factory, then on a farm about five years. When he was eighteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade under T. W. and J. M. Chilton, setting up for himself in about three years in partnership with T. W. Chilton.

June 20, 1858, he was married in Nashville to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Emilie C. Swan, of Galena, Ill., who was visiting the South on account of her health, and at the same time pursuing her favorite studies, ancient and modern languages, at the Nashville Female Academy. She was descended from a distinguished family of sea-captains of Pennsylvania. Miss Emilie early became one of the favorite poetical authors of the South.

Mrs. Chilton was born at Lost Menud, Ill.; lost her mother when but five years of age; removed soon after to Galena, where she attended the grammar-school until fifteen, when she was sent to Rock River Seminary, and there completed her education at the age of eighteen. As a school-girl she was distinguished for her poetical compositions, frequently writing her essays in verse.

For several years she was editor of the *Temperance Monthly*, a magazine published in Nashville.



A. JACKSON.

478 a



W. R. Hooten

ELDER WILLIAM R. HOOTEN, son of John and Mary (Reeves) Hooten, was born in Grayson Co., Va., Feb. 13, 1806. Elijah Hooten, his grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. At the close of the war he settled as a farmer in Virginia, and became the father of a family of seven sons and three daughters. Elijah died in Tennessee.

John H. Hooten, his second son, emigrated to Tennessee about the year 1811, settling in Giles County. He remained here a few years, and then moved to Warren Co., Ky., afterwards returning to Bedford Co., Tenn., and finally settling in Marshall County, where he died at the advanced age of seventy-five.

He was married to Miss Mary Reeves, by whom he had eleven children,—seven sons and four daughters.

William R. Hooten was the second son. His education was such as the common school of his day afforded. He began to preach at the age of twenty-one, having "obeyed the call" at a very tender age. He was ordained minister of the Christian Church in 1829; is a man of fine native ability and of great executive talent. He preached, and built up churches

in various States. He was ordained in Hickman Co., Tenn., subsequently preaching for two years in West Tennessee. He preached at various times in Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, and Georgia.

In the spring of 1836 he settled on the South Harpeth, in the Fourteenth Civil District of Davidson Co., Tenn.

Elder William Reeves Hooten is in many respects a remarkable man; of humble parentage, without education of a high order, by the force of his individuality and superior qualities of his mind he has won his way from obscurity to high favor in the hearts of his parishioners, and in the affections of the community in which he lives. He has during his long career of over fifty years as a preacher refused to receive any salary for his services.

He has preached at South Harpeth, Hannah's Ford, and Sand Creek, but the principal place of worship was at Providence, until the edifice was burned. He was married June 28, 1838, to Mary S. Berry.

In 1846 he settled on some two hundred and twenty-five acres of beautiful land, where he has since resided.

In politics Mr. Hooten is a Jacksonian Democrat.

Three children were born of this marriage,—Alberta, Johnetta, and James Andrew, of whom only Alberta survives, who is rapidly coming into notice as a poetess.

On the 3d of March, 1864, Mrs. Emilie C. Chilton died, while the Federal forces were in possession of Nashville, aged twenty-six years. The death of this estimable lady deprives us of a notice of her poems, which have never been published collectively, but many of which have been copied in foreign papers. As it is possible that her poetical works may be collected into book-form, we can say that it would be an admirable addition to our home literature.

The following piece is a production of Mrs. Emilie C. Chilton:

THE WRENS IN THE LOCUST-TREE.

I know of a nest which the wild birds built
That you cannot reach, 'tis so high,
For the tree is strong, and the thorns are sharp,
And the branches are flouting the sky.
The birds sit there and swing in the air,
And warble a song to me,
And the notes come sweet to my lone retreat
From the wrens in the old locust-tree.

I know of a nest which the wild birds built:
I watched as they carried the moss,
And the little dry sticks and tender twigs,
And so cunningly wove them across;
'Twas a curious thing, these birds in the spring
Were busy as busy could be,
Hiding day after day that wee nest away
'Mid the thorns in the old locust-tree.

I know of a nest which the wild birds built,
And they sing to the soft summer air
How the leaves will come out and shade us about,
And hide all our eggs lying there.
And then, by and by, when the sun warms the sky,
Some sweet little nestlings there'll be,
To flutter and hop from our home to the top
Of this shadowy old locust-tree.

I know of a nest which the wild birds built,
And I sit by my window and look,
While very, very slow does my needle go,
And closed is my favorite book.
The birds' sweet lay keeps me dreaming away
Of how happy we all shall be,
They away up above, and I and my love
Down here 'neath the old locust-tree.

Mr. J. A. Chilton is above medium in size, fair complexion, and blue eyes. He has pleasant, winning manners, and is an object of the warmest affection of his neighbors, and especially is he the friend of children. He makes his home at all times happy, and exerts the same influence over the entire neighborhood.

While Mr. Chilton claims to be only a carpenter and house-builder, and repudiates the idea of an architect, his immediate neighborhood and many other portions of Nashville present residences, both large and small, of his designing which are universally spoken of as models of neatness, beauty, and elegance.

It is probable that two persons were never united in marriage better calculated to make each other happy than Mr. and Mrs. Chilton.

HON. A. J. DONELSON.

Hon. A. J. Donelson, the second son of Samuel Donelson, was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., on the 25th of August, 1799. His eldest brother, John, died in 1817, soon after the Creek war, in which he served as a soldier under Gen. Jackson. His younger brother, Daniel L., was a brigadier-general, and died in the Confederate service. Their father, Samuel Donelson, died when they were quite young. He was a lawyer by profession, and the intimate friend and associate of Andrew Jackson, after whom he named his son Andrew. Their mother, the only daughter of Gen. Daniel Smith, was a Virginian by birth, and one of the surveyors of the boundary-line between Virginia and North Carolina. He also succeeded Andrew Jackson in the United States Senate in 1798, was secretary of the Territory of Tennessee, and a member of the national convention of 1796.

Becoming a widow, Mrs. Donelson subsequently wedded Mr. James Saunders, of Sumner Co., Tenn., by whom she had several children. Upon this second marriage of his mother, A. J. Donelson, then quite young, was taken into the family of Gen. Jackson, where he remained until he entered Cumberland College. After completing the prescribed course here in 1816, Gen. Jackson procured him an appointment at West Point in the first class, under Gen. Thayer, finishing the course in three instead of four years. He graduated second in a class of great merit. He was immediately commissioned in the engineer corps and ordered to the frontier, but upon the application of Gen. Jackson he was appointed his aide-de-camp, in which position he served throughout the Florida campaign and until Jackson resigned his commission in the army. He now turned his attention to the study of law at Transylvania University. Receiving his license, in 1823 he appeared at the bar of Nashville in partnership with Mr. — Duncan. His sense of gratitude, however, outweighed his own ambition, and he again entered the service of his guardian and protector, and went on to Washington with him in 1824, when Adams, although Jackson had the larger popular vote, was elected. During the succeeding four years he lived at Tulip Grove, near the Hermitage, in the mean time having married Emily, youngest daughter of Capt. John Donelson, by whom he had four children, as follows: A. J. Donelson, who graduated at West Point, and who served as lieutenant in the United States Corps of Engineers until, from exposure in performance of duty, he contracted an illness which resulted in his death; Mary E., relict of Gen. John A. Wilcox, who was member of Congress from Mississippi prior to the late war, and who died in the hall of the Confederate Congress, at Richmond, Va. Mrs. Wilcox is now in the post-office department at Washington. Capt. John S. Donelson, who had command of the Hickory Rifles, Confederate service, and who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; Rachel J., widow of Gen. William B. Knox.

After the election in 1828, Jackson made him his private secretary, Mrs. Donelson doing the honors of the White House. In 1836 she died, beloved and regretted by all who had the happiness of her friendship. In 1841 he married Mrs. E. A. Randolph, daughter of James G. Martin, and widow of Lewis Randolph, grandson of Thomas

Jefferson. From this union he had eight children, viz., Daniel S., who was prominent in the Confederate service, occupying the post of inspector-general at the time of the fall of Vicksburg. He was murdered near Memphis in January, 1864. His second son, Martin, is now a prosperous planter in Mississippi, as is also his third son, W. A., upon his magnificent farm near the Hermitage. Catherine, who died in 1868; Capt. Vinet Donelson, commander of the Rock City Guards, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Nashville; Lewis R., residing at Memphis; Rosa E., deceased; and Andrew J., who farms with his brother, W. A.

At the close of Gen. Jackson's administration, Mr. Donelson declined office under Van Buren, being anxious for a respite from public affairs to enjoy the pleasures of his farm, upon which he remained until he was unexpectedly called to take part in the negotiation which brought Texas into the Union. The commission appointing Mr. Donelson minister to Texas is dated Sept. 16, 1844. Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, in the letter inclosing the commission, says, "The state of things in Texas is such as to require that the place (*chargé d'affaires*) should be filled without delay, and by one who under all circumstances is thought best calculated to bring to a successful decision the great question of annexation pending before the two countries. After full deliberation, you have been selected as that individual, and I trust, my dear sir, that you will not decline the appointment, however great may be the personal sacrifice of accepting. That great question must be decided in the next two or three months, and whether it shall be favorable or not will depend on him who shall fill the mission now tendered to you. I need not tell you how much depends on its decision for weal or woe to our country, and perhaps the whole continent. It is sufficient to say that, viewed in all its consequences, it is one of the first magnitude, and that it gives an importance to the mission at this time that raises it to the level with the highest in the gift of the government. Assuming, therefore, that you will not decline the appointment unless some insuperable difficulty should interpose, and in order to avoid delay, a commission, with all the necessary papers, is herewith transmitted without the formality of awaiting your acceptance."

Mr. Donelson was absent when the messenger arrived, but on his return he accepted the delicate trust, reaching Galveston on the 16th of October, 1844.

That his charge was worked by signal ability has been conceded by those who have read that portion of the correspondence growing out of it, all of which has been published.

Having secured the basis of annexation, he closed his correspondence and returned home very feeble in health from the effects of a malignant fever which prevailed at that time in Texas. He was afterwards made minister to Prussia till the close of Mr. Polk's administration. He also represented the government at the federal court of Germany, and for some time discharged the duties of both positions. He was afterwards transferred entirely to the German mission, in which he was continued under Taylor's administration until the German mission was abolished.

He was a delegate to the Southern Convention at Nashville in 1850. Standing almost alone, he boldly denounced its course as looking to the dissolution of the Union. On the 18th of April, 1851, he succeeded Mr. Ritchie on the *Washington Union*, which he conducted with ability.

In 1856 he was nominated on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore, and received one hundred and eighty-one votes out of two hundred and five cast.

The late war found him and family in Memphis, and on being asked to unsheathe the sword of "Old Hickory," he replied, "Only under the old flag." Very much overcome by the misfortunes of the war, he died in Memphis on the 26th of June, 1871. Genial, frank, bold, and above disguise, a man of patriotic mould, belonging to a purer and better age, was the Hon. A. J. Donelson.

DR. DAVID F. BANKS.

Dr. David F. Banks was born Aug. 11, 1852, in Jefferson Co., Ky. He was the fourth son of Henry B. and



DR. DAVID F. BANKS.

Julia C. Banks. Henry B. Banks was a merchant in Louisville for many years; at the time of his death, however, he was engaged in speculation in produce.

Dr. David F. Banks' early life was spent principally in Kentucky attending school, and where he enjoyed advantages of both common school and academy. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. P. Mowman, of Charleston, Mo., remaining with him about three years, when he entered the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt, taking two courses of lectures in the Medical Department. Graduating Feb. 26, 1880, he resumed the practice of medicine in District Twenty-five, Davidson, Tenn., having previously practiced there for two years. July 12, 1877, he was married to Adeline, second daughter of O. A. Simpkins, of Davidson Co., Tenn. One child has been born to them—viz., Beecher,—who died July 5, 1878.



MRS. W. B. HUDSON.



W. B. HUDSON.

WASHINGTON B. HUDSON

is descended from English ancestry who came to this country at a very early day and settled in Virginia, where two of them remained, while one removed to New York and settled on the Hudson River.

Of the two remaining in Virginia, from one, Reuben, is descended the subject of this sketch.

Joshua Hudson, grandfather of Washington, lived in Amherst Co., Va., and was a wealthy and influential farmer, the owner of much land and many slaves, and was killed by the falling of a tree. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Aratia Hudson was his only son, who at the age of twenty-one married a Miss Banks, of Garrard Co., Ky. Their children were Joshua, James, Washington B., Dr. Lynn B., Nancy, Isaiah B., Reuben, Melvina, Commodore Perry, and Mary Louisa.

Washington B. Hudson was born July 3, 1813, in Garrard Co., Ky., on Sugar Creek. His boyhood and early manhood were spent at home. Aug. 26, 1833, he was married to Miss Louisa Marksbury,

youngest daughter of Isaac Marksbury, a prominent man in his day. He was magistrate of the court for more than twenty years, a man noted for his many good qualities of head and heart, and an active and efficient member of the Christian Church.

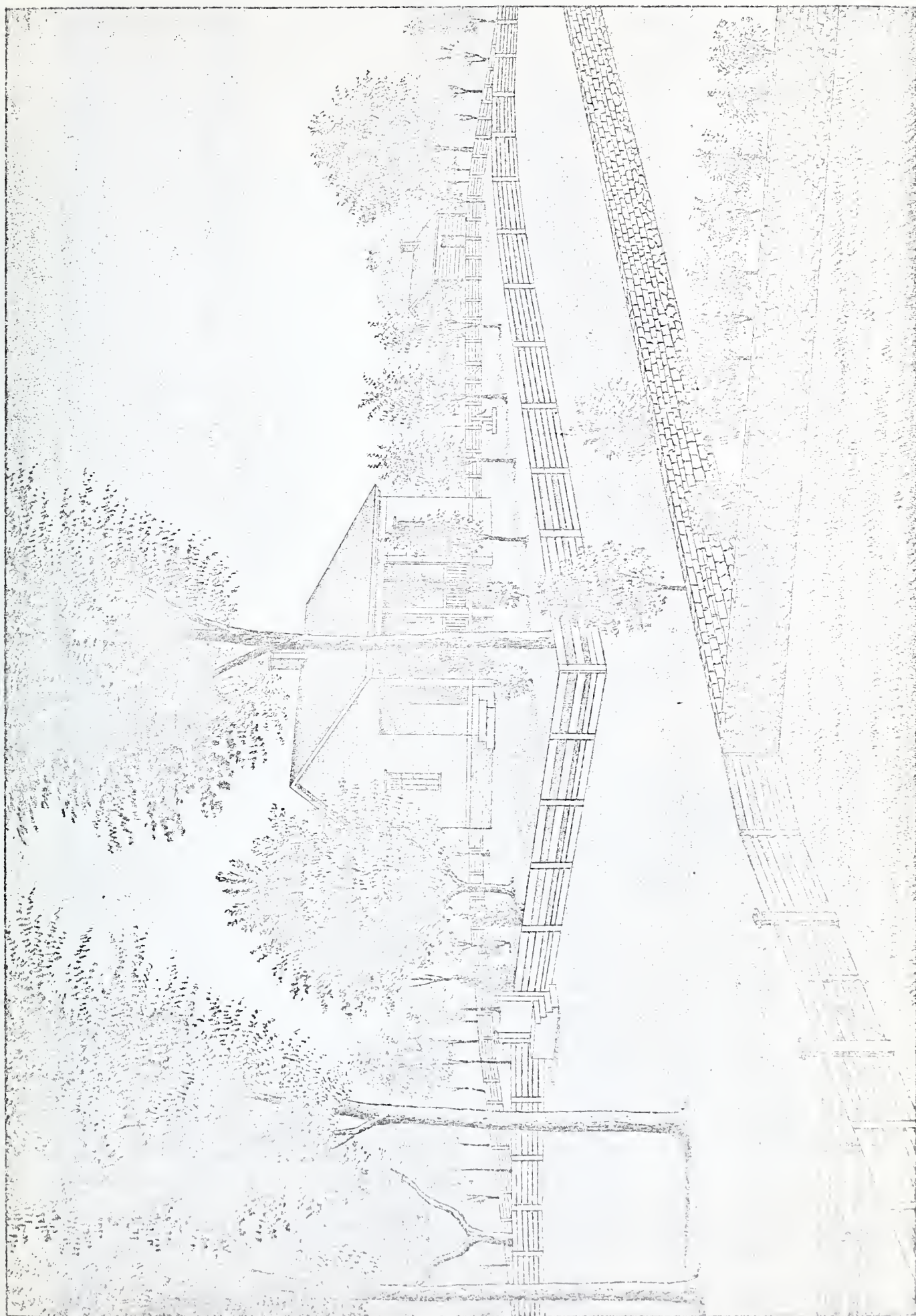
The children of W. B. and L. M. Hudson have been William D., Aratia, Isaac M., James, Mollie Lynn, Clayton A., Allie, and Thomas J.

Washington B. Hudson after his marriage engaged in farming on his own account. In 1848 he came to Davidson Co., Tenn., and settled on the farm he now occupies, purchasing it from Dr. James Overton. His original purchase was five hundred and fifty-four acres, to which, however, he added from time to time until his farm comprised eight hundred acres of excellent land, three hundred acres of which he still retains, the rest having been apportioned to his children on their marriage.

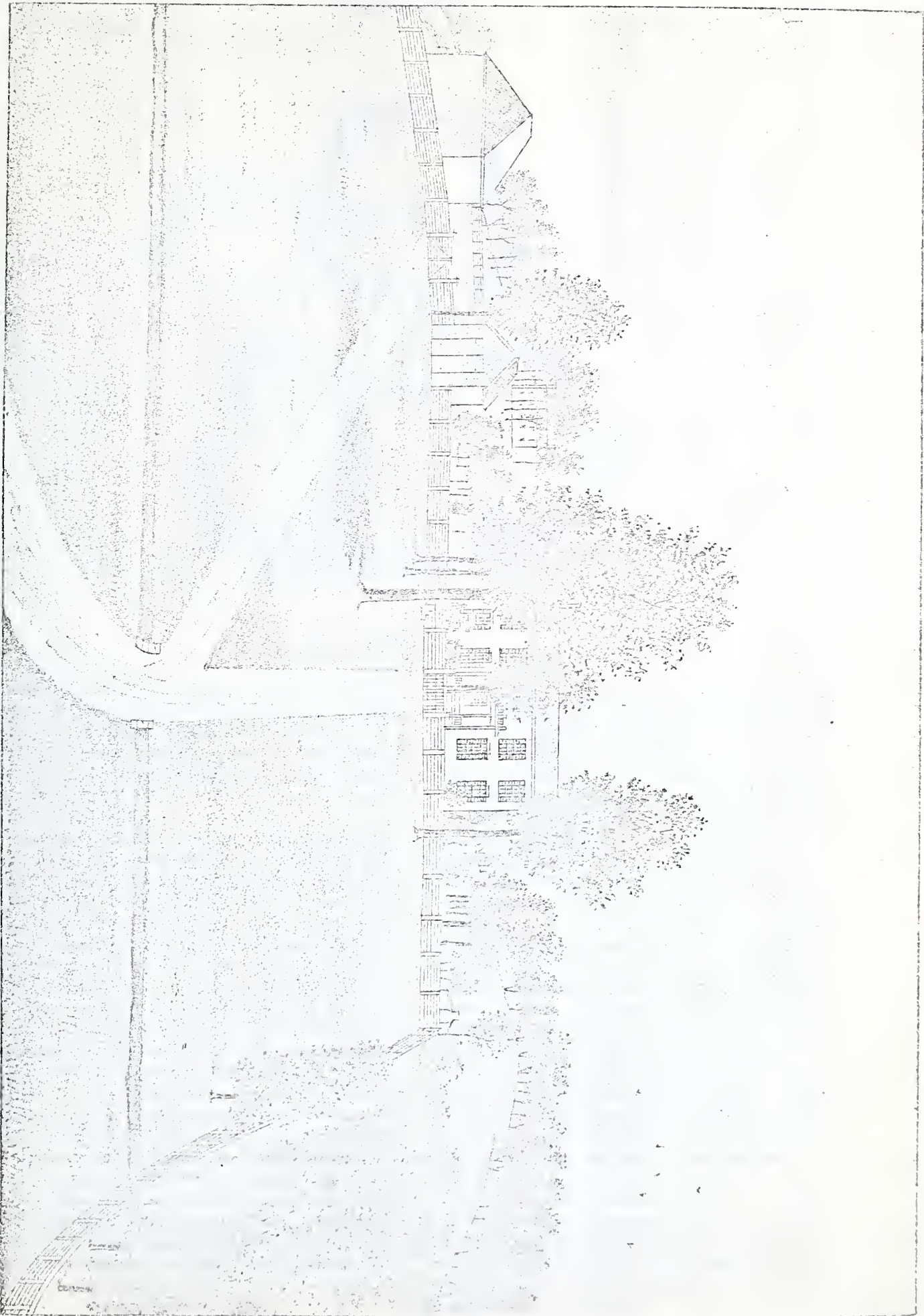
Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are members of the Christian Church, a pretty edifice of which stands at the foot of the lane leading to their house, Mr. Hudson bearing the principal part of the cost of its erection.



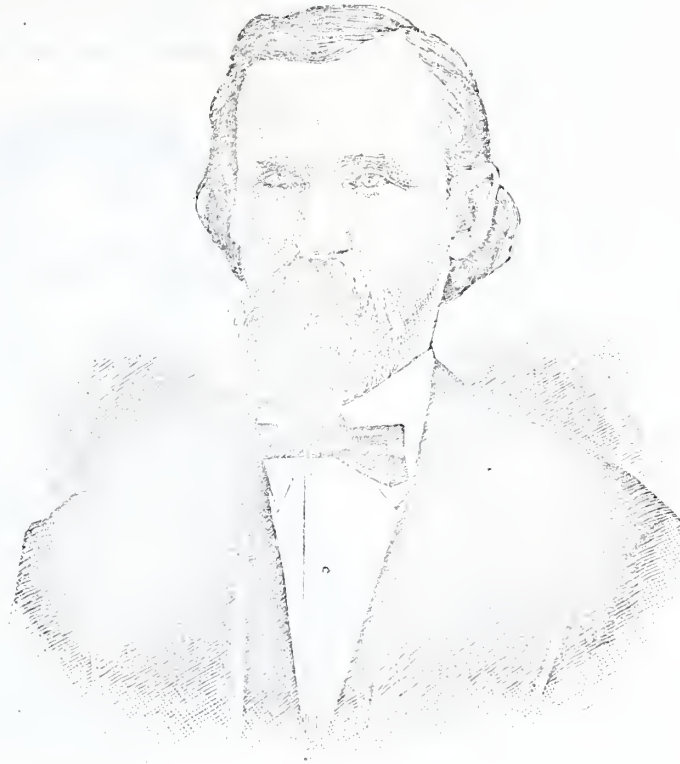
RESIDENCE OF W. B. HUDSON, DIST. 19 DAVIDSON CO. TENNESSEE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS N. B. HUDSON. 1914 DIST. DAVIDSON CO. TENN.



RESIDENCE OF MRS M. H. OVERTON. DAVIDSON CO. TENN.



GEORGE THOMAS NELSON.*

George Thomas Nelson was born June 16, 1836, in Fauquier Co., Va., and came to Tennessee with his parents in 1853, and settled at Neely's Bend. It is meet, in view of his standing in the community and of the stirring times which in his young manhood he met and passed through, that a friend should take note of his departure and give this *résumé* of his life.

Enlisting in April, 1861, he was made an officer in Company C, Second Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. W. B. Bates, and in the latter part of said month left with his regiment, destined to play no small part in the forthcoming drama of war, for his native hills. After a year campaigning in Virginia he came West with his regiment, and in the latter part of 1862 was connected with the cavalry, commanded by Col. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) Wharton. This command was noted for its fighting qualities, and won for its leader promotion on the retreat of Bragg's army from Kentucky, and covered itself with honor during the noted campaigns of Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas. His immediate company was attached to the headquarters of Gen. Wharton, performing scout and other duties for him, and will be remembered by the members of that command as the "Cedar Snags." On the memorable Georgia campaign it was detached and assigned to the headquarters of Gen. Hood, and performed the responsible duties of their position with signal courage and fidelity, winning the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful soldiers!" During all these trying scenes George Thomas Nelson bore him-

self a brave and courageous man. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and soon showed that he could participate in victories on other fields, for peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war.

With a mind endowed by nature and strengthened by no small acquirements, with a memory tenacious and stored with a fund of pointed and illustrative anecdote, with a wit sparkling and bright, and which he "often brought to turn agreeably some proper thought," he might have entered the list and won distinction in any profession. But being enamored of country life, and holding in love of nature communion with her invisible forms, he preferred the quiet life of a farmer. By energy, talent, and tact he dignified his calling, and with early and late rains gathered plentiful harvests, and with coming years enlarged his boundaries and increased his stores. His belief was that farming successfully deserved and required the exercise of those higher faculties that give success in other departments of life.

In the prime of manhood he who had escaped so many dangers of fire and flood was suddenly cut down. Wife and children are suddenly bereft when all around is promise and hope beckoning on. Truly, the ways of Providence are past finding out, and seem dark and mysterious to human ken.

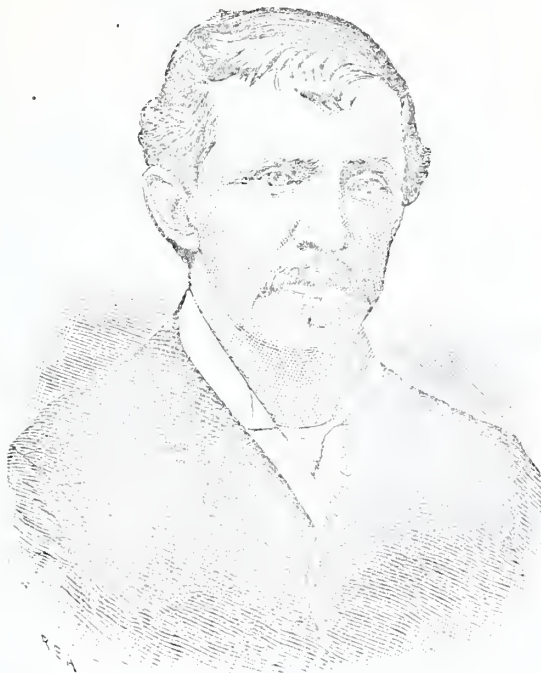
Dec. 24, 1868, he was married to Mary L., eldest daughter of W. B. Hudson. The issue of this union was three children,—namely, George T., Percy L., and Addison H.

George Thomas Nelson died at his home in Davidson County, July 24, 1877, from injuries received while performing some work at his barn.

* Nashville Daily Banner.

WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF.

William H. Woodruff, third son of C. E. and Elizabeth (Patten) Woodruff, was born in Nashville, Dec. 24, 1846. His father was a native of Ohio, coming to Nashville in 1839, having traveled the entire distance from Ohio to



W. H. WOODRUFF.

Middle Tennessee on foot. He engaged at first as clerk and afterwards as proprietor in mercantile business. A few years since he purchased a farm at Madison Station, some eight miles from Nashville, whither he soon after moved, there combining the business of farmer and merchant. This business is now owned and conducted by his son William.

William H. Woodruff, at the age of sixteen, began rail-roading as a newsboy on the Chattanooga Railroad trains. This he continued a short time, when he accepted a position as fireman on the Memphis and Louisville, going from that road to the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. He afterwards accepted a position on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, first as fireman and afterwards as engineer, in which latter capacity he acted for a year and a half.

He was married at the age of twenty-three to Miss Tabitha A. Rothrock, of Greenville, Ky., and Cornelia J., Claudia H., Susie, and Mabel G. are their children. In politics Mr. Woodruff is independent.

MAJ. JACOB M. BONDURANT.

Maj. Jacob M. Bondurant was born Feb. 4, 1795, in Buckingham Co., Va. His father was one of three brothers who came to this country from France and settled in Virginia at a very early date. He removed with his family to Tennessee while Jacob was very young, settling in the Fourth District of Davidson County, on what

has ever since been the Bondurant homestead, now owned by his son Joseph, and originally containing but sixty-four acres, but which Jacob increased before his death to more than eleven hundred acres.

Maj. Bondurant was married, Nov. 17, 1824, to Elizabeth C. Read, of Sumner County. The children afterwards born to them were Martha, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Jacob, Jr., Edward P., Joseph R., and Robert L. Maj. Bondurant was a soldier under Jackson in the war of 1812-14, where he acquired the title of major. There is in the possession of one of his sons a letter to the major from Gen. Jackson, instructing him how to proceed to obtain payment for a horse lost by the major in fording a stream. The general and major were lifelong neighbors and bosom-friends, their plantations being separated by not more than three miles.

Maj. Jacob M. Bondurant died Dec. 25, 1858.

TIMOTHY DODSON.

Timothy Dodson was born in Halifax Co., Va., on the 14th day of October, 1778. His ancestry was of Scotch-Irish descent. Caleb Dodson, his father, had three brothers, Joshua, Joseph, and Thomas. Caleb, and perhaps his brothers, were Revolutionary soldiers under Washington, following their chieftain in his campaigns throughout the war. It is a family tradition that at the close of hostilities the old soldier had a sufficient number of "one-hundred-dollar" bills, Continental money, to make a coat, yet their value was inadequate to make a purchase of the garment.

Caleb lived and died in Virginia, as probably did his brothers, excepting Joseph, who at one time removed to Davidson Co., Tenn., settling finally in Dixon County, near Charlotte, where he reared a large family of children.

Timothy Dodson resided with his father until fully grown, when he married (1803) Miss Agnes Wilson, by whom he had two children, born in Virginia.

In 1808 he removed to Davidson Co., Tenn., and rented a few acres adjoining the Hermitage. His whole property at this time consisted of one half-grown and two grown negroes. With this help, upon rented property, he began his labors in Tennessee, which were continued with unremitting industry and uniform success throughout his life.

His first purchase of landed estate was very small, not more than seventy-five acres, which from time to time were augmented into thousands. Some years from the time of his coming—precise date not known—he returned to Virginia to purchase slaves, conveying his funds, which was all specie, upon a pack-horse. The weight of the money was in excess of the avoirdupois of Mr. Dodson, and it was a relief to the horse that his master should substitute his own weight for that of the pack while making the long, wearisome journey from the Hermitage neighborhood to Halifax Co., Va.

Mr. Dodson was successful throughout life, and before his death had given to each of his sons a fine farm.

Mr. Dodson was a close neighbor and personal friend of President Andrew Jackson, and entertained at his table four



TIMOTHY DODSON.



B. F. WAGGONER.



MRS. B. F. WAGGONER.

Photos. by Armstrong, Nashville.

B. F. WAGGONER.

Benjamin F. Waggoner's grandfather, Christopher Waggoner, was born in North Carolina, coming to Tennessee in 1792, and settling on White's Creek, within three miles of the present residence of Benjamin, where he engaged in farming.

His third son, Cornelius, father of Benjamin, was three years old at the time of his settlement in Tennessee.

Cornelius married Elizabeth Hoffman. Their children were six in number,—Athakana, Henry, Benjamin F., Eliza, Tennessee, and Amanda.

Benjamin F. Waggoner was born May 15, 1828, in Davidson Co., Tenn. He remained with his father, attending the district school as opportunity offered during his school days, and at the age of twenty-five engaged in the lumber business on his own account, running a saw-mill on Long Creek, where he had purchased one thousand acres of fine timber-land, five hundred acres of which he still owns. Here he manufactured poplar and oak plank principally.

In 1859 he engaged in the manufacture of sheet-iron stoves, which business he followed until the breaking out of the civil war.

During the war, or for four years, he kept a distillery on the Red River, in Robinson County, making on an average a barrel of spirits per day. After the war he returned to Davidson County and to farming, which business he still pursues.

March 31, 1869, he was married to Miss Tennie V. Cato, of Davidson County. Their children have been four in number, namely: Lina D., Elvie Leo, Mary E., and Charlie F.

Mr. Waggoner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Alex. Green), which he joined while yet a young man, of which he continues to be a consistent member, and to the support of which he liberally contributes. Mrs. Waggoner is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Mount Heanon.

In politics, Mr. Waggoner has been a lifelong Democrat of the Jacksonian school.

RESIDENCE OF B. F. WAGGONER. NORTH OF NASHVILLE TENN.

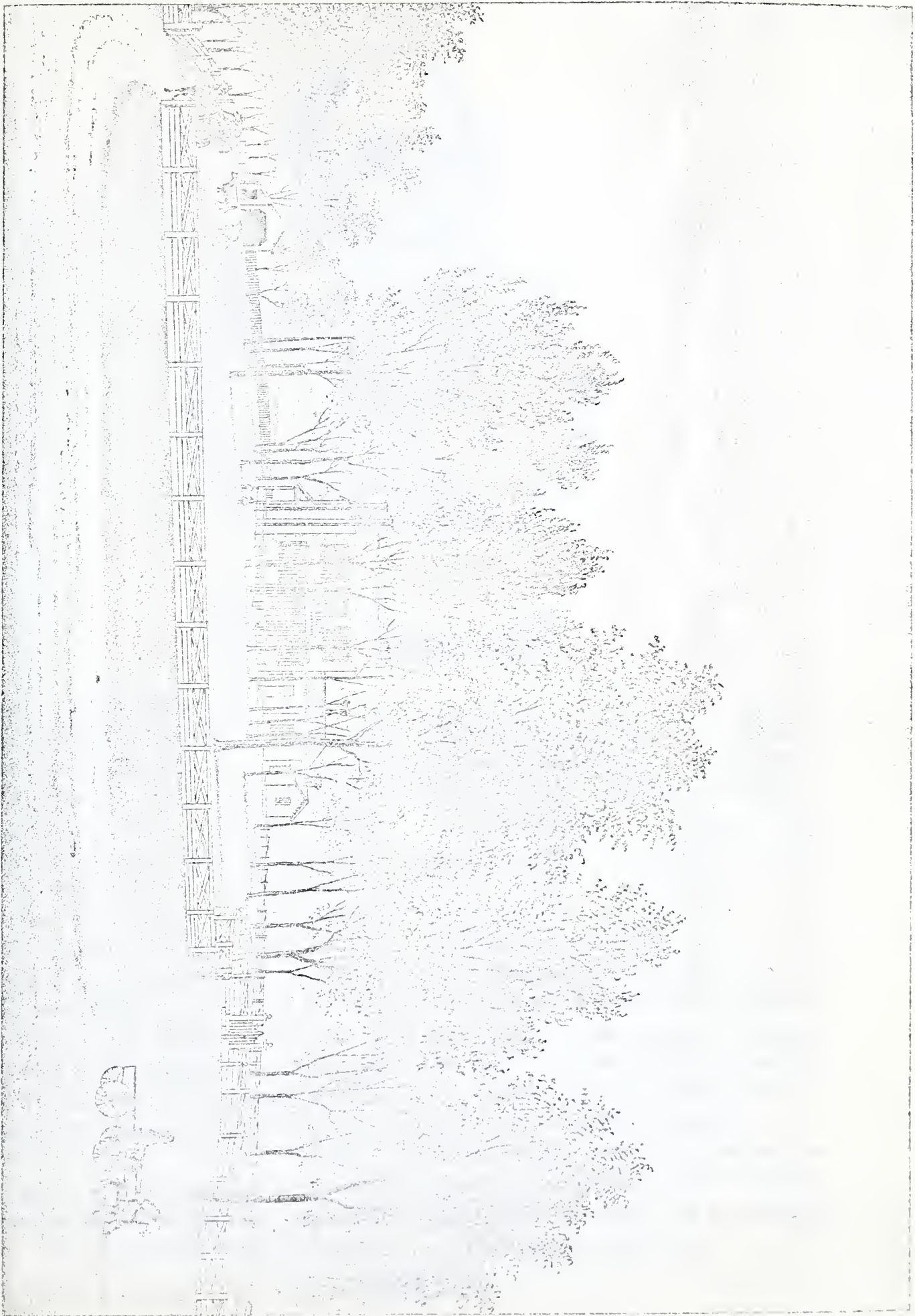




Photo. by Armstrong, Nashville.

J. M. Smith

CAPT. JAMES M. SMITH was born in Adair Co., Ky., April 16, 1819. His father, John Smith, emigrated from Culpepper Co., Va., at an early day and settled in Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming for many years. He subsequently went to Illinois, where he died in 1853. He had a family of six children, of whom James was the oldest. He was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he went into a store as clerk, and followed that occupation until the spring of 1840, when Messrs. William Garvin & Co., of Louisville, Ky., set him up in the mercantile business at Marion, Ky., which business he continued until March, 1847, when he came to Nashville, and engaged in steam-boating on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers for four years.

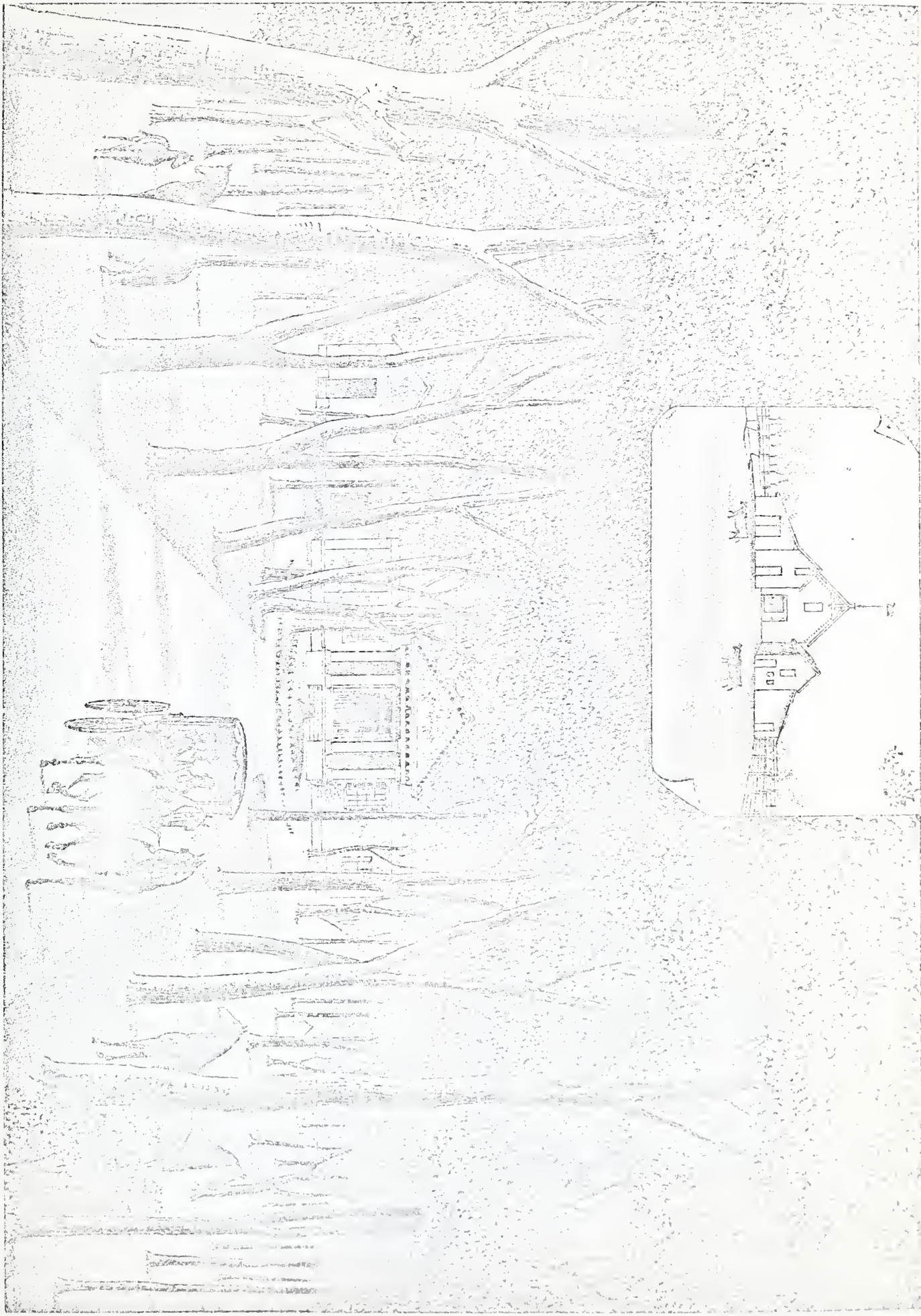
In 1851 he established himself in the mercantile business, in which he has continued to the present time. While merchandising has been his principal

business, he has paid some attention to agriculture. Capt. Smith has a fine farm and home, about three miles south of the city, where he makes a specialty of raising fine horses. The business firm with which he is at present connected is composed of Messrs. Smith, Hill & Rose, and, in addition to mercantile business, is engaged in the manufacture of salt at Clifton, W. Va.

Mr. Smith has been twice married; first, in 1839, to Miss Mary Jane Epley, of Logan Co., Ky. She died in 1863, leaving three children,—Marshall M., Ella Virginia, and Robert Stevens. He was again married, in 1864, to Miss Sallie Nutt, formerly of West Virginia. They are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In social relations, Capt. Smith is genial and companionable, in business matters prompt and reliable, at home cordial and hospitable. He is in the strictest sense a self-made, representative man.





MARIA AND COLT.

RESIDENCE OF J. M. SMITH THREE MILES SOUTH OF NASHVILLE TENN.

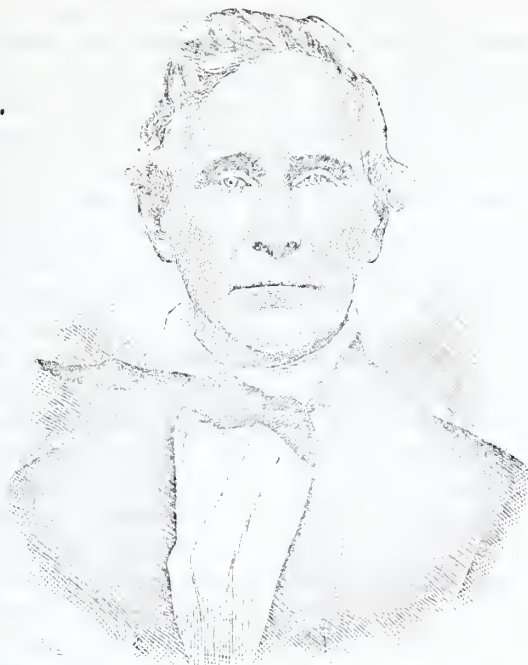
"VIOLET"

KATIE AND TWILIGHT.

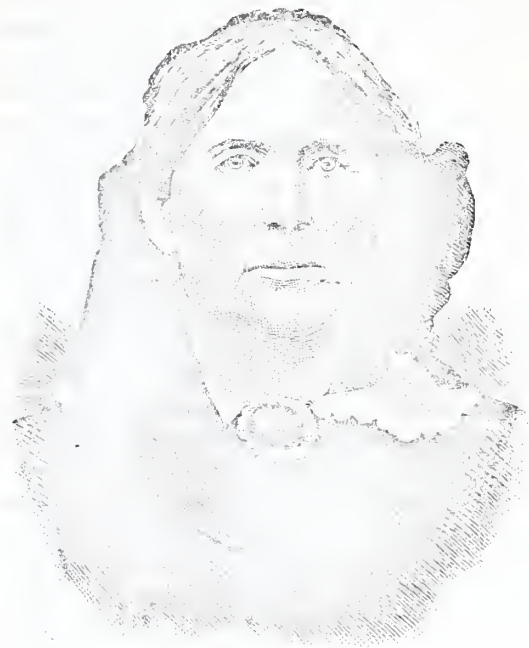
FASCINATER. SID LEWIS.



J. M. BONDURANT.

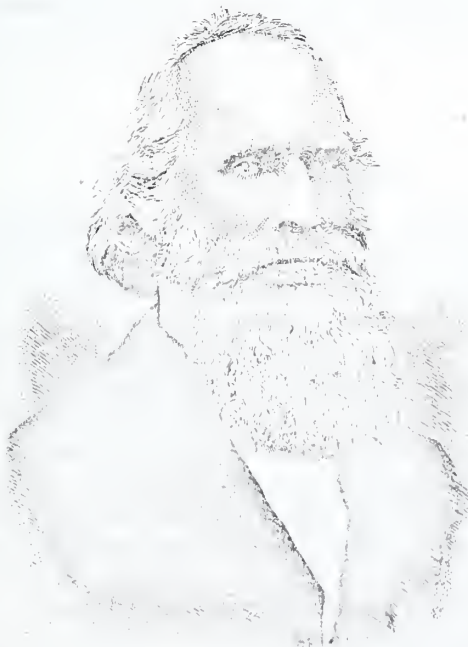


SILAS LINTON.



MRS. SILAS LINTON.

(Photos, by Armstrong, Nashville.)



W. J. LINTON.



MRS. W. J. LINTON.

Presidents of the United States, who at different times were on visits to the Hermitage.

Mr. Dodson was the father of thirteen children,—namely, Caleb, deceased; Lucy, wife of Thomas Semple, now living in Texas, and who has reared a large family; Jefferson, deceased, a successful merchant of Lebanon and father of five children; Julia, who married Bird Fitzgerald, both now deceased; Thomas, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of J. W. Pennington, left one daughter; Capt. Timothy, a bachelor, who served with credit throughout the war in the Confederate service; Mary, wife of George Ridley, residing in West Tennessee, and the mother of two children; Joseph W., who married Mattie Curd, of Wilson County, and who now resides at the mouth of Stone's River, in this county. This son was frequently intrusted with important business matters by President Jackson. Louisa B., who died just as she had reached womanhood; Sarah Ann Calloway, deceased, wife of Wade Baker, and mother of two children; William C., married to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William Curd, of Wilson County. He is a prosperous, well-to-do farmer and father of six sons. Sallie Ward, the only one of thirteen born who failed to attain majority before death.

It will be seen that Mr. Timothy Dodson was the head of a very large family, yet he failed not to provide abundantly for his household, both in immediate and future wants. He was a man of great will and energy, liberal, industrious, and temperate. He was a staunch Democrat, and in later life a strict member of the Baptist Church. His wife was a lady fit in every respect to rear so large a family, and Mr. Dodson always attributed much of his success to the wise counsel and hearty co-operation of his bosom companion. She died in February, 1855, and six months later she was followed by her husband. The pair, with nearly all deceased members of the family, are interred in the family burying-ground upon the old homestead on Stone's River.

THEOPHILUS SCRUGGS.

Theophilus Scruggs is of Scotch ancestry, but his immediate predecessors were natives of Virginia. His father, Drury E. Scruggs, was an aged man with a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, when in 1808 he came from Virginia to Davidson Co., Tenn.

Theophilus Scruggs was his third son; was born in September, 1782, being aged about eighteen years when he came with his father's family to Tennessee. On the 22d day of November, 1818, he married Charlotte Perry, daughter of George Perry, who was by nativity a Scotchman, but who came to Davidson County at an early day in its history. After his marriage Mr. Scruggs settled at what is now the town of Goellettsville, in Davidson County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an ardent lover of the chase, and was in every sense a representative of the hardy pioneer spirits who braved the dangers, endured the hardships, and submitted to the privations of border-life to pave the way for the advanced civilization of to-day, and who aided in transforming what was then a dense wilderness inhabited by wild beasts, and at one time by wilder men, into a beau-

tiful country that is now blooming like a garden. At the time of his early manhood, game, such as deer, bears, etc., abounded here, and his hours of leisure were spent in their pursuit. He was a great admirer of that noblest of all animals, the horse, and his early life was engaged in the rearing of thoroughbred horses.

Mr. Scruggs' children, eight in number, made their advent in the following order: George P., born Nov. 2, 1821; Benjamin F., born Jan. 22, 1823; Eliza Ann, born Nov. 26, 1824; Narcissa, born Aug. 26, 1826; Allen P., born Feb. 28, 1829; Christopher C., born April 2, 1831; Alexander, born Oct. 2, 1834; Richard, born Feb. 28, 1837.

In politics Mr. Scruggs was an old-line Whig. In the war of 1812 he was a soldier under the heroic leadership of Jackson, having raised a company of volunteers on his own account, of which he was made captain. He was in nearly every engagement of the war, and acquitted himself with honor and distinction, and will be handed down in history as one of the heroes of the memorable battle of New Orleans; was discharged in 1815, and returned immediately to the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life, and in the quiet avocation of agriculture and developing the interests of his county he ended his days. A noble life, nobly spent. He lived an unostentatious life and died on April 16, 1864, regretted by all who knew him.

His son, A. P. Scruggs, was reared on the farm with his father. At common school he received what education was attainable at that time. On the 3d of March, 1859, he married Susan E. Speer, daughter of Andrew Speer, who was a representative of one of the oldest families of the county, his mother having been in the old Buchanan Fort at the time of its siege. After his marriage Mr. Scruggs settled on the farm on which he now resides, and which he has transformed into a beautiful and tasty home. He inserts this sketch in honor of his father's memory, and to perpetuate the history of one of the oldest families of the county.

SILAS LINTON.

Silas Linton, son of Hezekiah and Joanna Linton, and grandson of Hezekiah Linton, Sr., was born in North Carolina, Aug. 8, 1799. His father was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, served with distinction, and was honorably discharged. In consideration of his services he received from the United States government a grant of land, but from some cause his family never obtained possession of it.

About 1806 he started with his family from North Carolina to come to Davidson Co., Tenn., but on the way was stricken with an illness which proved fatal. His widow and family, however, came on, and settled in the Fourteenth District, Davidson County. Here she married again, her second husband being Benjamin Pritchard. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Silas Linton remained with his mother on the farm until he was grown. His first start in life was as hired laborer for Robin Hood; he worked two years, and received as compensation for his services eighty dollars. He then engaged as overseer on a

farm for one Jones. On the 20th of January, 1826, he married Margaret Pritchard, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William J., in southeast part of District Fourteen, Davidson County. They had three children.

Mr. Linton was a tidy, practical, and successful farmer. He owned about one thousand acres of land. Both himself and wife were zealous members of the Christian Church, and for more than fifty years they trod the path of life happily, hand in hand, together. He died Aug. 1, 1873. Mrs. Linton was born in North Carolina in 1802. She died Oct. 9, 1878. They were honorable and honored people. They lived respected and died regretted by all who knew them. This tribute to their memory is inserted by their son, William J.

WILLIAM JAMES LINTON.

William James Linton, only son of Silas and Margaret Linton, was born in Davidson Co., Tenn., Oct. 22, 1822, on the old homestead, on which he now resides. He received a common-school education, and by reading much has acquired a good practical business education. He resided with his parents on the farm until his marriage, Sept. 10, 1843, to Miss Jarutha Vaughn. They had five children: Johnson V., who married first Miss Rosanna Hughes, and after her demise Miss Elizabeth Hughes, and is now a farmer in the Fourteenth District; Margaret, who married Nathan Greer and resides in Williamson County; Silas, who married Miss Kate Anderson and is now a farmer in the Fourteenth District; and William J., Jr., who married Miss Mary Givings and now lives on the old Linton homestead. All of them are good citizens and are in good circumstances in life.

Mrs. Linton died July 10, 1853. She was a member of the Christian Church; was an estimable lady, a pious,

affectionate mother, and a loving wife, and, dying, left behind the rich fragrance of a good Christian character as a precious legacy to her children.

On Dec. 21, 1854, Mr. Linton married his second wife, Miss Mary J. Moss, who lived but six months after her marriage, dying June 25, 1855.

Mr. Linton married his third wife, Mrs. E. A. McLemore, formerly Miss Hughes, Dec. 21, 1856. She was the widow of Daniel J. McLemore, a lawyer who lived in Tyler, Smith Co., Texas. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Linton she had one son, Thomas J., who is now a clerk in Memphis, Tenn.

To Mr. and Mrs. Linton were born six children, three of whom—viz., Rose Lee, Sidney H., and Robert L.—are residing with them. Of the remaining three, Lucy M. died in her eighteenth year, Willie R. died at the age of fifteen years, and Eustace A. at the age of two years.

Mrs. Linton is a daughter of Thomas and Lucy M. Hughes; was born near Hillsboro', Williamson Co., Tenn., Jan. 9, 1832. Her father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1805, and settled on West Harpeth, in Williamson County, 1808. He married Lucy M. Bend, with whom he has lived fifty years. They have had twelve children, only three of whom are living,—Eustachia A., Sidney, who is now a farmer in his native county, and Elizabeth P., who married a son of William J. Linton.

Mr. Linton has a fine valley farm of seven hundred acres. He has a beautiful home, with magnificent scenery surrounding it; his farm is well watered and in a high state of cultivation. Both himself and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church. He is liberal in his donations to the church, and the poor go not empty-handed away. He was formerly a Whig, but of late takes no interest in politics further than to cast his vote.



W. C. Hutton

WM. CARTER HUTTON

was born Jan. 20, 1842, in that part of the Sixteenth District of Davidson County which is now Pegram's Station, Cheatham Co.

John Hutton, his paternal grandfather, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America soon after the Revolution, when he was but sixteen years of age.

He lived in New York and Pennsylvania until manhood, was married in Philadelphia to his first wife, and soon after removed to North Carolina, and resided there fifteen or more years, thence removing to Rutherford Co., Tenn., in 1807. Before his death he moved to Williamson County. He was the father of twenty children. He was an independent thinker and Democrat in politics.

Wm. Drennan, son of John Hutton, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 17, 1802, and came when a young lad with his father to Tennessee. When of age he moved to the Sixteenth District, Davidson County, and engaged in farming and tanning. He married for his first wife Miss Martha Dillahunty, daughter of an old settler in Davidson County. He continued in business (adding a shoe- and saddler-shop) until his death, Aug. 4, 1858.

His second marriage was solemnized in 1833. This wife, Miss Virginia Ferebee, was born near Norfolk, Va., and was the eldest of six children of Thomas and Sally Ferebee. She was brought to Tennessee in 1819, when only one year of age. Their children, four in number, are: Sally E. (who married, first Col. Jas. E. Newsom, second Rev. W. D. Cherry); John H.; Thomas F. (farmers in the Fourteenth District, Davidson County); and William C.

William Carter was educated first at common schools, then at Charlotte, Tenn., afterwards at White Creek Spring, under the tuition of that veteran and able teacher, Edwin R. Crocker.



MRS. W. C. HUTTON.

In February, 1859, Mr. Hutton went to Franklin, Tenn., and commenced the study of medicine with D. B. Cliffe, M.D.; in October of same year attended Shelby Medical College; also attended summer course of 1860, fall course of 1860-61, graduating as M.D., Feb. 21, 1861. After graduation he enlisted in Co. A, Rock City Guards, of Nashville, and was mustered into the Confederate army. He served under Gen. Lee in Northwest Virginia, and was transferred to "Stonewall" Jackson's corps. After twelve months' services he returned to Nashville, and began practicing his profession at Pegram's Station. In addition to farming and the practicing of his profession, he engaged in merchandising from 1866 to 1870. In 1875 he moved to "Mount Airy," the pleasant home where he now resides, on Harpeth River.

He combines the practice of medicine with agriculture, his large and lucrative practice occupying most of his time.

He married, July 8, 1862, Miss Julia A. Pegram, daughter of Roger Pegram, Esq.; her parents were from Virginia,—on the paternal side from Dinwiddie County; her mother, Caroline Williams, from Halifax County. Mrs. Hutton was born in Davidson County, about a mile from the birthplace of her husband. She was educated at the Tennessee Female College, Franklin, Tenn. They have seven living children,—(born V. C., Roger P., Willie D., Sallie, Annie L., Vernon, and Irving.

Politically Dr. Hutton is a Democrat, though strictly a free thinker. He has never sought office, preferring never to compromise his independence of thought or action. In matters of public interest he is liberal, a friend to education and the advancement of mankind, and, though not a member of any Christian organization, entertains high moral principles and fixed convictions.



MRS. W. H. LOVELL.



W. H. LOVELL.

Photos. by Armstrong, Nashville.

WILLIAM H. LOVELL.

It is not to the soldiery, with its pomp, parade, glitter, and clash of arms, not to the politicians, with their noisy oratory and fiery declamations and invectives, that American liberty will owe its preservation and perpetuity. These are but the foam and froth on the surface of a deep and powerful river. The current bearing on in strength and to safety the free institutions of our land is best typified by such a person as the one of whom we now write. The class of which he is a type will so long as right triumphs control its destiny. He is emphatically one of the people and a representative man in all respects. Without parade, without noise, quietly and steadily, conservatively and consistently, he has ever aimed to know what was transpiring around him, and, knowing, to use his best judgment in choosing a course adapted to produce "the greatest good to the greatest number."

William Harrison Lovell was born on Sam's Creek, in Davidson Co., Tenn., May 14, 1810. (This territory is now a part of Cheatham County.) His father, John Munroe Lovell, was born, Sept. 1, 1777, in North Carolina, and moved to Davidson County about the commencement of the present century, and settled, after marrying Susanna Pack in 1808, on Sam's Creek. He resided there about two years, then moved to Pond Creek, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1836. He was a justice of the peace, a representative farmer, a member of the Methodist Church, and a good man.

William H. Lovell resided with his parents until 1833, when, on April 4, he married Miss L. Ruhama House, daughter of John C. House, Esq., who came to Davidson County in 1814 from near Raleigh, N. C. She was born Sept. 21, 1813. About two years after their marriage Mr. Lovell made a purchase of a portion of his present homestead, and they moved to the

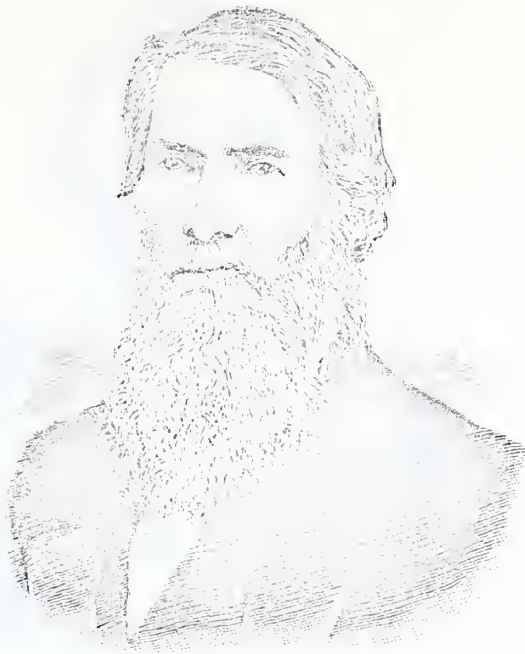
place on the waters of the Harpeth River where, after forty-five years of useful and contented life, they now reside.

To the small farm of ninety-three acres with which he commenced his home life, Mr. Lovell has from time to time added in various ways, until his real estate at this writing amounts to about two thousand one hundred acres.

Mr. Lovell has always been an admirer and an ardent supporter of the political doctrines enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, and other champions of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in his first candidacy for President. He was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for several years, and has, from time to time through his whole life, held various other offices and positions of honor and trust, the unsolicited gift of his neighbors.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lovell have for over thirty years been consistent and active members of the Methodist Church, and they have always liberally aided, financially and otherwise, not alone their own particular sect, but the cause of Christianity and morality wherever it could be done by them. Their children are Susan P., who married Rev. John A. Cox, of the Methodist Church (he died in 1874, leaving several children); Thomas R. (deceased); William W. (deceased); Caroline E.; Charles B., who served throughout the late civil war in the Confederate service; John H.; Carroll M., who graduated in medicine at Vanderbilt University, and is now a rising physician in this county; and Nancy E.

Caroline married J. A. J. Shelton, who was in the Confederate service in the late war, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Ga. in 1862. Mrs. Shelton died in 1862, leaving two children,--Emma and Ida,--who were taken home by Mr. and Mrs. Lovell and cared for and reared as their own children.



JOHN BUTTERWORTH.



MRS. JOHN BUTTERWORTH.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH.

An early settler! How much of hardy endurance, of wearing toil, of deprivation, is told in those words! and the most expressive description of John Butterworth and his wife is, that they were early settlers.

The ancestors of John Butterworth came from England in the colonial period to Virginia, where Benjamin Butterworth, his father, resided at the time of his birth, which occurred in Campbell County, March 25, 1794. His boyhood and early youth were spent with his mother on the farm left by his father, who was drowned. At the call for soldiers in the war of 1812 young Butterworth showed his patriotism by being one of the first to enlist. He served faithfully and well, receiving an honorable discharge from service. Immediately thereafter he came to Sumner Co., Tenn., where he married Lucy Talley. The young couple commenced housekeeping on a farm on the waters of Drake's Creek.

They resided here only a very few years, Mr. Butterworth selling his place and removing to Davidson County when about twenty-five years old. His first settlement in this county proved to be the home of his old age, and during the many years in which

this worthy couple lived and toiled together they experienced many vicissitudes. Here were born to them seven children,—Caroline (deceased), Parnelia, Reuben, Sally, William, James, and Zachariah (deceased). Sally, William, and James now (1880) reside on the old homestead.

Mr. Butterworth never had any political aspirations, preferring the quiet, unostentatious life of a farmer, but voted the Whig ticket early in life, afterwards the Democratic. He enjoyed the sport of hunting, and was a crack marksman, and his labor was blessed with competency. He died April 20, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, never being sick a day till his last illness.

Lucy Talley, his wife, was born in Cumberland Co., Va., June 17, 1792, and moved with her parents to Sumner Co., Tenn., at the age of six years. She resided in Sumner County till her marriage. She was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and acted well her part in the sphere of life which Providence assigned to her. A kind, indulgent mother, her memory is cherished by a group of loving descendants. She died Jan. 23, 1873.



JOHN C. BOWERS.



MRS. JOHN C. BOWERS.

JOHN C. BOWERS.

William Pitt Bowers, father of John C., was of English parentage, and born in New Jersey in 1767. In early manhood he removed to North Carolina, where he married Sally Gomer in the latter part of the last century. Shortly after his marriage he emigrated to Davidson Co., Tenn., where he became possessed of about five hundred acres of land. He was bluff and hearty, a worthy type of frontiersmen, and a representative farmer of that period. He died in April, 1823.

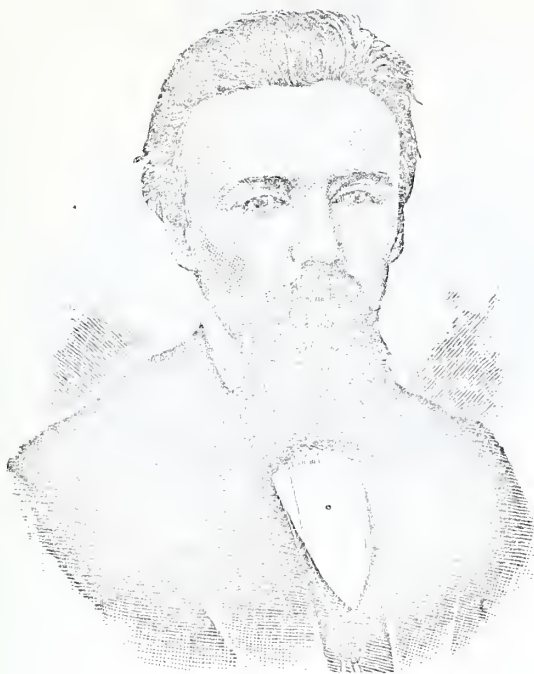
Lemuel, the oldest of their six children, was born in North Carolina previous to their removal to Davidson County. John and Stephen, both residing in the Twentieth Civil District, are the only ones now living. John C. Bowers was born Aug. 3, 1801. His boyhood and youth were spent among the evergreen-capped hills and beautiful vales where now, in the sunset of life, he sits musing over the varied and eventful scenes which memory recalls as the panorama of those many years passes in retrospect before his vision. He has lived to see the almost boundless forests through which in his youth and early manhood he used to chase the bounding stag transformed into broad and waving fields of grain, interspersed with beautiful farm-houses, and dotted here and there with thriving villages.

The lofty hills that then echoed the panther's wild scream are now resonant with the neigh of the iron horse. The very lightning that used to play fantastic freaks about the cloud-capped summits of his

native hills, now chained and tamed by the hand of man, has become his passive servitor and swift-winged messenger. During the fourscore years of his life nature wild and unadorned has yielded to the touch and donned the garb of civilization; great, indeed, have been the changes he has lived to witness.

Mr. Bowers received some literary instruction both in Davidson and Montgomery Counties, and when twenty-one years of age, on Dec. 26, 1822, he married Sally Lassiter. Immediately after their marriage he commenced farming on the same place where, after fifty-seven years of harmonious married life, they now reside. Their family consists of six living children,—William, Lynville, Caroline, John, Martha, and Sally,—all of whom, except John, live within three miles of the old homestead. The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, including children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, number over one hundred.

Mr. Bowers has always been a quiet, unpretentious man, a good farmer and citizen, and has been justice of the peace in his district for over twenty years, during which time his decisions have been noted for their justice, yet justice tempered with mercy. He has always endeavored to act as peacemaker rather than agitator, and now as his long life draws near its close he is revered and loved by his neighbors and friends as one who has lived a worthy, honorable, and useful life.



DR. JESSE HENRY JORDAN.



MRS. JESSE HENRY JORDAN.

DR. JESSE HENRY JORDAN.

The paternal ancestry of Dr. Jesse Henry Jordan were Irish. They came to this country at a very early day and settled in Davidson County.

His grandfather, Meredith Jordan, immigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina, settled within ten miles of Nashville, and engaged in farming. His father, Benjamin Jordan, was married to Miss Louisa Brown. Their children were eight in number.

Jesse H., the youngest son, was born in Davidson County, March 24, 1838. His advantages for an education were not of the best, but by dint of hard study he was enabled to graduate at the Nashville University, in 1864, with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of his profession at Sam's Creek, Cheatham Co., remaining but one year, and then moving to Davidson County, where he now lives.

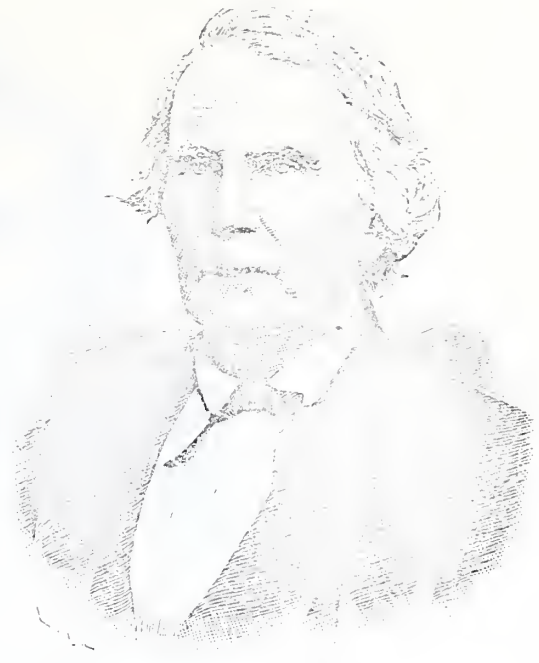
In November, 1865, he was married to Miss Nannie, eldest daughter of W. D. and Elizabeth (Cato) Simpkins. His first wife dying two years after marriage, he married for his second wife her sister, Miss Bettie Simpkins, Sept. 28, 1869. Their chil-

dren are H. Shelly, Nannie B., Leslie, Willie D. (deceased), and an infant son.

W. D. Simpkins died May 13, 1871, at the age of fifty-five. He was the son of Orman A. and Nancy Simpkins, who were of the earliest settlers. W. D. Simpkins was a farmer and dealer in live-stock, turning his attention in his latter days more particularly to fat stock, acquiring most of his wealth in this business. He was a most enterprising and public-spirited man, and successful in all his undertakings. He was very benevolent and charitable, giving liberally to endowment funds. He built entirely of his own means the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the Twenty-third District of Davidson County, with which he became connected while yet a young man, remaining a member until his death. In all his walk he was an honorable, upright man and Christian gentleman. With no advantages in his youth, yet by close observation and attentive reading he became a well-informed man. In politics he was Democratic.



MRS. JACOB M. MAYO.



JACOB M. MAYO.

Photos. by Armstrong, Nashville.

JACOB M. MAYO.

Jacob M. Mayo was born in Fluvanna Co., Va., June 22, 1812. His ancestors were of English origin, and emigrated to this country away back in the days of the first settlements. Mr. Mayo received a common-school education. Shortly after attaining his majority he came to Davidson County, and engaged as teacher. This occupation he continued for several years with success, winning friends and popularity.

In 1844, Mr. Mayo concluded to change his business to lumbering, and built a saw-mill in the Twenty-fourth District of Davidson County, and from that time to the present he has been engaged in lumbering, carrying on farming at the same time quite extensively.

In 1848, Mr. Mayo was married to Mary Ann Holt, daughter of Henry Holt, an early settler of Davidson County, and a participant with Gen. Jackson in the Creek war and war of 1812. For the past nineteen years this worthy couple have resided on the homestead of about four hundred acres in the Twenty-fourth District of Davidson County.

They have had fifteen children,—Tennessee, born in 1848; Henry Valentine, born Jan. 3, 1850, died June 24, 1873; Mary Ann, born March 31, 1851; Sarah Jane, born June 11, 1852, died Dec. 18, 1875; Amanda, born Jan. 10, 1854; Catherine, born Jan. 22,

1859; Ellen, born May 11, 1860; Elizabeth, born March 24, 1862; Jackson J., born July 22, 1863; Joanna and Josephine (twins), born Oct. 3, 1865; George, born April 15, 1867; Susannah Isabel, born in August, 1869, died July 4, 1872. Of these, four—Tennessee, Henry V., Sarah J., and Amanda—are married.

In politics Mr. Mayo was in old times a Whig, but has latterly affiliated with the Democrats. Mr. Mayo has been identified prominently for over forty years with the Methodist Church, and has ever been found one of its most liberal supporters, and his house the home of the itinerants. In all of his varied business transactions Mr. Mayo has deserved and won the confidence of the community in a pre-eminent degree for honesty, fair dealing, and integrity, and no one has had reason to doubt his word or to complain of an act of injustice. Frank and outspoken himself, he has an admiration for the same qualities in others. His desire to oblige others has frequently caused him personal inconvenience, yet to-day no man is more true to a friend, or a more staunch adherent to a person or cause deemed by him deserving, than is he. He enjoys an active life, and as the result of the labor of years he has the satisfaction of possessing a handsome competency.



FRANK M. McINTOSH.

Frank M. McIntosh, was of Scottish descent, his ancestry being early settlers in Illinois. His grandfather was John McIntosh, whose third son, also named John, was the father of Frank. Frank's father was born Oct. 15, 1794, in Fayette Co., Ky. He was a soldier under Gen. Harrison, and was present at the death of the celebrated Indian warrior Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames. He was married June 9, 1817, to Miss Sarah Cowley, of Baltimore. Their children were Henry A., Plummer B., Mary A., John W., Frank M., Lucy H., and Joseph C.

John McIntosh immigrated with his family to Tennessee about the year 1828, having been there himself previously, and assisted in the building of the first jail in Nashville. At the time of his marriage he could not read, but acquired this accomplishment of his wife, and in his maturer years was a man of fine intelligence, possessing much general information gleaned from reading and observation. Having experience acquired in the management of a similar institution in Kentucky, he was placed in charge of the State Prison in Nashville when there was but a single prisoner. This position he retained for more than thirty years, performing the varied duties of the trust with singular fidelity, and with great satisfaction to the people and profit to the State of many thousands of dollars, resigning the place when it became evident that his advanced years and declining health prevented him from performing the duties of the office with his wonted vigor. He

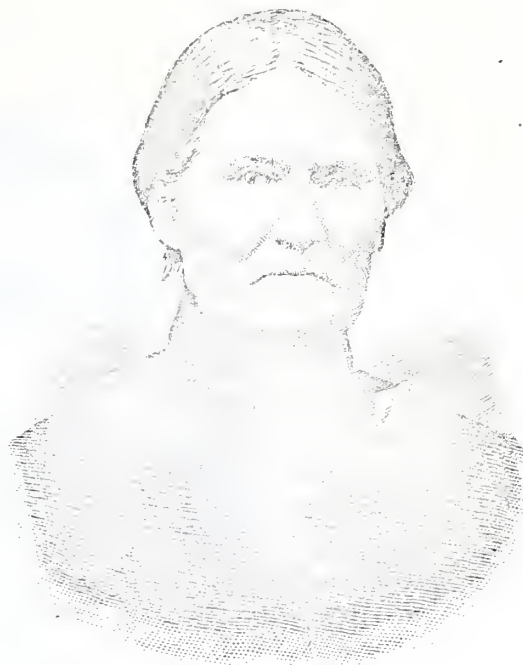
was one of the most efficient members of the First Baptist Church, Nashville, its elder for many years, and contributed liberally to its support. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He died June 1, 1859, at his plantation in Louisiana, leaving a considerable fortune, which, however, had been materially diminished by unfortunate contracts on the Chattanooga Railroad.

Frank M. McIntosh was born in Frankfort, Ky., April 1, 1827. He enjoyed superior educational advantages, and at the age of fifteen was employed as clerk by Col. A. W. Johnson, with whom he remained about nine years, when he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account as a wholesale and retail grocer. Unfortunately, at the end of one year, in which his business had prospered, his entire stock was burned, and as the company in which he was insured was insolvent, he lost every dollar. Very soon afterwards he was appointed deputy United States marshal, a position he kept until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Nov. 11, 1857, he was married to Eliza J., eldest daughter of Henry Menes, of Davidson County. Their children were John, Henry P., and Lucy. His first wife dying, he married for his second her sister, Miss Ellen Menes, July 8, 1863. Their children have been Elizabeth, Henry, Frank W., Sally, Mary, and Harvest.

Henry Menes' ancestors were pioneer settlers. His mother was a relative of Gen. Collee, of Revolutionary fame, also one of Jackson's officers at the battle of New Orleans.



MR. J. W. HOWINGTON.



MRS. J. W. HOWINGTON.

J. W. HOWINGTON.

James White Howington is third son of Willis Howington, of Newport, Tenn., where James was born Aug. 1, 1810. His mother's name was Catherine Johnson, daughter of Noel Johnson, of Granville Co., N. C.

Willis Howington was a soldier in the war of 1812-14, was reported as missing, and, as he was never afterwards heard of, was probably killed.

James W. Howington, when but a mere lad, was apprenticed to one Joel Van Ney, who kept a tavern in Wilksboro'.

At the age of eighteen he went to Murray Co., Tenn., remaining one year engaged in farming. From there he went to New Orleans, where he made his home for three years or more while he followed boating on the Mississippi.

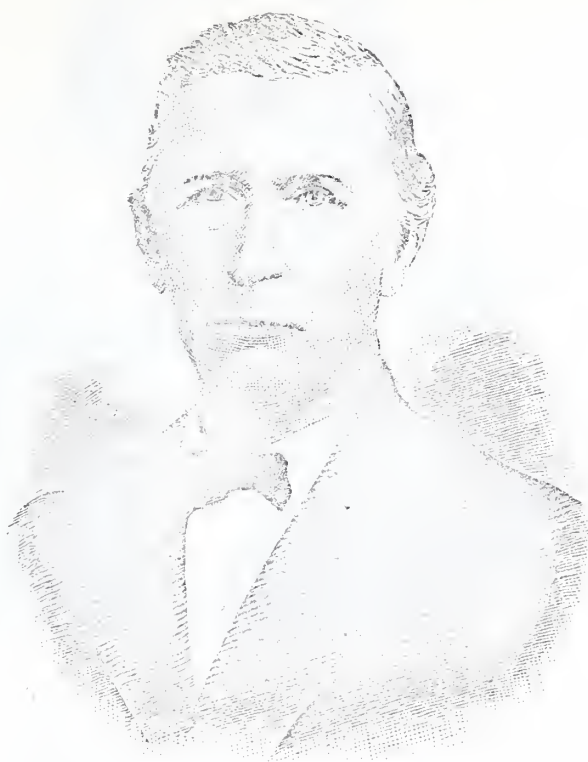
In 1836 he came to Davidson County, and the same year, August 8th, he was married to Rachel, fourth daughter of Elisha and Catherine Rhodes. Their children were James, Harvey, and Sarah A. (deceased). His first wife died Oct. 8, 1839. Jan. 5, 1840, he was married to Mary A., eldest daughter

of Henry and Jemima McNeill, of Williamson County. By this union ten children have been born,—namely, Permellia, Margaret, William Cave (deceased), Knox Polk (deceased), Rachael, Martha, Nancy (deceased), Andrew J., Francis Marion, one dying in infancy.

Mr. Howington's business has combined the branches of farming and milling. In 1847 he bought six hundred acres of heavy timber-land, which later purchases increased to fifteen hundred acres, the number he now owns. For the conversion of this timber into lumber, in 1850 he built a steam saw-mill, which he carried on for nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Howington are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to the support of which they liberally contribute, and of which Mr. Howington has been an elder for many years.

Now in the seventieth year of his age, Mr. Howington can say with pride that he has never during his long life used tobacco in any way or drunk a glass of liquor.



J. W. Pennington

THE subject of this brief sketch was the son of Graves Pennington, and was born in Davidson Co., Tenn., May 23, 1804. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to Davidson County at an early day, where he engaged in farming until his death.

John W. Pennington was a very successful farmer, and as such was a representative man. He was quite an extensive dealer in stock. He commenced life poor, but by his indomitable energy and frugality he became well off. He was four times married,—first to Elizabeth Dodson; second, to Miss America McMurry; third, to Henrietta Maxey; and fourth,

to Miss Alen Brunson, whom he married Oct. 29, 1867.

He has one living daughter by his first wife, Sarah A., who married W. H. Seal, a farmer in District 2, at McSpodden Bend. He has two children by his third wife,—Lunette P., who married Dr. O. Weakley, and resides on the "Old Home;" and Johnetta, who married James Barus, a successful business man in Nashville.

Mr. Pennington was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died Aug. 25, 1877, and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.



FELIX GRUNDY EARTHMAN.

Felix Grundy Earthman is of German descent. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Earthman, was a native of Germany, but emigrated to the United States of America more than a century ago, and about the close of the last century came to Davidson Co., Tenn. His sons were Lewis, John, James, Henry, and Isaac; and his daughters were Sally, Mary, and Nancy. Lewis is the father of Felix G. Earthman, whose portrait is presented above. He was one of the hardy, active, chase-loving pioneer farmers of the county, and lived and died on the farm now occupied by his grandson, William L. Earthman. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters,—John H., Andrew J., Jane, Felix G., and Mary E. Felix was born March 17, 1821. He received at the common schools of his district the rudiments of an education, and when he had attained a proper age attended law school at Franklin, Tenn., and graduated with honor. Though Mr. Earthman never practiced the profession for which he had qualified himself, yet the knowledge he had thus acquired was of the greatest service to him in after-life in the pursuit to which he chiefly devoted himself,—i.e., that of farmer, lumberman, and trader, in which he was extensively engaged all his life.

On Aug. 6, 1845, he married Mary Ann Wilkinson, daughter of William Wilkinson, and step-

daughter of Gilbert Marshall, both early settlers of Davidson County. To them were born two children,—William Lewis and Mary Ann, the latter of whom died in her fourteenth year.

In politics Mr. Earthman was an "old-line Whig," and always advocated the principles and interests of his party strongly; in fact, he was the leading spirit in political matters in his district. Though religiously inclined, and a man of good morals generally, yet he never connected himself with any church organization.

He was justice of the peace for many years, was lieutenant-colonel of militia, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the large circle of acquaintances and friends with whom his extensive business transactions brought him in contact. He died on the 21st day of August, 1873.

His only son, William L. Earthman, was born May 27, 1846. On May 29, 1875, he married Mary M. Ferrell; they have three children,—Nellie, Grundy, and Mary Ann. He resides on the old homestead of his father, engaged in farming and merchandising. He inserts this portrait and biography of his father as a monument to the memory of one who ever proved himself a worthy citizen, a genial companion, a warm-hearted, constant friend, an honorable man, and a devoted, kind father.

NAMES OF PATRONS

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY HISTORY, WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

- Atchison, Thomas A., Physician, b. Kentucky, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allison, Andrew, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Akers, Albert, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Atchison, W. A., Physician, b. Kentucky, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Armstrong, W. E., Photographer, b. Kentucky, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alley, A. W. V., Coal Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alston, Mrs. Lou W., Young Ladies' Boarding Hall, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ament, Samuel P., Retailer, b. Kentucky, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, A. S., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Atwell, W. H., Furniture Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anderson, Church, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ainsion, William, Printer, b. France, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alexander, Allison, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Adams, A. G. J., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Achey, P. H., Auctioneer and Commission, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Amble, Joseph, Hackman, b. North Carolina, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, R. M., Stone Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anderson, William E., Nurseryman, b. New York, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alley, J. M., Marketer, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Andrews, J. H., Hardware Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, W. W., Blacksmith, b. North Carolina, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Andrews, T. M., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Abbey, Isaac S., Physician, b. Mississippi, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, James, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anthony, George M., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Armistead, William B., Jr., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anderson, John D., Insurance, b. Missouri, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Atkinson, O. S., Saddlery and Harness, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Agco, John J., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Adams, Nathan, Retailer, b. Ireland, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anderson, S. R., Merchant, b. Virginia, s. 1825; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, F. M., Carriage Builder, b. Virginia, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Adams, Adam Gillespie, Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anderson, William F., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alexander, Toney, Porter, b. South Carolina, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, Charles, Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Armstrong, Fannie, Music Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, J. H., Manufacturer, b. Indiana, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Adams, Levy, Carpenter and Builder, b. Kentucky, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alexander, James P., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anrich, Charles E., Farmer, b. New York, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alford, William, Farmer and Stock Grower, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Alexander, James, Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1875; p. o. add. Station A, Nashville, Tenn.
- Abbey, S. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845.
- Allen, M. F., Superintendent Mechanical Department State Prison, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, J. E., Foreman of Prison, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Adams, J. N., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Adams, Mrs. M., b. Kentucky, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Acklin, W. E., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ament, Samuel C.
- Alford, N. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Alford, Mrs. M. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Alford, R. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Allen, James, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848.
- Allison, Thomas J., Miller and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1808; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Anderson, William, Teacher and Preacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Anderson, Jas. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Anderson, Thompson, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Allen, J. C.
- Abernethy, S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Eat'n's Creek.
- Adkisson, J. P., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1848; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
- Brown, Neil S., Lawyer, b. Giles Co., Tenn., s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baxter, Nathaniel, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baxter, Jere, Lawyer, b. Tenn., s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Briggs, W. T., Surgeon, b. Kentucky, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Berry, C. D., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bust, J. E., Physician, b. South Carolina, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bradford, James C., Lawyer, b. Mississippi, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, J. B., Attorney, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public, b. Tennessee, s. 1898; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baskette, John H., Attorney, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brien, John D., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baker, Edward, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brien, W. G., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baldwin, Mrs. V. A., b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ben, Robert, Miller, b. Scotland, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, Mrs. Sallie, b. Mississippi, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Black, Mrs. H. P., b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bruckner, James P., Iron Founder, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bearden, A. M., Carpenter, b. South Carolina, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bowers, S. H., Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burr, A. E., Proprietor of Cotton Congress, b. New York, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burns, James E., Wholesale Liquor Dealer, b. Ireland, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Behan, Thomas, Grocer, b. New York, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Berus, M., Jr., Saddlery and Crockware, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Barnes, J. M., Clerk, b. White County, Tenn., s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Byrne, P., Manufacturer of Elevators, Axe-heads, and Spokes, b. Ireland, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bishop Brothers, Carriage Manufacturers, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brooks, W. F., Publisher, *Litigator*, b. Memphis, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bland, J. A., Southern Exchange Stables, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Puckhardt, Martin, Merchant, b. Germany, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Braden, John, President Central Tennessee College, b. New York City, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Billings, Jurel M., Clear and News Stand Maxwell House, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Proderick, John, Policeman, b. Ireland, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bell, R. F., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baskette, W. H., Real Estate Agent, b. Mississippi, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bell, T. J., Book-keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bryan, Charles B., Jr., Merchant Book-keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Behne, Albert, Tailor, b. Germany, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Buchanan, S. J., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Branch, Robert W., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brashaw, J. N., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Barnard, R. G., Lawyer, b. South Carolina, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baker, Henry, Stone Cutter, b. England, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, J. K., Keeper City Work-House, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baldi, Loder, F. G., Artist, b. Switzerland, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Byron, A. G., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burchett, James P., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Berry, A. L., Lumber Merchant, b. Virginia, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baxter, Edward, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eaker, Frank, Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Breannon, P. N., Iron Master, b. Ireland, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jany, W. F., Sr., Retired Journalist, b. Baltimore, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, W. E., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brigham, W. S., Cabinet Maker, b. New York, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Buchanan, Samuel, Liveryman, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hayne, Thomas K., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bradford, Alexander B., Fire Insurance, b. Mississippi, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Leach, James S., Commercial Editor *Banner*, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Boaty, W. T., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Boya, W. S., Capitalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bland, J. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bryan, John W., Breeder Trotting Horses, Gallatin, Tenn., b. Mississippi, s. 1850; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Brady, Thomas, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1865; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Bransford, W. L., Wholesale Merchant.
- Berthel, Julien E.
- Byington, S. E., Composer of Poetry and Music, b. New York, s. 1876; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Eosbyshell, Mrs. S. A., b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Brown, James W.
- Dell, George C., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Baird, Rev. A. J., Pastor Cumberland Presbyterian Church, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1866; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Bailey, Mrs. Sarah A., Boarding, 10 S. Cherry Street, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Bradford, Mrs. V. A., b. Virginia, s. 1855; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Baine, M. L., Plumber and Gas-Fitter, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Barnes, Albert, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Booth, W. L. G., Carpenter, b. Kentucky, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, Campbell, Breeder of J. T. H. S. Downs and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baines, Henry, Carpenter, b. Prussia, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reaty, Hugh L., Iron Moulder, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baxter, Nathaniel, Jr., Banker, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burham, J. L., Grocer, b. Maine, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Byrne, Clinton, Grocery and Produce, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Buttord, H. W., Merchant, b. Prussia, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, Randall, Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Butler, C. H., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burns, M., Retired, b. Ireland, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Blume, F. L., Manufacturing, b. North Carolina, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, R. Weakley, Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Balch, I. R., Professor of Music, b. Italy, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Butterfield, W. C., Insurance Agent, b. Maine, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Beefus, J. S., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Black, S. C., Livery Business, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brent, C., Grocer, b. Ireland, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Benton, M. L., Railroad Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Black, George M., Fireman, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, John T., Joiner, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bate, W. B., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bush, W. G., Blacksmith and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bawman, C. A., Druggist, b. Massachusetts, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, Joshua, Grocer, b. Kentucky, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brient, Peter, Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, John, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bransford, Jordan, Pastor of Mt. Zion Church, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Buchanan, Alexander, Pastor of Second Colored Baptist Church, b. Georgia, s. 1821; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Benson, P. H., Boot and Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Baines, Robert, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, Thomas, Stone-work Contractor, b. Virginia, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Boyd, Robert O., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bainbridge, C. M., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bransford, John F., b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reitz, Napoleon B., Plasterer and Cistern Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, C. F., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Berry, Mrs. W. W., b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Barker, Robert, Hack Driver, b. Louisiana, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Banks, Peter, Cook, b. Kentucky, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brooker, A. J., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bowen, Jerry, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Bunn, Mrs. Mary G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1811; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Buchanan, U. R., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Boyd, William, Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Buchanan, Mrs. S. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Blair, John W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Brent, Joseph T., Woodworkman, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Baker, W. D., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Blair, S. S., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Ecker, John H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Bondurant, Edward P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Barfield, H. N., Farmer, b. Georgia, s. 1874; p. o. add. Glencloth, Tenn.
- Barfield, T. P., Farmer, b. Georgia, s. 1865; p. o. add. Glencloth, Tenn.
- Beauchamp, J. A., Physician Insane Asylum, b. Kentucky, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eogle, R. M., Dental Surgeon, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burnett, I. G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.
- Burnett, Richard B., Gate-Keeper and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1815; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.
- Bukiri, A. J., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nolensville, Tenn.
- Eaker, F. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Bosworth, C., Farmer and Popo-Maker, b. Louisiana, s. 1832; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Barnes, T. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Black, J. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Baker, H. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Digley, E. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Station A, Nashville, Tenn.
- Baker, F. E., Stone and Brick-Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Station A, Nashville, Tenn.
- Eaker, J. L., Farmer, b. Indiana, s. 1853; p. o. add. Station A, Nashville, Tenn.
- Eell, J. L., Farmer, b. South Carolina, s. 1841; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Eell, Mrs. M. A., s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Berry, Mrs. W. W., b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Battle, L. H., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bowling, P., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Breeding, John C., Carpenter, b. Kentucky, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Binnhall, W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Boyd, W. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Beasley, A. J., Farmer and Dayman, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brown, J. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Bradford, John, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Brown, E. N., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Crown, Mrs. E. E., b. Mississippi, s. 1869; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Brown, M. N., Railroad Agent and Postmaster, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Newson Station, Tenn.
- Bowman, Robert, Contractor and Builder, b. England, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Brien, Robert C., Book-Keeper and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Burges, Mrs. Mary J., b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Banks, H. F., Lawyer, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Barnett, W. W., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Barlow, J. W., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1869; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Baker, Samuel A., Fruit Grower and Nurseryman, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1824; p. o. add. Anderson Station, Tenn.
- Bowers, S. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Baker's Station, Tenn.
- Bainbridge, K. T., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Baker's Station, Tenn.
- Bainbridge, C. M., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Borg, W. F., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Belabridge, J., Farmer and Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Ridge Post, Tenn.

Bennett, J. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1823; p. o. add. Ashland City, Tenn.

Banks, D. F., Physician, b. Kentucky, s. 1873; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.

Baster, D. M., Physician, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Brown, R. D., Engineer, b. Georgia, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Block, William, Scavenger and Fowl Dresser, b. Mississippi, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Bolton, L. B., Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Baily, F. B., Janitor Cumberland School, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Barry, H. L., Pastor of Gay Street Christian Church, b. Kentucky, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Brown, James, Editor *Herald*, b. Ireland, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Bradford, A. B. & H. Grocers, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Bell, David, Furniture Wagons, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Buchanon, A. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.

Bondurant, Jacob J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834.

Brooks, Professor J. C., Superintendent Jackson County Schools, b. Tennessee, s. 1849.

Berry, W. W., Druggist, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Berry, Emma, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Biss, John M., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Burkart, John, Superintendent Nashville Brewing Company, b. Bavaria, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carapell, R. A., Cassider Board of Publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Curry, J. H., Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chisholm, G., Dentist, b. Alabama, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chamberlain, James, Lawyer, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cook, W. C., Physician and Surgeon, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Corington, W. D., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cobb, S. J., Dentist, b. North Carolina, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cheatham, F. R., Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Callender, John H., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Campbell, E. R., Clerk United States District Court, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chilton, James A., Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clark, S. M. D., Reli Academy, Principal Grammar School, Montgomery, b. Louisiana, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Collins, Mrs. Sue V., Assistant Principal Trimble School, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Childress, J. P., Bricklayer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Corbett, Capt. Dempsey, Retired, b. North Carolina, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cowgill, G. T., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cockrill, J. G., Lawyer, b. Kentucky, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, George W., Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Capps, Robert, Blacksmith, b. England, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chase, Irvine K., Cotton Merchant, b. South Carolina, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carter, J. J., Capitalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Callender, Thomas, Real Estate Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Craven, P. J., Locomotive Engineer, b. Georgia, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cummings, J. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Crawford, J. J., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carter, J. M., Policeman, b. De Kalb, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chapman, James, Carpenter and Builder, b. England, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Couch, George M., Bricklayer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cox, G., Coal-House Porter, b. North Carolina, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cook, L. D., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cowan, Robert, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clements, J. S., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cutrell, G. M. D., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cunningham & Floyd, Manufacturers of Walking-canes, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Critchfield, J. M., Contractor and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1821; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Campbell, W. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Capps, R. W., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, W. F., Plasterer, b. Michigan, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carsey, T. M., Cotton Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cavender, J. C., Huckster, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cunningham, R. L., Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Caldwell, Solomon, Winter Commercial Hotel, b. Alabama, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Greath, James, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Colton, George R., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cheatham, Gen. B. F., Farmer, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Campbell, Brookins B., United States Mail Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Childress, C., Retired, b. Madison, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Crawford, Francis H., Locomotive Engineer, b. Georgia, s. 1829; p. o. add. Kingston, Ga.

Carter, James W., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, Henry, Lawyer, ex-United States Senator, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carroll, E. M., Captain "Citizens' Gift" Fire Company, No. 3, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cutlin, James, Farmer, b. Wilson County; p. o. add. Pekin, Putnam Co., Tenn.

Chesnut, S. P., Minister and Editor, b. Kentucky, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooney, John, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Campbell, John Alexander, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chisholm, L. C., Dentist, b. Alabama, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cockrill, Mark S., Breeder of Improved Stock, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cockrill, James R., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Calhoun, George R., Jeweler, b. Ohio, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cole, E. W., Late President Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chamberlain, H. L., Insurance Agent, Notary Public, b. Virginia, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clark, W. M., Editor, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, James L., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Campbell, John H., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cockrill, B. F., Stock Breeder, b. Mississippi, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clark, W. B., Book-Keeper, b. Alabama, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Childress, L. H., Farmer, b. Alabama, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Childress, L. S., Livery, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Consens, J. P., Druggist and Chemist, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carter, J. W., State Register of Lands, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, W. F., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cornelius, W. R., Undertaker, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cridghel, F. D., b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carrick, Samuel P., Shoe Merchant, b. Massachusetts, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Camp, A. S., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Combs, M. S., Funeral Undertaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooler, William C., Merchant, b. Pickens, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, W. B., Artist, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carroll, Hugh, Book-Keeper, b. South Carolina, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cater, William N., Grocer and Marketer, b. Tennessee, s. 1815; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Crawford, Walter H., Grocer, b. Georgia, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cheney, Henry S., Upholsterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clark, Richard, Boot and Shoemaker, b. Georgia, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clark, C. M., Sawyer, b. Missouri, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Collins, H. W., Engineer, b. Illinois, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Crocket, W. H., Fireman, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Conley, J. W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cooper, W. N., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cavender, John W., Assistant City Sexton, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Carter, Clay, Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Crutshaw, Scott W., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Crutshaw, David K., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Cartwright, J. A., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Chisholm, L. C.

Chisholm, G.

Charlton, James H., Physician, b. Tennessee, 1813; p. o. add. Lavergne, Tenn.

Cummingham, W. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.

Criswell, J. G., Wheelwright, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.

Colander, John H., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Clements, C. M., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.

Clements, John M., Merchant and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.

Charlton, G. W., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Onyville, Tenn.

Chambers, H. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Pamson Mills, Tenn.

Clark, James B., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.

Curran, John P., Locomotive Engineer, b. Ohio, s. 1878.

Coleman, J. F., Stone Cutter, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Coleman, James M., Butcher, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Conley, J. W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Carter, F. M., Carpenter, b. Mississippi, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Chickering, C. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Compton, Mrs. Felix, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Compton, P. N., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Compton, Mrs. L. I., Farmer, b. Alabama, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Compton, Henry W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Colton, J. A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cochran, W. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852.
- Carpenter, J. R., Manager of Singer Manufacturing Company's Office, b. Illinois, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Childress, O. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Carter, Mrs. Nannie, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Carter, Mrs. Sally, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Corley, John J., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Castleman, C. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Stewart's Ferry, Tenn.
- Castleman, Lewis, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1809; p. o. add. Stewart's Ferry, Tenn.
- Clark, A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Corbett, Eugene, Iron and Hardware, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Caruthers, R., Small Fruits and Fanning, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Crittenden, Nannie, Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Chadwell, R.
- Connell, William, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Coles, J. W., Dairyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cummings, G. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Creeker, E. L., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Carney, E. M. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Carney, John T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Carney, Joseph E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Craig, W. S., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1843; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
- Caswell, D. H., Mill Furniture, b. Maine, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cusshy, T. D., Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cherry, Cutler, Nurseryman, b. Ohio, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cuff, John, Laborer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cloyt, Samuel, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cloyd, Mitchell, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cabwell, Jeff, Barber, b. South Carolina, s. 1863.
- Corley, J. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Crowley, Strong, Stone Mason, b. Missouri, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cole, Martin, Porter Commercial Hotel, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Carter, Felix, Transfer Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Conner, Ira, Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Cabber, C. G., Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Creighton, A. D., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Ranger for Davidson County, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Crawford, J. Y., Dentist, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Craftman, M., River Engineer, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dullag, S. A., Recorder of the City of Nashville, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Good, Thomas L., Lawyer, b. Kentucky, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davis, L. H., Real-Estate and Collection Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- De Monbreun, W. R., Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dismukes, W. L., Dentist, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Drake, E. L., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davis, W. G., General Agent Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- De Lee, Mrs. M. A., Merchant, b. Scotland, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Demoss, Abram L., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dorris, William D., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davidson, H. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dolson, A. D., Artesian Wells, b. North Carolina, s. 1815; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davidson, Otho E., Inventor, b. Virginia, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Drummond, J. P., Iron Master, b. Ohio, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dews, William, Coal, Lumber and Sash Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Deugherty, W. C., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Donelson, Samuel, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davidson, S. A., Carpenter and Builder, b. Virginia, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Duff, Charles M., House and Ornamental Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Billehay, A. E., Railroad Conductor, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Devoy, E., Collector First National Bank, b. Ireland, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dodd, Robert, Barber, 42 Cedar Street, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Decker, Gen. Charles E., The Smallest Man in the World; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dunn, L. S., b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dennoville, J. F., Wholesale Druggist, b. Virginia, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dixon, J. W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Duncan, W. M., Broker, b. Kentucky, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Douglas, Byrd, Commission Merchant, b. Virginia, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dortch, W. B., Merchant, b. Montgomery City, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dashiell, John S., Steamboat Captain, b. Maryland, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dortch, Nat. F., Druggist, and Present Clerk of the Circuit Court, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dunnevant, W. S., Contractor and Lumber Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davies, F. H., Jeweler, b. Georgia, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- De Hart, J. N., Carpenter and Manufacturer, b. New Jersey, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dugger, J. H., Manufacturer of Confectionery, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dalton, Martin, Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dismukes, John L., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Daniel, Joseph, Landscape Gardener at Capitol, b. France, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dunivan, Thomas L., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Douglas, Louis, Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davis, S., Fruit Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Daniels, S. P., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- De Inclamore, Maria, Music Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Darr, Joseph, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Donelson, Stockley, Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Dismukes, Mrs. Elizabeth, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Dennison, John V., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Dunn, Alfred, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Station A, Tenn.
- Drumright, B. G., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1876; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Douglas, A. H., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Douglas, David, Gardener, b. Scotland, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davidson, S. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dozier, Enoch, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dungee, James, Champion Watermelon Raiser of the World, on Cockrill's Farm, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Demoss, Edwin C., Farmer and Stock Grower, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Dix, William, Market Gardener, b. Kentucky, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Durrett, W. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Dismukes, W. M., p. o. add. Hendersonville, Tenn.
- Drake, J. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Dozier, W., Farmer and Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dozier, P. T., Jr., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davis, W. D., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Davis, M. W., Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dickinson, George, Tinner, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dale, James, Family Groceries, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dale, Mrs. Hattie, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dale, Miss Alice Blanche, b. Tennessee, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Donelson, W. A., Farmer, b. Berlin, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Donelson, Capt. Vinet, Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Dalton, Michael, Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Danbridge, E. E., Manufacturer of saddles and harness, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- East, Edward H., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eve, Duncan, Surgeon, b. Georgia, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- East, Addison A., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ewin, J., Overton, Clerk Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn. see
- Elirod, John, Refractor, b. Kentucky, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ekin, J. H., President City Transfer Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Erwin, C. B., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Leikunap, Bernard, Shoemaker, b. Hanover, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Faing, Z. W., Lawyer, b. Marshall County, s. 1843; p. o. add. Pulaski, Tenn.

- Edwards, John W., Manager of Grand Opera-House, b. Alabama, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Edington, Hugh, Carpenter and Contractor, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ewing, Andrew J. (Foreman), Trunk Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eastman, C. H., Clerk County Court, b. New Hampshire, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ewing, O., Wholesale Hardware Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Edwards, S. W., Railroad Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eastman, William L., Manufacturer Stationery, b. Washington, D. C., s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ely, Jesse, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Elliott, Frank E., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eves, Robert, Hotel Proprietor, b. Canada West, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ewing, E. H., Lawyer, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Estleman, William, Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Euloe, T. E., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Edwards, Alexander S., Merchant, b. Virginia, s. 1848; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Evans, James M., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Edmondson, Henry, Farmer and Constable, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
- Ezell, J. M., Carpenter and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
- Ezell, L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Onychville, Tenn.
- Edmiston, William, Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Earthman, J. H., Keeper of Insane Department, Davidson County Asylum, b. Tennessee, s. 1821; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Enbank, D. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ellis, J. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Stewart's Ferry, Tenn.
- Ellis, A. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Stewart's Ferry, Tenn.
- Evans, Charles, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Earthman, William L., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Early, F. C., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Early, J. W., Pastor Bethel Chapel, b. Virginia, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Eakin, T. E., Boot and Shoe Maker, b. South Carolina, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Foster, Turner S., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Foster, W. E., Civil Engineer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fall, Alexander, Clerk Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Foster, B. E., Retired, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fitzhugh, B. S., Receiving Agent North Carolina and St. Louis Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- French, Mrs. Mary A., b. England, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fuller, Charles L., Secretary and Treasurer South Nashville Street Railway, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ferguson, J. P., Foreman Woodshops of Nashville and Decatur Division, Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, b. Virginia, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fuller, George T., Shoe Manufacturer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Foster, Will L., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fisher, Jo. W., Manager Western Union Telegraph Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Foster, A. E., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fields, S. H., Policeman, b. Hartsville, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fulghum, John W., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Frendley, Thomas, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Foster, J. E., Cooper, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fisher, Charles D., Cooper, b. Boston, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fulcher, John W., Manufacturer of Cheiving-Gum and Butter-Scotch, b. Virginia, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fox, T. A., Carpenter and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ferrie, John C., County Court Judge, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Flippen, T. D., General Book-Keeper North Carolina and St. Louis Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fergusso, James, Constable, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Feehan, P. A., Bishop of Nashville, b. Ireland, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Freeman, L. M., Fireman, b. New Jersey, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fritch, J. H., Merchant Groceries, b. North Carolina, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Freeman, L. R., Merchant, b. New York, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fite, L. B., Jr., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fite, L. B., Sr., Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ford, P. A., Laborer, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fisher, Alexander A., Principal Fourth District School, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fryar, J. F., Physician, b. Kentucky, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ford, H. W., Broker and Commission Merchant, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fanning, Mrs. C., b. England, s. 1840; p. o. add. Glen Cliff, Tenn.
- Fanning, A. J., Farmer, b. Alabama, s. 1836; p. o. add. Glen Cliff, Tenn.
- Fields, James W., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Frazier, Thomas N., Lawyer and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fitz Gibbons, Edmund, Fireman Tennessee Insane Asylum, b. Ireland, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fly, James W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
- Foster, H. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Fiona, Joshua, Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Glen Cliff, Tenn.
- Ford, H. W., & Co., Mechanics, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fowler, Mrs. M. P., b. Indian Territory, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Forbes, D., Physician, b. Maine, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Frezier, P. H., Section Boss Northwestern Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Fleming, B. V., Market Gardener, b. Ohio, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fleming, Benjamin E., Sr., General Accountant, b. Ohio, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fuzzell, J. Overton, Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Ohio, s. 1849; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Ford, W. R. and A. B., Farmers, b. Virginia, s. 1845; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Hetcher, P., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1815; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ferrell, W. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Ford, J. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
- Fulcher, Joseph W., Medical Student, b. Virginia, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- French, H. S., Retired Merchant, b. Ohio, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fite, Thomas D., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fite, John A., Lawyer, p. o. add. Carthage, Tenn.
- Fenstel, Adin, Saloon Keeper, b. Germany, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fuller, Eben, Boots and Shoes, b. Massachusetts, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fellis, Francis, Wood, Coal, and Lumber Dealer, b. New York, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fowler, John P., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Freeman, Oscar, Trunk Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fowler, J. K., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Glenn, W. E., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gazaway, Edward, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gandie, Tip, Attorney-at-Law, b. Georgia, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gant, John M., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gant, John C., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, E. S., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gault, John W., Commercial Traveler, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, J. Walker, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Greenfield, R. K., Banker, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Greenfield, Robert W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gartland, Thomas, Florist and Landscape Gardener, b. Ireland, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Griffin, Henry, Carpenter and Builder, b. Virginia, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gregory, Charles E., Book-Keeper, b. New York, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gilbert, John V., Manager of Gilbert Sisters' Dramatic Troupe, b. Virginia, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gwyn, J. A., Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Greer, B. K., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gower, O. C., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gannon, George W., Hotel Walter, b. North Carolina, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Grizzard, Emans, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goodwin, W. G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Graft, James G., Cooper, b. Ohio, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gresham, William J., Wagon Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goldberg, A. L., Lumber Dealer, b. Kentucky, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gwinn, John, Teller, b. Germany, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Griffith, David, Steamboat Man, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Glidan, W. H., House Builder and Contractor, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Glasgow, W. T., Manager Empire Coal Mining Co., b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gowley, James F., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Grant, J. F., Physician, b. Lincoln County, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Greene, J. W., Livery, b. Davidson County, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goodbar, A. J., Wholesale Hats, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Glusgov, W. F., Coal Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, Richard, Merchant Tailor, b. Scotland, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Garrison, William, Publisher, b. New Jersey, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gower, E. E., Contractor and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goodman, Frank, Principal Goodman's Business College, b. Ohio, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gardner, R. H., Maxwell House, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gibson, J., Miller, b. North Carolina, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gennett, Andrew, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gale, W. B., Insurance Agent, b. Mississippi, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gordon, Geo. C., Commission Merchant (Cotton and Tobacco), b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, James, Master Mechanic, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gray, C. F., Men's Furnishing Goods, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Guild, Joseph C., Lawyer, b. Virginia, s. 1806; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Greener, John G., Druggist, b. Tennessee, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gray, William S., Druggist, b. Kentucky, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gardner, G. N., Livery Stable, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gordon, R. H., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Groomes, B. H., Funeral Undertaker, b. Virginia, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gleaves, James T., Farmer and Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, Frank W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Groomes, R. H., Undertaker, b. Virginia, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goodlett, M. C., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Griffin, Mrs. N. K., b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gipson, H. C., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Griswold, Thomas H., Marketer, b. South Carolina, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gee, L. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gordon, L. A., Editor, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gilham, T. M., Mechanic, b. Ohio, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, R. M., Railroad Conductor, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Baker's Station, Tenn.
- Goodlett, M. C., Lawyer, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gilbreth, Jno. A., Machinist, b. Alabama, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Grundy, Alice, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Grantland, H. W., Wholesale Grocer and Cotton Factory, b. Alabama, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Griggs, J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gillem, L. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Goodlett, Alfonso G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Griggs, Richard D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nolensville, Tenn.
- Gowan, Mrs. Amanda M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Glees, James T., Sr., Farmer and Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1822.
- Garner, B. M., Wagon Maker and Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
- Gray, Henry, Florist T. I. Asylum, b. England, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Garrett, W. R., Professor of Mathematics M. E. Academy, b. Virginia, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gower, J. W., Pressman, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Crimstead, A. P., Physician, b. Virginia, s. 1836; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Griggs, T. K., Farmer, b. Georgia, s. 1822; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Goodwin, W. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Gaines, J. W., Physician and Farmer, b. Kentucky; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Gaines, T. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Lime Kiln, Tenn.
- Goodrich, John, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Lime Kiln, Tenn.
- Griffin, Mrs. N. K., b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gifford, Mrs. C. W., b. Tennessee, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, W. M., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gordon, W. H., Retired Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gardner, James, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Gardner, M. M., Farmer and Stock Breeder, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Greer, Mrs. L. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1821; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Greer, J. S., Farmer and Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Greer, John T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Greer, Mrs. L. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Gerrard, W. H., Ex-Steward Captain, b. Nova Scotia, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gerrard, Mrs. Sarah B. S., b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Graves, D. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Garrett, W. H. and E. C., Farmers, b. Tennessee, s. 1853 and 1857; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Graves, Nellie H., b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Green, R. M., p. o. add. Baker's Station, Tenn.
- Grizzard, R. W., p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Gailbreath, J. R., p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Graves, Joseph E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Green, F. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Green, Samuel, Constable, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Tennessee.
- Gallahan, John, Farmer and Carpenter, b. Kentucky, s. 1821; p. o. add. Ashland City, Tenn.
- Gallagher, W. I., Clerk, b. Georgia, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Green, Bedford, Clergyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gowdy, C. C., Constable, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Gadsby, John E., Engineer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goff, F., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goodrich, C. W., Carpenter and Contractor, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Goodlett, R. D., Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Guilt, Gardner, Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hord, Ben M., Publisher *Local Sun*.
- Horton, J. W., Jr., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hoyt, T. A., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, b. South Carolina, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hunt, George C., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harrison, Horace H., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Howell, Morton B., Attorney-at-Law, b. Virginia, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harding, J. M., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hughes, James S., Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, J. E., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Houston, Joseph D., Merchant, b. Louisiana, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hurley, A. H., Produce and Commission, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Haddon, C. W., Book-Keeper Nashville Warehouse, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harman, Richard, Engineer Cotton Compress Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Haley, Mrs. T. W., b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Halley, Robert A., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hoed, Z. T., Policeman, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Horn, Joseph, Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Holston, T. K., Policeman, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Holby, Robert H., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harrison, Samuel M., Local Inspector Steam Vessel, b. Ohio, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hawkins, J. M., Lumber Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Heuser, J. J., Grocer and Wholesale Beer Dealer, b. Germany, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hedrick, P. L., Carpenter and Builder, b. Ohio, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hess, John, Jr., Saloon, b. Ohio, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hendrickson, A., Capitalist, b. Ireland; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hollister, C. L., Saloon, b. New York, s. 1894; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hooper, George, Head Porter Maxwell House, b. Nashville, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, J. D., Journalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, Hooper, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hailey, W. H., Pattern Maker, b. Virginia, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Houchins, A. J., Patent Roofing, b. Virginia, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harrison, T. B., Steamboat Captain, b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Haley, A. S., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hosse, A. F., Grocer, b. Prussia, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hoffman, Paul, Clerk, b. Germany, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hymon, G. N., Box Maker, b. Virginia, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hall, J. R., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Haynie, James, Contractor and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hight, George W., Clothier, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harman, Thomas M., Steamboat Captain and Pilot, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hille, M. V. B., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hewitt, W. L., Merchant, b. Ohio, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harper, J. L., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Engles, David, Hardware Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hogan, Alexander, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hora, A. R., Porter, b. North Carolina, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Hawkins, Thomas J., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harrison, Bob, Porter Maxwell House, b. Alabama, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, C. C., Stone Cutter, b. Long Island, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hayes, N. C., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, Edward, Cook, b. Alabama, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hogan, R. K., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Head, J. W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hunter, John, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Horsler, Henry, Hack Driver, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hogan, H. B., Coal and Wood Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hughes, Wirt, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hardcastle, G., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Houston, Alexander, Cook, b. North Carolina, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Herstem, Jacob, Photographer, b. Germany, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, P. J., Carpenter, b. Alabama, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hurd, James, Grocer, b. Georgia, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Horn, W. P., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hogle, Charles, Locomotive Engineer, b. Ohio, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hartung, John, Showcase Maker, Picture Framer, and Fancy Wood Work, b. Germany, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hughes, John, Boot and Shoe, b. Virginia, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Halley, James Harvey, Journalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Holbell, W. B., Trunk Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, W. J., Book-keeper with Thomas Nolan, Lumber Manufacturer, b. Alabama, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- House, George W., Methodist Minister Tennessee Conference, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hodge, Thomas, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hooper, H. V., Wholesale Bookstore, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hall, F. S., Physician and Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hollins, R. S., Sr., Wholesale Shoes, b. Virginia, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hensley, Henry C., Pork Packer, b. Kentucky, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hillman, C. E., Wholesale Iron and Hardware, b. New Jersey, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hoyt, J. W., Minister of the Gospel, b. New York, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hoskins, W. E., R. R. N. C. & St. L., b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Holman, W. D., Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Henker, H. J., Wholesale Confectioner, b. Illinois, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Haverin, Hugh, Stone Cutter, b. Ireland, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Herrin, Thomas, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Hobson, George, Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Howell, R. H., Manufacturing Stationery, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Huntington, H. H., Clothing and Gent's Furnishing, b. Connecticut, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hawkins, D. F., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hesse, Charles, Saddle and Harness Manufacturer, b. Prussia, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hickman, James, Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Henderson, M., Painter, b. Scotland, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harding, W. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, J. W., Minister of the Gospel, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Malten, Mrs. S. K., State Librarian, b. Alabama, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hailoran, M., Grocery Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rickman, Joe. P., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hanner, H. B., Livery and Stock Dealer, b. New York, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hadley, J. E., Sick Nurse, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hydinger, W. H., Butcher, b. Virginia, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hendershot, G. W., Proprietor Thornton's English Liver and Blood Purifier, b. Ohio, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hughes, George D., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, Temple O., Jr., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hart, Mrs. E. Laura, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Horton, J. W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hess, L. B., Cooper, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hopkins, Edward, Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hodges, James, Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mord, A. L., Cabinet Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hopkins, John, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Haby, Jennie Hill, Teacher in Powers Seminary, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Henderson, J. H., Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harding, Lucy, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Humphrey, L. M., Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Georgia, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Marsh, George, Hackman, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, N. C., Shoe Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hollowell, Frank, Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hamilton, N. B., Real Estate Street Corner Cart, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hutchinson, J. H., Brick Contractor, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Giarding, John, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, Temple O., Jr., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hagar, Anderson, Farmer and Preacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Halley, R. L., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Hadley, John L., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Hofetter, Joseph, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Hays, Anderson S., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Hays, John, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Hagar, W. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Hays, N. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Harwood, James A., Farmer and Fruit Grower, b. Tennessee, s. 1811; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Harwood, Cephas, Farmer and Fruit Grower, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Harwood, Charles B., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Harwood, A. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Hardy, T. G., Farmer and Mechanic, b. Virginia, s. 1823; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Harris, T. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Hill, H. B., Physician and Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1865; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Hamilton, A. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Station A, Nashville, Tenn.
- Holt, Thomas I., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Hogan, Mrs. G. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Hadley, D. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Hill, H. H., Farmer and Justice of Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Holt, W. T., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Tennessee, s. 1861.
- Harris, Mrs. Benjamin D., b. North Carolina, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hamilton, James W., Merchant and Farmer, b. Ohio, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Holson, N. F., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Glen Cliff, Tenn.
- Horton, Joseph W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hogan, Louis P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hart, E. Laura, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hubert, Mrs. C. W., b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hayes, Henry M., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harding, N. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, Alexander, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hunt, H. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hunt, W. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hooley, John W., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hooper, C. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Pond Creek, Tenn.
- Marling, George H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Hill, John B., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Hooton, William R., Preacher, b. Virginia, s. 1826; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Hooper, James H., Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Hows, John, Farmer and Stock Grower, b. North Carolina, s. 1816; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Hows, Sterling M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Hutton, William C., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Hutton, John H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Hutton, Mrs. M. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Hutton, Thomas F., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Herrin, Thomas L., Merchant and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Hewley, C. W., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hughes, L. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hart, J. W., Market Gardener, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hudson, W. B., Farmer and Stock Dealer, b. Kentucky, s. 1848; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Hall, S. S. & E. E., Farmers and Stock Raisers, b. Tennessee, s. 1858, 1862; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Harris, Nimmo T., Teacher, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Harrison, George W., Farmer, b. Ohio, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Holmes, W. M., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hyde, W. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Hamilton, W. A., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Hollingsworth, L. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Holt, Isaac, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Hyde, E. I., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hyde, F. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Howington, J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
- Horn, W. L., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hancecock, E., New Era Mills, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hyde, N. B., First National Bank, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rumphrey, J. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hartley, W. P., Produce Merchant, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, Peter, Jr., Clerk, b. England, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hill, Henry, Carpenter, b. Virginia, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, Thomas, Farmer and Marketer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, T., Evangelist, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hilde, John H., Book-Keeper Comptroller's Office, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hightower, Thomas, Variety Store, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hays, James B., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hays, C. B., Shipping and Receiving Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hays, D. W., Clergyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hays, Lewis, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Harris, Charles, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1823; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Horton, Susan, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hawkins, Albert, Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hampton, B. G., Physician, b. North Carolina, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hite, J. C., Contractor and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hodge, Thomas G., Prescriptionist, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hastlock, H. A., Journalist, b. Missouri, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hodges, Charles, Journalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hick, D. E., Farmer, Ice and Coal Dealer, b. North Carolina, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Hoffman, A. J., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Henderson, George A., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, W. P., Physician and Postmaster at Nashville; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnston, Daniel A., Watchmaker and Jeweler, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jackson, W. C., Cotton Merchant, b. Missouri, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jolly, J. W., Jr., Carpenter, b. Kentucky, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, Joseph A., Switchman Louisville and Nashville Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, E. C., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, Bailey, Steamboat Captain and Pilot, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jennings, J. G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, R. L., Journalist, b. North Carolina, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jennings, J. G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jamison, Monroe, Farmer and Stock Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jenkins, Mrs. M., b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jenkins, Alfred, Trunkmaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jackson, James A., Chorister of Christ Church, b. England, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jenkins, J. S., Wholesale and Retail Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, M. P., Clerk, b. Virginia, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, Pryor, Bookbinder, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, Edw. S., Hull Inspector of Steam Vessels, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Joseph, B. M., b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, Edgar, Banker, b. Mississippi, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jackson, W. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, Y. R., Freight Agent North Carolina and St. Louis Railroad, b. Virginia, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jordan, J. S., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jennings, Robert W., Wholesale Hats, b. South Carolina, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, J. P., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, George William, Liquor Dealer, b. Ohio, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jackson, Andrew, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Jungermann, J., Merchant, b. Germany, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, A. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, D. B., Insurance, b. Ireland, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, J. W., Grocer, b. Ireland, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jackson, Susan, Dressmaker, b. Kentucky, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, Henry P., Gardener, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, J. H., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1835; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Johnson, T. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840.
- Jones, J. A., Bricklayer, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Johnson, A. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, D. R., Insurance, b. Ireland, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jennett, H. P., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Johnson, A. W., Retired Merchant, b. New Hampshire, s. 1802; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, W. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Johns, W. N., Equitable Fire Insurance Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jordan, J. H., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Eaton Creek, Tenn.
- Jones, B. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1823; p. o. add. Eaton Creek, Tenn.
- James, D. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Eaton Creek, Tenn.
- Jamison, James M., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, A. J., Blackster, b. Virginia, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, G. W., Liquor Dealer, b. Ohio, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Jones, Thompson H., Dealer in Furniture and Agricultural Implements, b. Kentucky, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- James, Volney, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Joslin, A. A., Surveyor and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Johnson, C. G., Carpenter and Contractor, b. Virginia, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kelso, William, Stereotyper, b. Massachusetts, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kuhn, Casper B., Book-Keeper, b. Germany, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kinnaird, Percy, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kidd, W. A., Conductor Louisville and Nashville Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- King, G. W., Nursery, b. New York City, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- King, John, Bricklayer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- King, Benjamin F., Carpenter and Joiner, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- King, J. B., Carpenter and Joiner, b. Mississippi, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kelly, P. S., Veterinary Surgeon, b. Ireland, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kennedy, Lawrence F., Real Estate, b. Ireland, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kinney, D. C., Pilot, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kirby, John L., Journalist and Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Keble, S. W., Magistrate, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kile, James, Driver "Citizens' Gift" Fire Company, No. 3, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kleiser, Henry, Manufacturer Show Cases and Cabinet Maker, b. Baden, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kennedy, John C., Clerk, b. Kentucky, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kirkman, John, Banker, b. Tennessee, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Keith, Samuel J., Banker, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kellogg, J. A., Hotel Proprietor, b. Ohio, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kline, W. D., Druggist, b. New York, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Keeton, T. J., Builder, b. Virginia, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- King, William, Musician, b. Philadelphia, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kesee, F. P., Book-Keeper N. L. Ice Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kennedy, D., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kemp, J. W., Blacksmith, b. Alabama, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kennedy, Willoughby, Barber, b. Louisiana, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kinnie, George A., Farmer, b. Mississippi, s. 1843; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
- Kelley, Mrs. Kate, Family Groceries, b. Ireland, s. 1840; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
- King, Thomas S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1873; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Kennedy, G. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Kinney, G. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kirkpatrick, John C., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Knock, Theodore, Fresco Painter, b. Bremen, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kookerell, M. B., Miller, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kennedy, John L., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Kirtland, Mrs. E., b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Lee, J. M., Lawyer, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Lawrence, John, Attorney-at-Law, b. Ohio, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Lindsey, A. Y. S., Jr., Real Estate and Insurance, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Lillard, John B., Medical Books and Instruments, b. Kentucky, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Lusk, A. H., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Loes, Robert B., Dentist, b. New York, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Long, Robert B., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Levin, John, Architect, b. Wales, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

Le Roi, Charles, Printer, b. Canada, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lawrence, Jeff, Stone Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Locke, J. M. Jr., Trader, b. Kentucky, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lawrence, P. M., Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lewis, David, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lapeley, D. L., Attorney-at-Law, b. Kentucky, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lester, W. D., Assistant Steward Max House, b. Tennessee, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Langford, Henry, Jr., S. E. Engineer, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lerkey, E. A. J., Baggage Master Louisville and Nashville Railroad, b. New York, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lee, Mrs. Annie, b. Ireland, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, George W., Transfer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lovell, W. T., House Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1811; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lamb, Charles S., House Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lillard, Albert, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lewis, L. M., b. Wisconsin, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, E., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Linton, G. S., Clerk N. and C. Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lipscomb, James F., Teacher Edgefield Male Academy, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Laurent, Eugene L., Druggist, b. Prussia, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Longhurst, C. D., Carriage Manufacturer, b. New York, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Longworth, William, Machinist, b. England, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lowry, A. E., Musician, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Latimer, J. H., Conductor North Carolina Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lipscomb, Duell, Editor, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Linck, R. C., Merchant, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, Chl., b. Sept. 22, 1865, North Carolina, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Landes, Charles, Porter at Capitol, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, Jefferson, Porter at Capitol, b. Tennessee, s. 1824, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lowry, Peter, President Manual Labor Institution, b. North Carolina, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lewis, Richard, Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lightfoot, J. H., Physician, b. Virginia, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, W. H., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lovell, Charles H., Prescriptionist, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, E. A., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lesueur, S. J., Plasterer and Cistern Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Livingston, William, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
 Lawrence, John M., Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1825.
 Lane, T. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
 Lane, J. K., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
 Lyle, William H.
 Letas, J. A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nolensville, Tenn.
 Lester, James, Brick Mason and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
 Locken, Toney, Book Binder, b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lawrence, Mrs. William L. B., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lazenby, B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lazenby, T. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1890; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Linton, J. V., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Linton, William J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
 Linton, Silas, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
 Linton, Mrs. Kate, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
 Linton, Johnson V., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
 Lovell, William Harrison, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
 Lovell, Carrol M., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
 Love, R. E., Farmer, b. Alabama, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lockhart, Mrs. A. Witt, Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Latta, Isaac, b. Ireland, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lindsay, Frank, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Luffin, I. G., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lanier, W. L., Keeper Davidson Court, Asylum, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Love, S. O., Farmer and Stock Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1868, p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
 Looney, R. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
 Lindsey, Mrs. N. Lawrence; p. o. add. Lebanon, Tenn.
 Link, J. P., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Lipscomb, D., Jr., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.

Locke, Isaac, Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Leacher, George, Dealer in Furniture, b. Switzerland, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Leachard, F. A., Inventor and Dealer in Picture-Frames, b. Bavaria; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Longnette, Edwin, Journalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Morris, Ambrose, Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McAllister, Jno. W., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McFerrin, J. B., Minister of the Gospel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Morgan, Henry W., Dentist, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McClain, Andrew, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Malone, Thomas H., Lawyer, b. Alabama, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Merritt, Alfred G., Chancellor, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Massey, George, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah, Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Metz, H., Clothing Merchant, b. Germany, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mann, G. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Martin, Jennie, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Martin, Jo. D., Clerk, F. Moulton & Co., b. Kentucky, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mickle, J. D., Tobacconist, b. Virginia, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McCool, W. N.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Moore, H. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
 Martin, James F., Lumber Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Martin, J. T., Tobacco and Commission Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Martin, William L., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Massey, Jno., Policeman, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McFall, D. M., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Megar, D. T., Stone Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McMurray, W. J., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Morris, Eli T., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McAllister, M. E., Policeman, b. Virginia, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Matthews, W. P., Produce Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Menefee, A., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mackey, Albert, Stone Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Matthews, J. H., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Milwain, John, Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Myers, John, Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Martin, William, Pattern Maker, b. Ireland, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Money, J. D., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Monahan, James, Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Morris, H. B., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McCarthy, William M., Merchant, b. Georgia, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McCall, Martin, Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McLaugherty, M. A., Merchant, b. Virginia, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McCarthy, Tim, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McDougal, W. R., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McGuire, Carol, Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Moore, J. M., Carpenter, b. South Carolina, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mangum, Wiley C., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McNichols, G. A., Painter, b. Kentucky, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Moss, Robert E., Agent Singer Sewing Machine, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McKinney, William, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Monroe, Benjamin, Paper Hanger, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McCandless, John, Market Gardener, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Morgan, W. H. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McKnight, W. G., Painter, b. Scotland, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Marshall, Gilbert, Nurseyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Murphy, A. W., Sewing Machine Agent, b. Georgia, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Miller, Robert S.
 Mahoney, M. J., Lawyer.
 May, W. P., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Brentwood, Tenn., s. 1841; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
 Moore, Robert I., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mahon, W. S., Photographer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 McAlister, J. H., Builder, b. North Carolina, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Miller, H. C., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Nooney, Thomas A., Stereotyper, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Morrison, Robert A., b. Tennessee, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mahan, James, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
 Mathis, W. J., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Manly, W. M., Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Marbury, Philip H., Jr., Clerk with George E. Cooper & Co., b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Manly, William M.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Miller, Mrs. S. J., Boarding House Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mitchell, W. H., Wholesale Boots and Shoes, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, William, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McGavock, John J., Wholesale Implements and Seeds, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McAllister, I. A., b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McKinney, John M., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morrison, P., Contractor and Builder, b. Canada, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Marshall, R. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McGavock, D. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moulton, Frank, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCrory, J. C., b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maer, Thomas S., Broker, b. Virginia, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morrow, W., President T. C. and R. R. Co., b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCann, J. K., County Court Clerk, b. Virginia, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McClure, James A., Music and Pianos, b. Virginia, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McAllister, W. K., Jr., City Attorney of Nashville, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maney, T. H., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maddin, Thomas L., Physician, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mashlin, John W., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mailing, R. H., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maney, F. C., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mitchell, Charles, Jr., Bakery and Confectionery, b. Scotland, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maery, Silas N., Hardware, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Manlove, P. H., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Murray, J. B., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Manlove, John H., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McNairy, A. D., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mayo, William L., Druggist and Prescriptionist, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morton, A. E., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morgan, E. W., Salesman, b. Virginia, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Merrill, J., Tinner, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maney, N. C., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, R. G., Grocer, b. North Carolina, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Miller, Ed. H., Manufacturer of Mattresses and Spring-Beds, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mooney, T. J., Plumber, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Menees, J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Merry, L. G., Clergyman, b. Kentucky, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morrison, J. C., Dental Depot, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morton, John W., Fruit and Vegetables, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maore, James Q.
- Morgan, Irby, Jr., Dry Goods and Notions, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Munroe, W. T., Carpenter, b. Virginia, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mallory, Patrick H., Boiler Riveter, b. Massachusetts, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moran, John, Grocer, b. Ireland, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moffitt, A. C., Painter, b. Kentucky, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- MacPherson, John, Minister Central Presbyterian Church, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, Alexander, Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Mulligan, Burton, Expressman, b. Mississippi, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McFall, Mosar, Expressman, b. South Carolina, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McManery, John H., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morrison, James, Book-Keeper, b. Ireland, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morrison, Mrs. Emily, b. Ohio, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Malone, Michael, Lawyer, b. Alabama, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Merrett, A. L.
- McClendon, Bennis, Farmer and Preacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- McMurry, M. W., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1890; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Meadows, A. J., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Meadows, H. B., Farmer and Engineer, b. Kentucky, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Meadows, Braxton C., Farmer and Mechanic, b. Kentucky, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McGavock, David H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Martin, M. A., Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1890; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Morris, J. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Melvin, John W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Matlock, William S., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Glen Cliff, Tenn.
- Morgan, Calvin, Miller and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Minton, John H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Malone, Thomas C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- McFarlin, Mrs. Serena S., b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- McKee, P. J., Merchant, b. Ireland; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McLean, C. A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Miller, M. N., Engineer Vanderbilt University, b. Ohio, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Murray, T. P., Minister, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McIntyre, Daniel, Floriculturist, b. Scotland, s. 1896; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, W. H., Tinner and Coppersmith, b. North Carolina, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, John H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, Mrs. Ellen, b. England, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCall, Martin, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCall, John S., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McPherson, John, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McClanahan, W. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McClanahan, Miss Nellie, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCoy, Thomas, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1790; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Mayfield, George, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Mayfield, Mrs. M. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Morgan, George, Farmer; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Morgan, Mrs. J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Marlin, George E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Bealeville, Tenn.
- Marshall, James, Preacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McQueen, Alexander, Wagon Maker and Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McIntosh, William, Farmer, b. North Carolina, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Meniel, F. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, T. E., Deputy Sheriff, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Menees, Robert, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Menees, J., p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- McIntosh, F. M., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1829; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Mothes, A. R., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Moorman, C. W., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Marshall, R. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1833.
- Manlove, C. H., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1848.
- Mayo, J. M., p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Miller, T. Charles, Farmer, b. Illinois, s. 1864; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- McCool, W. N., Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Morgan, W. N., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Manlove, B. E., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- McGavock, Andrew, Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Merry, N. L., Clergyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McGavock, Nelson, Clergyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Merritt, T. I., Wall Paper and Notions, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maney, Kit, Blacksmith, b. Georgia, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Martin, Crawford, Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Georgia, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCaslin, Henry, Sheet Iron and Copper, b. Pennsylvania; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Miller, R. J. G., Journalist, b. Indiana, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Murphy, S. M., Merchant.
- McCann, John J., Merchant Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maddox, William, Stone and Marble Mason, b. Virginia, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McKinzie, A. J., Dealer in and Trainer of Trotting-Stock, b. Ireland, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McClelland, Edward, Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McFwen, James, Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Muller, James, Stone Cutter, b. England, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Moore, A. J., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McFaul, J. H., Saddle and Harness Maker, b. Canada, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McClelland, John, Retired, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- McGowan, W. T., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Morris, K. J., Wholesale Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McCarthy, B. J., Merchant, b. Georgia, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- McFarland, W. M., Lumber Dealer and Planing-Mill, b. Tennessee, s. 1823.
- Nelson, Asen, City Treasurer, b. Tennessee, s. 1890; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nowlin, J. B. W., Physician, b. Virginia, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nowlin, J. S., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nichol, Alexander R., Retired, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nichol, W. L., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nichol, Bradford, Furniture Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1811; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Narrell, George W., Lumber Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nevine, W. C., Tobacco Broker, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nichol, Samuel D., Retired, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Northern, W. H., Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nickel, A., b. Germany, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Napier, Elias W., Liveryman, b. Ohio, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nall, Thomas, Paper Maker, b. England, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nall, Mrs. Sarah, b. England, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Neal, E. H., Timber, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nunn, W. G., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1889; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nelson, I. F., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nielson, J. C., Hotel Proprietor, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nelson, H. J., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nolen, William C., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nance, James, Roof Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Neal, Samuel, Assistant Janitor Howard School, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- North, Edmund, Stone Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- North, Tennessee, Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Newby, O., Blacksmith and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Nichol, Mrs. Julia M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nichol, H. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nance, William L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Newsom, J. J., Nurseryman, b. England, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Noel, W. M., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Norther, E. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nichol, B. F., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Newsom, Lee, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Newsom, Mrs. E. I., b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Benvenue, Tenn.
- Newsom, Joseph M., Saw-Mill, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Newsom, Samuel F., Farmer and Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Newsom Station, Tenn.
- Nicholson, B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Noel, H. T., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Napier, Elias W., Livery and Sale Stable, b. Ohio, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Nance, Clement W., Farmer and Civil Engineer, b. Tennessee, s. 1811; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Noel, Edwin E., Miller and Farmer, b. Louisiana, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Noel, J. G., M.D., D.D.S., b. Kentucky, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Noylan, D. N., Bookseller and Stationer.
- Overall, A. C., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Osment, J. T., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ottenville, K., Bottler of Ales and Manufacturer of Mineral Waters, b. France, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Owen, A. R., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Overstreet, D. P., Bricklayer, b. Virginia, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Owen, G. W., Clerk, b. North Carolina, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Owen, John T., Barrel Manufacturer, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Owen, H. M., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ordway, James, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- O'Bryan, George G., Wholesale Dry Goods, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- O'Bryan, J. R., Wholesale Dry Goods, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ogden, A. S., Manufacturer, b. Ohio, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ogden, W. B., Manufacturer, b. Ohio, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Omolandico, L. J., Agent Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, b. Virginia, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Onan, John S., Nashville Steam Saw Works, b. Scotland, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Overton, John, Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Overton, May, Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Oden, S. F., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Owen, F. H., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1875; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- O'Neil, H. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- O'Brien, M. P., Engineer, b. Missouri, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Philips, James, Coal and Milling, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Poole, R., Photographer, b. Ohio, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pago, Mc—, Engineer Water-Works, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Payne, Lukie Ivy, b. Kentucky, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Poel, E. F. P., Physician, b. Virginia, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Peck, P. P., Leaf-Tobacco Dealer, b. New York, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Poston, H. H., Leaf-Tobacco Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Parrish, M. A., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Patterson, E. E., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Portch, W. H., Stone Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tommer, S. P., Agent Transfer Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Polway, George W., Retired, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Purveyor, W. P., Wholesale Liquor Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pickard, M. P., Clerk, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Fritchett, M. P., Farmer, b. Montgomery County, s. 1852; p. o. add. Eddyville, Ky.
- Parrin, E., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pago, David S., Liveryman, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Perry, W. H., Foundry and Machine-Shop, b. Ohio, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Plummer, J. T., Bricklayer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Potts, J. C., Railroad Fireman, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pitt, L. B., Policeman, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Polk, Marshall T., State Treasurer, b. North Carolina, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Perry, Thomas J., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Peacock, E. A., Watchman, b. Tennessee, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Phillips, W. W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Perry, James, Brick Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pago, John D., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Parker, John, Carpenter, b. Virginia, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Petrie, James T., Wood Turner, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Perkins, W. O'N.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Polston, Lorenzo Dow, Carpenter and Contractor, b. Alabama, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Payne, G. B., Iron Roller, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Primm, Ben, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Patterson, James T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pendleton, H. E., Wholesale Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Phillips, Hooper, Wholesale Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pree, J. L., Sheriff Davidson County, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Payne, A. B., Stationer, b. Indiana, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pago, W. W., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pigue, James A., Wholesale Boots and Shoes, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pendleton, E. B., Watchcase Maker, b. Connecticut, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pierce, D. C., Express Service, b. Ohio, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pritchett, Samuel, Tailor, b. New Jersey, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Phillips, P. T., Builder, b. Virginia, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Porterfield, Frank, Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Perry, W. H., Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Peschau, F. W. E., Clergyman, b. Germany, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Philip, John, Drummer, b. Scotland, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Power, Christopher, Butcher, b. Ireland, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Faulberry, W. P., Nurseryman, b. England, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pride, Samuel, Farmer and Broker, b. Alabama, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pride, Polly, b. Alabama, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Powers, B. L., Clothier, b. Ohio, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Powers, S. P., Merchant, b. Vermont, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Plummer, C. H., Salesman, Goodall, McLeser & Co., b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Phelan, F. D., b. Tennessee, s. 1815; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pettan, Robert, Car Inspector Louisville and Nashville Railroad, b. Tennessee, s. 1893; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Patterson, Lewis C., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pulley, G. W.
- Pride, S. H., Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Parker, J. S., Lawyer; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Paul, Isaac W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Gneyville, Tenn.
- Freson, G. W., Farmer, b. Ohio, s. 1839; p. o. add. Gneyville, Tenn.
- Perry, J. B., Farmer and Brick Mason, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Gneyville, Tenn.

- Porter, H. L., Teacher, b. Virginia, s. 1818; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Phillips, Mrs. M. J., b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Phillips, James M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846.
- Phillips, Andrew J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Podbury, W. P., Nurseryman, b. England, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Patterson, E. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Page, Mrs. Susan, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pratt, A. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Pearre, J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pearre, Mrs. Lucy, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Powell, Lewis, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church Society, b. Mississippi, s. 1875; p. o. add. Greenland Station, Tenn.
- Philips, Joseph.
- Pilk, J. B.; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Patrish, Z. S., Farmer, b. North Carolina, s. 1856; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Polk, J. K., Street-Car Driver, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Patel, Thomas, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Poole, Redell, Blacksmith, b. Virginia, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Puckett, John H., Detective, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Phillips, Daniel W., President Nashville Normal and Theological Institute, b. Wales, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Philips, D. D., Druggist, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Philips, Maggie, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Purvis, George E., Manager of Nashville Banner, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Priest, M. R., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pockett, A. A., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Prigg, Joseph, Machine-Shop, b. England, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pilcher, Matthew B., Wholesale Grain Dealer and Commission Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Pettis, J. A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Roberts, Clay, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rice, J. L., Lawyer, b. Virginia, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Russell, Robert, Dentist, b. Maine, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Maney, J. W., Painter, b. Illinois, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rost, Edward, Locomotive Engineer, b. Vermont, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Raleigh, Mrs. B. B., b. Ohio, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Russell, T. T., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Regan, P. H., Fin and Sheet Iron Work, b. Ireland, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Robert, A. J., Jeweler, b. Kentucky, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reordan, Maurice, b. Ireland, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Lawson, William S., Carriage Manufactory, b. New York, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reiley, James A., Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Romano, J. B., Foundry and Machine-Shop, b. New York, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reddick, C. P., b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reynolds, C. L., Portrait Painter, b. Maryland, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Raney, Andrew J., Paper Hanger, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Roberts, George D., Wood Carver, b. Virginia, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rogers, Henry, Barber, b. South Carolina, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rhodes, Francis M., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rivers, Nelson, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Robertson, Theodore, Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reid, Frank T., Judge Circuit Court, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rutland, J. S., Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rutland, W. P., Wholesale Shoe Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Randall, W. T., Coal Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ramage, John, Merchant, b. Scotland, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Richards, E. D., Carpet Merchant, b. North Carolina, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Roscoe, A. H., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Richards, Joseph, Druggist, b. England, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rindle, John, Farmer, b. Maryland, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Richman, E. D., Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Richardson, J. C., Clergyman, b. North Carolina, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rhodes, D. C., Cooper, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Robertson, J. T., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Roberts, R. B., Physician, b. Alabama, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Russell, R. J., Mechanic, b. Ohio, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Riley, John H., Railroad Conductor, b. England; p. o. add. Lexington, Ky.
- Rust, E. L., Engineer N. & Decatur Railroad, b. Vermont, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Robings, Richard, Laborer, b. Virginia, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rogers, J. A., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ristine, C. E., Physician, b. Vermont, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Roberts, C. S., Mechanic, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rhea, William D., Grain Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reynolds, C. L., Portrait Painter, b. Maryland, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Ridley, James, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1814; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Raines, J. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Rice, David D., Merchant and Postmaster, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Glencliff, Tenn.
- Richards, George, Farmer, Twenty-Seven Years Superintendent of Farm Tennessee Insane Asylum, b. England, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rives, Mrs. C. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Roper, Mrs. F. A., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Roper, A. J., Physician and United States Receiver, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Rowe, Elmo G., Farmer and Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Rosedale, Tenn.
- Rucker, Josiah F., Passenger Conductor N. & C. R. R., b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Roller, John, Farmer, b. North Carolina, s. 1876; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Rainer, J. G., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Station A, Nashville, Tenn.
- Raines, E. H., Farmer, s. 1838; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Reilly, F. O., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Ireland, s. 1875; p. o. add. Lime Ridge P. O., Tenn.
- Raines, W. R., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Robinson, D. A., Trader, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Rabus, Felix B., Farmer.
- Reed, J. S., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reed, W. B., Principal William Penn School, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Robertson, Mary E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Reavis, Henry Clay, Farmer and Constable, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
- Roscoe, J. W., Farmer and Railroad Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Remley, J. A., Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1868; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Ramer, J. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Baker's Station, Tenn.
- Robertson, W. D., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rodes, Charles E., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Rayner, Andrew, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1822; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Rutherford, S. P., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Steger, Robert W., Physician, b. Alabama, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stephens, James B., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smiley, Thomas T., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Southgate, W. W., Civil Engineer, b. Virginia, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stephens, J. Fain, Dentist, b. Kentucky, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stephens, J. Bunyan, Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, Baxter, Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shankland, Mrs. S. E., b. New York, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, N. H., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stearns, Eben S., Chancellor University of Nashville, b. Massachusetts, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stewart, W. A., Iron Founder and Machinist, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Schauer, G. P., Cabinet Maker, b. Germany, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shugart, D. C., Locomotive Engineer N. and D. Division Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, b. North Carolina, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Steele, W. J., Master Mechanic, N. and D. Division Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, b. Ireland, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Simpson, Henry A., Butler, b. England, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stewart, W. H., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stockell, William, Chief Nashville Fire Department, b. England, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sinclair, J. G., Oculist and Artist, b. Scotland, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Slau, R. B., Lawyer, b. Virginia, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sweeney, A. D., Carriage Maker, b. Virginia, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stewart, G. W., Machinist, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Schmidt, George L., Tanner and Currier, b. Maryland, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Schott, Charles Jr., Instrument Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sorgun, William H., Book-keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Sumner, William, Hotel Proprietor, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, John L., Architect, b. Kentucky, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, P. W., Carpenter and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stratton, Madison, Merchant and Lumber Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sweeney, Thomas G., Saddler and Harness Maker, b. Kentucky, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, A., Intelligence Office, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Steinhauer, V., Baker and Confectioner, b. Germany, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stratton, J. J., Shoemaker, b. North Carolina, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Saltzman, H., Slaughterer of Animals for Israelites, b. Hungary, s. 1875; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Seay, William T., Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sparkman, J. W., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stewart, W. H., Furniture Dealer, b. Virginia, s. 1865.
- Sax, J., Banker, b. Germany, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Scott, Digree, Tinnet, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stevens, Joe, Laborer, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stowers, W. S., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, J. R., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shackley, William, Farmer, b. South Carolina, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smallwood, Richard, Barber, b. Virginia, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sykes, T. A., United States Revenue Service, b. North Carolina, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Seabury, Jesse W., Water-Works, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stickley, F. H., St. John Sewing-machine, b. Indiana, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sadler, J. R., Manufacturer of Bark, Saloon, and Fine House Furniture, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Solan, Patrick, Horse Shuer, b. Ireland, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Scott, James W., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shaver, G. H., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Seawell, J. Q., Manufacturer of Tobacco, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Seawell, James, Manufacturer of Tobacco, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Seawell, John L., Manufacturer of Tobacco, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Summers, T. D., Physician and Surgeon, b. South Carolina, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sevier, T. F., b. Kentucky, s. 1856; p. o. add. Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Sneed, William H., ex-Trustee of Davidson County, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Seay, Samuel, Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stockell, George W., Wholesale Seeds and Implements, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stillman, C. E., Wholesale Iron and Hardware, b. New Jersey, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sperry, J. N., Distiller, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Swan, P., Dealer in Monuments, b. England, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shut, P. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sheetz, Harry L. B., Printer and Book-Keeper (with McClure), b. Maryland, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stevenson, J., Baggage Agent North Carolina and St. Louis Railroad, b. Kentucky, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stiep, B. H., Jeweler, b. Germany, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shenton, P. A., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, J. B., Commission Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sewell, E. G., Minister of the Gospel and Editor, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sloss, James W., Barber, b. Alabama, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stout, Ira A., Coach Manufacturer, b. Tennessee, s. 1817; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stevenson, V. K., Capitalist, b. Tennessee, s. 1812; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Simmons, William, Contractor and Builder, b. Ireland, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sharon, S. B., Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stothart, W. T., Retired Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stahl, Frederick, b. Germany, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stacey, J. E., Fruit and Vegetables, b. England, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Spurr, M. A., Manufacturer, b. Kentucky, s. 1839; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sattwhite, Mrs. S. T., b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, A. Y., City Letter Carrier, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Swanson, Frederick, Minister and Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Schmidt, Jacob, Grocer, b. France, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Scott, Minnie L., Teacher, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Singer, Christian, Bone Factory, b. Germany, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, Thomas M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, Albert, Restaurant.
- Settle, L. W., Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, Edward P., Manufacturer, b. New York, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sharp, D. L., Merchant, b. North Carolina, s. 1848; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stratton, William O., Salesman, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, James B., b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sharpe, John M., President and Treasurer E. & N. Manufacturing Company, b. North Carolina, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stanfield, William, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1835; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Stanfield, G. S., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Stevenson, David, Gatekeeper and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Stevenson, James, Stone Cutter, b. Scotland, s. 1820; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Soal, William H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sloan, W. H., State Deputy Independent Order Good Templars, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Soat, S. B., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Couchville, Tenn.
- Sander, A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
- Steward, W. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Steward's Ferry, Tenn.
- Shute, John A., Retired, b. Tennessee, s. 1864.
- Schlinder, Mrs. M. A., Farmer, b. North Carolina, s. 1849; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.
- Sealf, James, Farmer, b. North Carolina, s. 1842; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.
- Sharp, Thomas, Coal Dealer, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1852.
- Shaw, J. S., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Mississippi, s. 1868.
- Smith, A., Section Foreman Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, b. England, s. 1844; p. o. add. Oneysville, Tenn.
- Spain, J. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.
- Spotswood, G. W., Miller, b. Tennessee, s. 1852; p. o. add. Glencliff, Tenn.
- Stephens, William M., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Rose Dale, Tenn.
- Shackelford, John S., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stewart, Ellen G., b. Georgia; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Smith, Pleasant A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1811.
- Shute, W. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856.
- Shaver, C. P.
- Sanders, J. E.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sanford, James M.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Spence, Mrs. M. J. L. Virginia, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stanley, W. M., Bricklayer, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Simpson, Henry A.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sullivan, L. L., Wagon Maker and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sevens, John C., Local Preacher Methodist Episcopal Church South and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Stringfellow, W. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sullivan, W. C., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sullivan, W. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sweeney, William G., Collar Maker, Farmer, and Gatekeeper, b. Kentucky, s. 1824; p. o. add. Bellevue, Tenn.
- Seaborn, J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Steward's Ferry, Tenn.
- Shivers, Nathaniel, Gunsmith and Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Scrags, A. P., Farmer and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
- Shivers, W. O., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Shivers, J. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1848; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- Simpkins, James, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. A. Road City, Tenn.
- Snijders, W. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Simpkins, J. M., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Tennessee, s. 1820; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
- Sadler, William, Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Shute, John W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Simpkins, James M., Farmer and Lumberman, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
- Stretch, Aaron, Druggist, b. New Jersey, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shild, William, Rocking Chair Manufacturer, b. North Carolina, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shaw, W. R., Carpenter, b. Virginia, p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Shaffer, G. H., Clergyman, b. Ohio, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Strong, John, Hackman, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sherr, A. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sudekum, H. Baker, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Sherwood, John W., Carriage Maker, b. Indiana, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Taylor, Lytton, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thompson, G. P., Attorney-at-Law, b. Ohio, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tuck, N. G., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tambly, P. M., Attorney-at-Law, b. Ohio, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Thoma, William A., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Turner, Robert W., Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tritable, John, Lawyer, b. North Carolina, s. 1813; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Totten, J. J., Wholesale Grocer, b. New York, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Taylor, J., Blacksmith, b. Kentucky, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Turner, J. F., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Taylor, N. W., Contractor, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thwert, John E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tankley, A. H., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tremier, John, Blackman, b. Georgia, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Toombs, C. D., Street-Car Driver, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tucker, W. B., Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tankley, B. F., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Timon, John, Hack Driver, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tankley, John, Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tackington, John L., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. North Carolina, s. 1838; p. o. add. Duck River P. O., Hickman Co., Tenn.
- Turner, W. P. H., Merchant, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Lawrenceburg P. O., Lawrenceburg Co., Tenn.
- Temple, Frank, Lawyer and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tucker, Hugh, Trunk Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Treaner, J. O., Assistant Secretary Equitable Fire Insurance Company, b. Ireland, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tavel, A. B., Manufacturing Stationery, b. Switzerland, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thomas, J. W., Railroad Superintendent, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Turner, R. J., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tucker, A. C., County Officer, b. Virginia, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thompson, C. A. R., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thompson, B. K., Manufacturer, b. Ireland, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Turner, E. P., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tenison, A. M., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tappen, Burton, Evangelist, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Trimble, James, Attorney, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tillast, D. F., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Trousdale, Mrs. J. A., b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Terry, C. W., Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Toney, Thomas, Clergyman, b. Kentucky, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thompson, Hugh C., Architect and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1829; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Torret, John H., Lawyer, b. Virginia, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Todd, S. B., Clerk for W. D. Lesueur & Brother, b. Tennessee, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tarone, B. G., Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1852; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thompson, A. D., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1871; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Thompson, J. N., Farmer, b. Kentucky, s. 1877; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
- Turner, K. A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
- Thompson, F. J., Merchant, b. Kentucky; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Travis, E. T., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Lime Kiln, Tenn.
- Turbeville, W. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
- Thompson, J. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tenison, A. M., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Turbeville, W. C., Foreman Tennessee Penitentiary, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tucker, A. C., County Officer, b. Virginia, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Traine, Mrs. C. M. G., b. Kentucky, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Treutt, W. H. U., Nurseryman, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Trotter, William, Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tumble, P., Farmer, b. Germany; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Treppard, E. A., Farmer and Stone Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1823; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thompson, S., Blacksmith, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Townes, E. N., Collector Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Taylor, E., Furniture Manufacturer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tuley, John M., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tucker, A. K., Commission Agent, b. New York, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Thorn, John, Painter, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tankley, L. E., Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Turner, John, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Tyler, A., Wholesale Grocer, b. Kentucky, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Underwood, W. F., Farmer and Toll-Gate Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1871; p. o. add. Goochville, Tenn.
- Utley, Prince, Butcher, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Goochville, Tenn.
- Vickery, A. J., Dyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vassar, Simon, Barber, b. Alabama, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vandavehl, R. B., Clergyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vertrus, W. M., Physician, b. Kentucky, s. 1872; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vaughn, S. M., Toll-Gate Keeper and Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vaughan, J. P., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Van Valkenburgh, G. S., Sawmill and Lumber, b. New York, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vaughn, Hiram, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vaughan, Jno. A., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Vester, Wm. P., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1829; p. o. add. White's Creek, Tenn.
- Vaughn, A., Grocer and Wood Dealer, b. Mississippi, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Venable, J. R., Merchant, b. Kentucky, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Woodcock, N. M., U. S. Revenue Collector.
- Webber, Jno. H., Dentist, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wills, A. W., Attorney and Agent, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1892; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Weakley, R. W., County Superintendent Schools, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Watts, James L., Attorney, b. Tennessee, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Walton, D. F., Attorney-at-Law, b. New York, s. 1815; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Whitman, A. F., Attorney-at-Law, b. Alabama, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- White, J. L., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Weaver, Thomas S., Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Watson, Samuel, Attorney-at-Law, b. Tennessee, s. 1870; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Watkins, Samuel, President Gas Company, b. Virginia, s. 1890; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wheless, James, Cotton Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wilson, Mrs. Eliza A., Florist, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wilson, W. L., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1833; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Woodard, William, Inventor and Builder, b. Tennessee, s. 1824; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Woodfin, Bettie, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wood, W. H., Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wilson, James H., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wyatt, Jem. S., Superintendent Water Works, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wood, W. H., Grocer, b. Illinois, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wellington, E. S., Professor of Natural Sciences, Normal College, b. Vermont, s. 1874; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wright, Jacob O., Carpenter and Contractor, b. New York, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wray, Samuel, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wessel, G. H., Wholesale and Retail Confectionery, b. Hannover, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wood, R. G., Foundry, Boiler and Pipe Shop, b. Kentucky, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- White, G. W., Clergyman, b. Tennessee, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Waters, Martin, Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Winstead, J. M., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wells, George H., Superintendent Gas Works, b. Tennessee, s. 1867; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Watson, R. K., Livestockman, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wesley, G. Christ, Stone Cutter, b. Germany, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Welpole, David, Tinner, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wene, J. M., b. Ohio, s. 1893; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Warton, W. B., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Williamson, F. J., Architect, b. Holland, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Woodward, G. H., Veterinary Surgeon, b. Virginia, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wright, Hollis, Railroad Fireman, b. Ohio, s. 1863; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Walker, B. L., Clergyman, b. Virginia, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- White, Harry E., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Winfrey, Chas., Mercantile Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Winburn, Isaac, Chiropractist, b. Kentucky, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wallace, James D., Physician, b. Ohio, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wilson, S. F., Lawyer, Member State Senate, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Gallatin, Tenn.
- Whiteman, Frank S., Bookbinder, b. Tennessee, s. 1858; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wright, W. Briggs, Bookbinder, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wilford, R. K., Cabinet Maker, s. 1823; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Withers, James H., Merchant, b. Virginia, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Wicks, Joseph, Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Winder, J. H., Lumber and Produce Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
- Whitman, Albert S., Clerk Criminal Court, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.

- Warrnack, W. W.
Woodard, John, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodwine, William D., Wholesale Confectioner, b. Virginia, s. 1873; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodley, T. T., Real Estate, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Webb, Samuel C., Book-Keeper, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williamson, James, Constable, b. Virginia, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whelock, C. B., Merchant, b. New York, s. 1869; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Ward, J. A., Merchant, b. Michigan, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whorley, John, Tobacco Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whelless, John T., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Weakley, J. L., Manufacturer and Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Winstead, W. O., b. Tennessee, s. 1860; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Warren, J. M., Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, Louis, Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1864; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, N. C., Sewing-Machine Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1896; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whorton, J. C., Druggist, b. Mississippi, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Winham Travis, Practical Printer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wallace, W. J., Lumber Dealer, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Washington, G. A., Farmer b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, J. M., Wholesale Merchant, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Waggoner, T. J., Hotel, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whelless, Joseph, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wadkins, Daniel, Editor and Publisher, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wright, Pitkin C., Division Superintendent Insurance Company, b. Connecticut, s. 1876; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Ward, W. E., Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, b. Alabama, s. 1847; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wheeler, A. J., Merchant, b. Ohio, s. 1862; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wheeler, J. D., Merchant, b. Ohio; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
White, J. B., Groceries and Drugs, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wendell, Alfred, Governor's Porter, b. Tennessee, s. 1827; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wells, Roderick, Saloon, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodmance, W. W., Concrete Manufacturer, b. Ohio, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Walker, S. B., Letter Carrier, b. Kentucky, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Warner, S. H., Butcher, b. Tennessee, s. 1877; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Warren, A. M., Mechanic, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Work, John W., Porter, b. Kentucky, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Waters, Richard, Junior Howard School, b. Virginia, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, B. H., Laborer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wallwork, W. E., Painter, b. England, s. 1851; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wickroll, B. W., Painter, b. Alabama, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Winter, C. A., Merchant, b. Georgia, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Walden, Charles G., Lawyer, b. Tennessee, s. 1856; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, J. H., Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1865; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, E., Carpenter, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Watson, R. H., Boot and Shoe Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williamson, George R., Physician, b. North Carolina, s. 1820; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Waters, James, Baptist Minister, b. Tennessee, s. 1836; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Winter, Alexander V., Grocer, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Weddley, Orrin, Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
Williamson, C. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
Whitworth, E. D., Farmer, b. Alabama, s. 1820; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
Whitworth, W. E., Physician, b. Tennessee, s. 1851; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
Whitworth, Isaac, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Laverne, Tenn.
Whitworth, Milton J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1869; p. o. add. Laverne, Tenn.
Wade, Will J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1862.
Weaver, Wash, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
Wright, John S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Hermitage, Tenn.
Weaver, Thomas, Lawyer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williamson, Captain J. Logan, Farmer b. Tennessee, s. 1874; p. o. add. Glendale, Tenn.
Whitman, A. F., Lawyer; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wheeler, Brother, Books and Stationery; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whittemore, A. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
Watson, W. F., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1839; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
Whittemore, C. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Oneyville, Tenn.
Williams, Chaslie, b. Tennessee, s. 1857; p. o. add. Paragon Mills, Tenn.
Williams, Turner, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1796; p. o. add. Brentwood, Tenn.
White, J. B., Druggist, b. Tennessee, s. 1879; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, J. W., Jr., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1854; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Washington, T. L., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodall, F. M., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1853; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, Willoughby, Farmer, b. North Carolina, s. 1818; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, John H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1825; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Watkins, W. E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1842; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wade, Willis W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodward, B. F., Superintendent Mount Olivet Cemetery, b. Tennessee, s. 1826; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodward, K. L.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wright, J. T., Teacher, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Steward's Ferry, Tenn.
Williams, William, Physician and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1819; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woodruff, W. H., General Store and Postmaster, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
Walker, M. G., Fruit-Grower, b. Tennessee, s. 1855; p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
Walton, W. B., p. o. add. Madison Station, Tenn.
Williamson, Thomas N., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1816; p. o. add. Goodlettsville, Tenn.
Woodruff, T. C., Agent and Operator, b. Tennessee, s. 1845; p. o. add. Baker's Station, Tenn.
Webster, John, Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1803; p. o. add. Edgefield Junction, Tenn.
Waterfield, James E., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wilkinson, H. H., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wilkinson, Mrs. M. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Webber, J. W., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1834; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Winters, Wm., Farmer, b. South Carolina, s. 1861; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Warrnack, W. W.; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Waggoner, B. F., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1828; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Watson, W. S., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Watkins, S. J., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
Wrenne, Thomas W., Lawyer, b. Virginia, s. 1859; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whitfield, Oscar, Physician, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
White, Elijah, Shoemaker, b. Tennessee, s. 1840; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Woods, A., Engineer, b. Tennessee, s. 1831; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Ward, Henry, Barber, b. Tennessee, s. 1866; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Warner, William, Butcher, b. Tennessee, s. 1843; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Warner, Charles C., Butcher, b. Kentucky, s. 1845; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Whitworth, G. K., County Trustee, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Wright, J. C., Farmer and Wagon Maker, b. Tennessee, s. 1832; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, D. C., Farmer, b. Tennessee; p. o. add. Nolensville, Tenn.
Wood, James J., Bookbinder, b. New York, s. 1868; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Yarbrough, J. H., Real Estate and Collection Agent, b. Tennessee, s. 1844; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Young, James H., Sr., Blacksmith, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1821; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Young, John S., b. Indiana, s. 1871; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Yarbrough, Alvin, Plasterer, b. Tennessee, s. 1837; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Young, Robert A., Minister of Gospel, b. Tennessee, s. 1846; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Younce, A. R., Wood Dealer, b. Missouri, s. 1880; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Younce, Queen, b. Tennessee, s. 1850; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Young, John H., Sr., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Young, John S., p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Young, Daniel, Merchant, s. 1849; p. o. add. Eaton's Creek, Tenn.
Young, E. D., Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1849; p. o. add. White's Bend, Tenn.
Young, Adam, Painter and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1838; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Zollicfer, E. A., Lawyer, b. Texas, s. 1859; p. o. add. Belbuckle, Bedford Co., Tenn.
Zanove, Joseph, Confectioner, b. Tennessee, s. 1841; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary, J. J., Carpenter, b. Virginia, s. 1830; p. o. add. Nashville, Tenn.
Zuccarelli, S., Farmer, b. Virginia, s. 1834; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.
Zuccarelli, E. R., Market Gardener and Farmer, b. Tennessee, s. 1878; p. o. add. Donelson, Tenn.

ERRATA.

Page 78, second column, 1st line, for "Tensa Lake" read Tensas Lake.

Page 79, second column, 11th line from top, for "Hull's brigade" read Hall's brigade.

Page 82, second column, 9th line from top, for "Fort Barrancos" read Fort Barrancas.

Page 86, first column, 12th line from top, for "Col. Gadsen" read Col. Gadden.

Page 87, first column, 10th line from bottom, for "short" read sharp.

On page 98, first column, 17th line from bottom, for "John C. Grant" read John C. Gaut.

Page 170, first column, 13th line from bottom, after the name of Gen. W. G. Harding, read "and Washington Barrow were on the military and financial board."

Page 170, second column, 12th line from beginning of chapter, for "Capt. J. M. Fulcher" read Capt. J. S. Fulcher.

Page 174, first column, 12th line from bottom, for "Barron Guards" read Barrow Guards.

Also on page 174, second column, 13th line from bottom, for "W. L. Harris" read W. L. Horn.

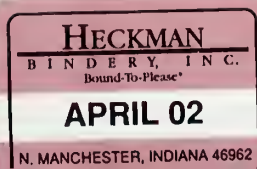
On page 176, second column, 14th line from top, for "Lieut. Falconnel" read Lieut. Falconnet.

On page 212, first column, 16th line from bottom, for "Stockwell" read Stockell.

On page 387, first column, 16th line from top, for "Her grandmother" read His grandmother.

NOTE.—In the name of Oliver B. Hays, the compiler has followed the old spelling—Hays. His name is spelled in the data furnished for his biography Hayes,—which is probably a more modern spelling.

4190



HECKMAN

B I N D E R Y, I N C.

Bound-To-Pleas*

APRIL 02

N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA 46962

